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MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY OCTOBER 7, 1815. [No. 366.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERISER.

3 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost on the 25th, day of September inst. between my plantation near the mouth of Missouri, & the farm of S. Hempstead Esq. A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing two notes on Gap. Theodore Hunt of St. Louis, to the amount of one hundred dollars each, one dated in June last, the other in the present month (september :) both on demand; also, some sheriff's receipts for the present year, with a number of other papers not recollected, but of no use to any person but the owner.

I hereby caution the said Theodore Hunt, or any other person, against paying said notes, as I shall take legal measures to obtain my money.

Wm. Augate.

Sept. 28th, 1815. 65

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on the 26th of this month, a negro slave named Zack, about 29 years of age; his colour approaches that of a mulatto, is tall and well shaped, small wrists and ancles; has a long swaggering gait, turns his toes a little in; he has a blue linsey hunting shirt, a pair of old buckskin pantaloons and one pair of tow linen; tow linen shirts, one furr and one wool hat, and a pair of fine shoes, a fine camboric muslin shirt, a pair of black velvet pantaloons and a purple silk vest. I will pay the above reward to whoever will take and deliver him to me in Saint Louis.

Silas Bent.

St. Louis, Sept. 28th, 1815.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against trading for a note payable to Stephen Mires, dated the 20th inst. for the sum of fourteen dollars and twenty five cents, signed by myself and Robert Jeffries, as I am determined not to pay the same until I am released from a certain administration bond which I signed together with one Green Dewitt and the late Mary Hayward, present wife of the said Mires, administratrix of Pernal Hayward deceased, unless compelled by law.

Samuel Hodges.

St. Ferdinand, Sept. 22nd, 1815.

County of St. Louis, ss.

STRAY.

Taken up by Pierre Papin of the town of St. Louis, in the county of St Louis, at his brother's plantation, in the said county, a light brown horse, about ten or eleven hands high, four or five years old, a white spot in the face, the hind feet white, valued by François Lebeau and Joseph Legain at thirty five dollars; this 9th day of August, 1815 Before me

J. V. Garnier J. P.

Recorded this 9th August, 1815.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

St. Louis, September 22d, 1815

M. P. Leduc. 65

TAKEN UP

By Thomas Dozer living in St. Ferdinand township, county of St. Louis, a sorrel mare supposed to be seven or eight years old, thirteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, one hind foot white a small star and natural trotter, appraised to thirty dollars by John Burk and Philip Turner. Sept. 3d, 1815.

S. Magill, J. P.

Recorded September 22d, 1815.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

St. Louis, Sept. 26th; 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. 65

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

(BY AUTHORITY.)

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the state of Louisiana, are conspiring together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare, the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain, with which the United States are happily at peace: that for this purpose they are collecting arms military stores, provisions, vessels and other means, are deceiving and seducing honest and well-meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprizes; are organizing, officering, and arming, themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: *I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation*, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprises, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. *And I hereby enjoin and require* all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any of the states or territories, all judges, justices, and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out, and bringing to punishment, all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprizes; in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels or other means, provided or providing for the same; and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise by all the lawful means within their power. *And I require* all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery apprehension, and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city [s. L.] of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAMES MONROE.
Secretary of State.

IMPORTANT!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the patriotic citizens who composed the late United States' Army:

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Observing that attemps are making in some of the public papers to lessen your confidence in the honor and assurances of the government, which pledged itself to give those who enlisted for the war donations of public land, because these lands are not miraculously prepared at the moment of the termination of the war for location; I have therefore thought it might be proper and satisfactory to you to submit for consideration the following facts, in order that you may know that the government which has already expressed its sense of your meritorious services, is anxious to comply with its engagements.

Soon after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, I received the directions of the President of the United States, through the honorable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to set apart the best bodies of land belonging to the government, so that two millions of acres which had been appropriated by Congress, lying in the Michigan territory, two millions in Illinois, & two millions in the territory of Missouri, might be surveyed without delay for the soldiers of the late Army, &c. In obedience to these instructions, a sufficient quantity was selected in Michigan as near the southern shore of Lake Erie and the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, as the private claims would allow—the same quantity north of the Illinois river and extending to the Mississippi, and down those rivers to their junction; and a like quantity between the St. Francis and the Arkansas rivers, extending down the Mississippi, believed to be the most valuable tracts in these territories; and a sufficient number of skilful surveyors were immediately engaged to survey and lay off these lands, that they might, as soon as possible, be prepared for location. Four of those surveyors, with all their assistants, were despatched to Michigan—four were instructed as soon as peaceable, to commence the surveys north of the Illinois river—and arrangements were in train to prepare the rest to follow on, so soon as preparations were made for their commencement.—While we were thus proceeding, with a fond hope of soon having your land ready for location, our surveyors were driven by the Indians from Michigan, who, misled by a miserable policy, refuse to permit them to proceed. The same hostile disposition of the lower tribe has thrown impediments in the way in the lower country, although the surveyors report that had the Indians been peaceable, such was the state of that country, from the uncommonly wet season and the richness of its soil producing an astonishing under growth, that it would have been impossible to commence during the heat of summer. Under these circumstances we are obliged to desist and wait the issue of the treaties which are authorised by the President of the U. S. to be held with the contending tribes of Indians, which every principle of humanity sanctions before a sad appeal to arms.

I can therefore, with the greatest truth assure you that so soon as the difficulties are removed, which the government are using its endeavors to do, as it respects the Indians, no time will be lost in surveying those lands and preparing the way for you to obtain what you so justly merit.

EDWARD TIFFIN,
Surveyor General.

Chillicothe, Aug. 10, 1815.

THE LATE EVENTS.

Great events always produce extraordinary characters: they excite the passions, and invigorate the talents of men; they animate exertion, raise merit from obscurity, and unfold the energy of genius.—The truth of this observation, has been strikingly evinced, since the commencement of the late European struggles; proving the love of freedom to be an active and irresistable powerful principle, which, when once roused, operates with an electrick power, wakens the lethergick, inflames the whole mass of society, and in the contests which it gives birth to, exhibits all the virtues and vices of human nature.

When contending for liberty, against the oppression of domestic tyrants, or the attempts of foreign powers to enslave them; Greece and Rome displayed a host of heroes. Similar causes have, in modern times produced similar effect; and the war between the belligerent of Europe has discovered some of the most illustrious characters whom the historian has hitherto commemorated. BONAPARTE, MOREAU, PICHEGRU, CARNOT, BERTHIER MASSENA, and a long list of others, are names too eminently distinguished in the annals of the universe to be easily forgotten. But, alas! the three first stand once more behind the curtain, whilst the three last after having reached the zenith of their glory, have left already the great theatre on which they excited so long the astonishment of all civilized nations, and are no buried, as it were under the stupendous structure they had themselves raised. A Bourbon, a King Log, supported by 100,000 foreign bayonets, is now shaking his iron sceptre over the French, and appears decided to yoke them like so many heads of cattle! Their downfall is sealed, their political existence is no more—& the versatilities incident to this fast mouldering throne are beyond all human calculations and are known only to the King of Kings, who holds in his hands, the ballance of nations.

What will become of this noble, generous and warlike people, is not easy to be foretold: but what may be fairly asserted without supernatural agency is, that they will be burdened with taxes, impoverished by perpetual exactions, and will be long groaning under severe toil and incessant labour; private revenge will have full scope, and the most precious blood will be shed without mercy. Such are the deplorable evils of anarchy.

The debased state of this people contrasted with the independence of the citizens of the United States, wears the most gloomy aspect, and cannot fail, in a national point of view, to awaken our sympathy and inspire among us the liveliest interest. What are, in fact, the insolent courtiers and upstarts that live on the public bounty and eat the peoples bread, through the whole French empire, they are for the most part, those perhaps who, if they were stripped of the false splendor of great mansions, numerous retinues, painted carriages, would appear among the meanest and most despicable members of society.

May the domestic divisions of the French open their eye on the national calamities, and induce them to make a last and vigorous effort to unite once more in the field, re-conquer their independence, and crush forever the despotic government which attemps to sway the nation without control, kindness or affection; and all our wishes towards the French will be fully answered.

ENGLAND.

The Boston Yankee, with great truth and force, says—"The history of human depravity shews to be unfortunate is to invite obloquy" It is a humiliating trait in the human character, but from whatever cause it proceeds, from a depraved eduction or perverted religion or morals, or deficiency of understanding, this depravity prevails among a very numerous portion of mankind.

The observation applies particularly to the events passing now on the theatre of Europe, and the fortunes of the greatest man who has adorned the honest page of history.

It is some satisfaction to perceive, that among those who are the most zealous in reproaches and calumnies, and taunting in their joy on the downfall of this greatest of men, are proverbially the most stupid, servile and faithless to the cause of virtue on every other occasion. No generous man—no man who feels that sentiment which knaves laugh at, because they know not what philantrophy is, can exult in the fall of a man, who in his comparatively short career, has done more to civilize Europe by legislation, the promotion of arts and science, the projection and execution of durable and useful public improvements, such as roads, canals and bridges, than all the kings and statesmen of the preceding seven centuries; a man who in his triumphs has exhibited more moderation to the vanquished, than any conqueror of any age. That such a man should not meet in base and brutal minds, a sentiment of sympathy, or capacity to judge him justly; that *idiots* of all descriptions and degrees, should pass judgment on great measures and noble designs, according to the standard of their capacities, is by no means new nor surprising.

Success or failure, with the mass of men is the only criterion of genius or wisdom, in political affairs; as the possession of wealth is the criterion of virtue in worldly affairs.* Nothing more impressively points out the folly of rulers and the little influence of sound reason on even those who boast of being the wisest men, than the sentiments which have been held and the character attributed to that grand measure of universal policy upon which *Napoleon* committed his former renown and to which he sacrificed his power.

We mean the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, a design in which the commercial freedom of the whole universe was involved—in which it was the interest of all mankind, with the exception of England alone, that he should succeed, but in which having failed, the *groundlings* see neither great good in design, nor great blessings to human nature had it succeeded—nor any merit in the man, because he failed to accomplish the freedom of the seas, and the untrammelled intercourse of commercial nations.

An English newspaper in the true English spirit, which is always arrogant in prosperity, servile in adversity and insolent to those in their power—says, that Napoleon has closed his career by an act of *cowardice*.

And what of this act of *cowardice*?

* Notwithstanding, every day's experience tells mankind that wisdom is constantly counteracted by folly; and that the recurrence of physical causes which induced the ancients to deify *chance* or *fortune*, constantly defeat the most profound purposes of human judgment—notwithstanding we see the greatest ideots, and often the greatest villans wallowing in wealth, while worth and virtue sink without competency.

Why he has had the folly to trust in the generosity of England. It was certainly among the remarkable acts of a life in which there have been manifested great errors, such as human genius, however great, is never wholly exempted from.

His first great error was to be seduced to go to Egypt with a force, which by landing in Ireland would have placed England in the same position in which France is now, prostrate.

His second error was, in becoming, or suffering himself to be any thing but the first citizen of Republican France.

His third error was assuming the imperial title.

His fourth was his marriage with a royal house.

There is not perhaps, another event of his life which reason and fair consideration will not authorise, and place to the credit of his genious, his generosity, or his renown

But that his throwing himself on the generosity of the English nation, should be deemed an act of cowardice, is indeed most extraordinary—it is to suppose that the English had been always *generous enemies*—that they had never violated the laws of *hospitality* or general justice nor the sentiment of honor

But we shall be much mistaken, if this act was not one of most daring and of characteristic courage, in a life of unequalled dangers and perils.

Do we read history, and forget the fate of the patriot *Wallace?*

Are the histories of the O'Neals and Maguires so little know to the readers of English history.

Is the history of English honor and justice, in the case of the Mogul emperor, Sha Allum totally unknown or forgotten—to whose generosity England owes her power in Asia, and whom she repaid by suffering his eyes to be burnt in their sockets, in his imperial palace?

Is it in the history of the princes and princesses of Oude, we are to look for the motives which ought to inspire confidence in English generosity or justice—is it *Ameer Ali Khan* or—*Cheit Sing* or—*Sadut Ally*—or the *Nawab of the Carnatic*—we are to look to for arguments to inspire confidence?

Is it to the scalping knife on our frontier, or to Dartmoor prison, where honor and justice should have been inviolate, that we are to look for the motives?

It was a most daring act to place himself in the hands of such men, as Castlereagh.

Perhaps there is not to be found in history, two monuments so characteristic, of the force of a great mind concentrated to its duties and purposes as his letter of abdication of the 22d of June, and his last address to the prince regent of England.

In the former, in the compass of a few lines he fulfils every obligation which as a hero, a patriot, and a social being he could fulfil—

He makes a sacrifice of his power and of himself to his country.

He respects the constitution under which he reigned by nominating his son to succeed him.

And he fulfils the duty of a father and a husband with the last act of his power, by making them the final objects of interest.—Not a word does he utter for his person or his future fate.

In the letter to the prince regent he pursues the same consistent conduct—His wish was probably to retire to the Mediterranean; but finding it unavailing—he weighs in his mind the effects which his conduct may produce.

Abroad in the world, and free to act, his country might be agitated, and his existence at liberty to return, might be made the pretext for cruelty and oppression to those who had been active in re-establishing the degrading corruptions and despotism of the Bourbons.

His kindred might be exposed to barbarous imprisonment, if he were at large.

And even his death would serve his friends, more than his liberty.

By placing himself in England all those evils were superceded—and if he should perish there, he should at least perish not like a coward by his own hand but by the hands of those who hated and feared him—*only because he was a great man*—and because cruelty to him, after such a trust, would seal his renown, and the infamy of his enemies.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Georgia, now at the North, to his friend in Charleston, dated.

"*Geneva, (N. Y.) July* 13, 1815.

"My rout was along the margin of Lake Ontario to Fort Niagara, Lewistown; across Niagara Strait to Fort George, Queenstown Heights, Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Fort Erie on the Canada side. These places, which derive their geographical importance solely from their proximity to the Falls, borrow a new and powerful interest from recent events. You will recollect they were the scene of action between the American and British armies during the late war. I devoted some time to a critical examination of the position occupied previous to, or seized in the hour of battle—a sensation, decisive in its character but difficult to pourtray or describe, was excited in treading over the ground where so many brave men were slain. The balls, shot, rockets, broken guns and fractured swords, bayonets, knives and tomahawks, caps and torn or burnt or half consumed cloths, that were visible in every direction, occasionally intermingled with limbs of trees and limbs of men, were well fitted to rouse a screaming horror at the cruel calamities of war, a deep sympathy for its unhappy sufferers. The neighborhood of Fort Erie is particularly destinguished for carnage and destruction. Here the rifle and the claymore had many a short but savage meeting; their dreadful slaughter at the assault of the Fort, and the bloody light that befel both armies at the furious sortie of Brown, are attested by numerous and frightful traces that exist elsewhere."

TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

We understand that despatches have been received from Commodore Decatur, announcing the pleasing intelligence of his having on the part of the United States, concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Dey of Algiers. With the conditions of the Treaty, of course we are unacquainted; but we learn, generally that they are such as Commodore Decater thought proper to dictate.

Nat. Int.

(From the Boston Centinel, August 30.)

GOOD NEWS.

The brig Wanderer, Newcomb, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, which she left the 25th July.

Capt. Newcomb confirms the account of the capture of an Algerine frigate and corvette by Commodore Decatur; and reports that about the first of July, the gallant Commodore concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Dey of Algiers, in which both sides agree to restore all captures made, and the Dey to make allowances for the detention of our vessels.—It is added that the Algerines had captured ten or eleven of our merchantmen. Despatches for government, with these events, it is also added, sailed for the United States in the Epervier about the 1st, and Ontario about the 11th July. It is extraordinary one of them, at least, has not arrived.

A number of letters from the squadron came in the Wanderer, but we have not seen any which confirms the above.

Among the letters are despatches from Com. Decatur, and others, to the Secretary of the Navy, Sec. of State, &c. They came from Carthagena to Cadiz.

Another Dutch frigate had passed into Mediterranean.

Late foreign Intelligence.

Joseph Bonaparte is to be sent to Russia, Jerome to Prussia, Lucien to England Louis to Austria, Madame Letitia, and cardinal Fesch to Rome, M Hortense to Switzerland.

A new declaration of the allied powers is expected to appear immediately.

The British army in the vicinity of Paris, consists of 20,000, and other detachments (says the London Courier) are to be stationed permanently in the several fortresses. 12 000 more are on their way to France.

Mr. Bagot, the British minister to this country was preparing to sail in the frigate Lacedemonian, capt. Jackson, which was fitting up for his reception.

London, July 24.

The Official Gazette of Paris contains, in five sheets, the act of the Congress of Vienna for allotting and dividing the continent of Europe. It seems to have been published at this critical moment to dispel the aprehensions of the French as to any purpose of dismemberment of their territory; and certainly if the principle and letter of this solemn act of the potentates be observed and adherred, there can be no encroachments made on the boundary of France, as fixed by the treaty of Paris. We have given merely an index of this act, as an abridgement or even a copy, if its length would allow its insertion would not be intelligible without the assistance of a map.

JULY 26.

Some persons say that Bonaparte will be confined in the tower of London, because some time since apartments were prepared there that have been handsomely furnished.

Others send him to the castle of Dumbarton, in Scotland, where general Le Clerc and several of his comrades, who like him, had broken their parole, had been imprisoned. Some assert that his prison will be at Sheerness, and give as a proof, the journey that five of our ministers made yesterday to visit that fortress. It must be allowed that it would be a very suitable place for keeping him without danger, because it is of a very small extent, and contains no other population than the garrison and the necessary attendants.

We think that it is of very little importance what place shall be assigned for the prison of Bonaparte, and it appears very extraordinary to us that any other has been thought of than Newgate, where a criminal of his class ought to be confined with perjurers and assassins.—*Star.*

It is asserted that an order has been sent by the telegraph to capt. Maitland to set sail for the Clyde; which makes it believed that the intention of government is to cause Bonaparte to be kept in the strong castle of Dumbarton, which is upon that river. It is situated upon a steep rock which projects into the sea, and surrounded by two deep vallies, the descent to which is almost perpendicular, between Glasgow and Greenock. It is almost impossible to escape from that citadel, which formerly was the place of confinement of general le Clerc and other officers who had been retaken after having broken their parole.—

Morn. Chron.

Paris, July 27.

We are assured in a positive manner that the treaty of Peace was signed last evening. By this treaty, which confirms the details given in our paper of the 24th, it is said that the contributions imposed by the Allied troops will be taken out of the indemnities stipulated in favor of the powers; but the condition which will please all good Frenchmen most, is, that the integrity of France is solemnly recoguized.

Having been promised the whole of the Journals of the last session of the Legislature of this territory, we this week recommence publishing those in our possession.

JOURNALS

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

December 22d, 1814.

Mr Carr, presented sundry resolutions for instructing our delegate in Congress to have the organic law so altered and modified as to enable the general assembly of this territory to establish a circuit court to be held by the judges of the superior court, with jurisdiction of all criminal cases, and civil cases over and above the sum of one hundred dollars. And that until the law is so altered and modified, it is inexpedient to abolish the present system of the courts of common pleas, because too much business will thereby be accumulated in the superior courts as now established, and the collection of debts be thereby too long delayed, and in that event suitors may perhaps have their cases pending in said courts for many years and never called.

That in the mean time it would be expedient to pass an act declaring that the judges of the said court of common pleas shall not in future receive any per diem salary, nor any compensation whatever for their services; or that if they ought to be paid, it should be done by laying a tax on all suits in said courts, in order to form a fund for that purpose, by which those persons only, who had use for said judges would be compelled to pay them.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare and draft a memorial for this purpose, to be forwarded to our delegate, and to be by him laid before Congress.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

That the House do agree to said resolution, and the question thereon, it was carried in the negative.

Yeas 6, Nays 15.

The yeas and nays being called for on this subject, those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Caulk, Carr, Caldwell, Harris, Journey and Pittman.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs Byrd. Bollenger, Cassady, De Blun, Caldwell. Speaker, Davidson. English, Heath, Hart, M'Guire, Simpson, Scott, Smith Thomas, Wilson.

Mr Thomas presented the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the western parts of the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau, praying for the establishment of a new county in that section of the territory.

Referred to a committee of three.

Mr. Wilson from the committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of St. Genevieve living in the bend of Big River, praying that they might be attached to the county of Washington. Reported that they were of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

The house took up the bill entitled 'an Act supplementary to the act establishing counties and county lines together with the amendments proposed by the Legislative council to the same.

And on motion of Mr Carr.

The house agreed to said amendments and the Legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Thomas presented the following resolution to the house.

Resolved, By the legislative council and house of representatives, that the clerk of the house of representatives be authorized to employ an assistant clerk at the rate of two dollars per day for the purpose of engrossing and enrolling bills which resolution was adopted by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council, by Mr. Gallatin.

Mr. Speaker, I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that the legislative council do concur in passing the resolution from the house of representatives respecting the employing an assistant clerk, at the rate of two dollars per day, for the purpose of engrossing and enrolling bills, which said resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Friday, Dec 23d, 1815.

House met pursuant to adiournment.

Mr. Caldwell agreable to notice reported a bill for the government of persons manufacturing salt petre in this territory, which bill was received and read the first time and ordered for its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The house agreed to the report of the select committee on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of St. Genevieve, living in the bend of big river, praying that they might be attached to the county of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The house agreed to the report of the

committee of the whole on the bill reducing into one the several laws regulating the militia.—And on Motion of Mr. Thomas, ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage on monday next.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill establishing county courts, when Mr. Carr moved to strike out the following words in the second section of said bill, in the 2nd line, *four terms annually*; and insert in lieu thereof *one* term in each month; which goes to say the county courts shall sit monthly; and the question thereon it was negatived;—When Mr. Thomas moved to strike out all the 4th Sec. of said bill, and insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit.

And be it further enacted that this territory shall be divided into two districts or circuits, for each of which there shall be appointed by the governor a person learned in the law a circuit judge, with a salary of dollars to be paid quarterly out of the territorial treasury.—The said circuit judges shall hold terms annually of the said circuit court in each and every county within his circuit, and shall have jurisdiction of all civil cases over and above the sum of ninety dollars, and appellate jurisdiction from the county courts; and on the question will the house agree to said amendment, it was negatived.

Yeas 10, Nays 11.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs Carr, Cullaby, de Blun, Heath, Hart, M'Guire, Simpson, Thomas, Caldwell (Speaker) and Wilson. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Byrd, Bollinger, Caulk, Caldwell, Davidson, English, Harris, Journey, Pittman, Sewel and Smith.

And on the question will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole on said bill, it was carried in the affirmative, and ordered that the said bill, be engrossed for its third reading and final passage to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Simpson,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, agreeable to order on the bill for "the regulating the appointing of officers in this territory," ordered that said bill be engrossed.

To be continued in our next.

Arts and Inventions.

The invention of iron cables, as described in a Liverpool letter, promises to be an important acquisition to the naval and marchant's service.

The composition for "preserving canvass" from mildew and decay, just discovered, it is also likely to be a valuable auxiliary to millitary and commercial purposes.

Had our *Fulton* survived some years more—Fulton too soon lost to America and all mankind—it is not improbable that his powers of mechanical combinations would have introduced such Archimidean machinery as should lessen the frequency of war, by rendering small states a match for the great. A Lilliputian might defy a giant, with fire arms: and, who will say that *steam-frigates* may not render coasts unassailable by the most formidable fleets? Though Fulton is gone, we hope the example of his genius will remain forever an incentive to his countrymen.

The ingenious invention of the Torpedo begins also to be prised in England; as we may learn by the following extract from a London paper of June 7:

"Saturday week a large company of military and naval officers assembled at the military communication bridge, at Chatham, to see the effect of a *torpedo*, which was to explode under the direction of colonel Paisley, of the royal engineers. The magazine was fixed under a large buoy placed in the river, and a tube communicating with it rose above the surface of the water; a piece of port fire, fixed in the tube, was lighted, and in one or two minutes afterwards the explosion took place with a most tremendous effect throwing the timber under which it had been placed nearly 40 feet into the air."

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at St. Louis 30th September, 1815. which if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the General Post Office.

A—Shaudy Anderson—Cap. W J Adair.

B—Nicholas Buckheart John Bay, Wm Brown John Brown 4, Francis H Barnett 2, Taylor Berry 3, John Butler 4, Thomas Bell James Barns Joseph Boge Frederick Bates Col Daniel Boone Wm Bridges Ahab Bean.

C—Lt J B Clarke Jno Conner John Crandler Wm Carlile Kinkead Caldwell Levi Cowen John Cromwell John Carson John A Camiron Kenchue Chesnuth.

D—David Deggs Lieut Joseph Duncan Richard Dunn James Dority Zabeth Dacheroote Elisha Dickenson Green De witt Andrew Dobbins James Donnell Hiscia the D'Hetre Samuel Duncan E. nech Decker Madam Delisle.

E—Joseph Eason.

F—Elias Flinckin Hiram Fugett Ruben Fugett Benjamin Farnton James Forman Lt G J Floyd Dr G Fallis Dominique Frouffert.

G—William Glenn Robert C Garland Thomas Gholson 2, Abel Galland George Gilbert Lieut A Garrett Major General E P Gaines.

H—Wm Heirs Charles Hubbard Wm Hamilton Calvin Hays 5, Stacy Hornet Samuel S Hill Christian T Halderbrand Captain Hay Thomas Henry Col Wm S Hamilton Benj Hamblin John Harl Andrew Hamilton Henry Hutton Benj Howard's representives Nancy Hawkins Charles W Hunter Valentine Habb John Hariman.

J—Lewis Jones Harrison Jamison.

L—Wm Long Dr J J Lowry 3, Jno Lorton John Love Wm Laughlin Richard Lowe.

M—John M'Colgan 4, Samuel Meder Felix M'Gloghlin 2 John M'Daw Lewis Maupin 2, Wm. M'Connel John Millar David Manchester Robert Minter Isreal Murphy Dr Samuel M'Gill 2 Capt David Musick Francis M'Dermade Eastin Morgan James M'Donald Robert Musick Robert M'Millin Robert Moore Thomas Metingley Basel Medley Lieut. H K Meade Adam Martin Madam Molin.

N—Capt W P Neale 2, John Nisbeth.

O—Wm Osborn.

P—P Provinchere 2, Chl Justus Post 2, Sidney Pitts Daniel Parker George Pusley Lt Asher Philips Wm Patterson James H. Parcel.

R—Henry Rees 3, Peter J Railey.

S—Alexander Stewart, John Stotts 5, Joseph Solimon Alexander Scott 2, Lt Christen Scott Robert A Smith John Sullens John Sottamon Monsieur Septlivre Vincent Short Harmon Sears George Singleton.

T—Wm Turket Wm Thorp Lieut B Tenille.

W—John Watson Timothy N Warner Samuel Walker Thomas Whitsett Davis Waddle James O Whitehead David Wise Eli White Lt John Weaver Abraham Wilson.

Y—Lt Robert Young Cap G Vashon Mathias Yocum.

Z—J B Zangra.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they have been advertised.

R. Simpson, P. M.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

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10 *Dollars Reward.*

Ranaway, or was stolen, from the subscriber, living in the county of St. Charles, on the 11th day of September last, a negro man by the name of Bill, commonly calls himself Bill Talbott. He had on when he left the subscriber, a low linen shirt and overalls, and took with him a change of the same. Bill is about a middle sized fellow, has a white spot on his under lip, and is 26 or 27 years of age. Any person who will deliver said fellow to the subscriber, or to Uth. J. Devore, in St. Charles, or confine him in any jail of this territory, and give information, so that said negro is got, shall recieve the above reward. If taken out of this territory a reward of fifteen dollars will be given.

John Turnall.

St. Charles, October 3, 1815.

This is to give Notice,

That I have in my possession, a negro man, (who calls himself William Colbert,) taken up by Thomas Fenwick, about 40 miles, below St. Genevieve, on the 17th of Sept. 1815. He first said that he belonging to John Yates, afterwards that he was the property of Gov. Clark, and that he was hired by John Yates, to Joseph Barey, who lives about 15 miles above St. Charles. He is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, hammers in speech, has a small scar above his left eye, also one on his cart has tow linen clothing. The owner may have his property by paying charges.

John Donohue.

St. Genevieve, October 4, 1815.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 24th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bowlegged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any persons apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

To the Humane.

About six years ago, William Thorp accompanied his father on a voyage to Natchez, went on shore to hunt, a few miles below New Madrid, but never returned! His afflicted father would be glad to learn any thing relating to his fate. Indians were employed to search for him and it is feared they killed him in the woods.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by William Thorp Cincinnati, Ohio.

October 3d, 1815.

Printers in the Western country, friendly to the cause of humanity, will please to give the above an insertion.

NEW HARTFORD.

On Monday the 6th day of November next, at Dunh. Shopes tavern in St. Louis, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, 100 Lots, 150 by 120 feet, in the above place, excepting a few lots reserved for the purpose of presenting (gratis) to a good, sober, industrious blacksmith, saddler, clothier, &c. who will build and prosecute their trades for the term of two years. NEW HARTFORD is the handsomest and best situated for a town on the Mississippi between St. Louis and the mouth of Ohio, being high and healthy, never overflowed by the Mississippi, is watered by several excellent springs, the water from two of which may with little expence be carried over the whole of the lower part of the town, the streets are 60 feet wide, except broad street, which is eighty, the banks of the river are good, with a tolerable good harbor for boats and do not cave in, there are no creeks to impede travellers from entering the town, the waggons from bringing in lead, and is opposite the best landing on the opposite side of the Mississippi, for the convenience of those who wish to purchase the produce of the American bottom, being directly opposite the mouth of the Eagle creek, which affords a good harbor for boats the greatest part of the year, and which at high water may be ascended for several miles. The road from New Hartford to Potosi, is several miles nearer and better than any other road from the Mississippi to that place, and is one of the best roads in this part of the territory. It is not more than three fourths of a mile from the road leading from St. Louis to St. Genevieve, which passes by an excellent ford across the Joachim creek at Vanfleets mill. Herculaneum is situated in a flat bottom between high rocks and hills which deprives it of a free circulation of air, so essential to good health, a greater part of the town is frequently inundated by the waters of the Mississippi: last spring this place was so much overflowed that large boats might have gone up into a large pond which lies on the back part of the town. John W. Honey, J. Geiger and Dodt. Finley were obliged to remove from their dwellings which were surrounded by water. Waggons (with lead) could not reach nearer than half a mile to the store houses. Lead had to be brought from a considerable distance above John McLots through the woods and down the Joachim creek in boats. This creek is at all times so filled up with mud, deposited by the Mississippi, that a pole may be pushed down several feet, which prevents the building of a bridge over it, thereby rendering it a great barrier to travellers and the bringing in of lead, neither of which can pass it except by a craft.

Travellers frequently get their horses mired & are dependent on the citizens to assist in getting their horses out, which are thereafter much injured, there being no boat kept for the crossing of travellers, who have to depend upon a chance boat being there, which is a great inconvenience to them and to those who come from the south to trade at this place. There is almost throughout the year a considerable quantity of stagnant water remaining in the pond, which it is believed occasions much disease; the Joachim creek also is considered unhealthy, inasmuch as the mouth is mostly stopped with mud, which prevents the water of the creek from running off and almost surrounds the place. The banks on the Mississippi every fresh cave in so much, that the Mississippi street, which was formerly 60 feet wide, is now in many places not more than 45 feet. The town has no water but what is afforded by the Mississippi and the creek, consequently those who settle on the hill will have to carry their water a considerable distance, and the ground does not admit of their ever having good well water. Herculaneum lies opposite to the town of Herrison, on the back part of which, every spring the Mississippi so overflows the country, that it is rendered impossible to reach the prairie, from which reason produce at this season of the year cannot be brought in. The road from Herculaneum to Potosi is very bad, having in its way many bad and steep hills and muddy bottoms, and runs part of the way on a post oak ridge, which in the spring is in most places so soft that loaded waggons frequently sink to the hubs of the wheels, and is at least 4 miles from the road leading from St. Louis to St. Genevieve.

A plan of NEW HARTFORD may be seen at the subscribers in St. Louis, or at the dwelling of John W. Honey, in NEW HARTFORD.

Christian Wilt,
Proprietor.

St. Louis, October 7th, 1815.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the New York Columbian of Sept. 14.

The frigate Java, commodore Perry from Norfolk, anchored outside of the Hook yesterday. On the 3d September boarded the schooner Cumberland, capt Grinnell, out 35 days from Gibraltar, bound to Alexandria, reports that commodore Decatur had captured two Algerine frigates, two sloops of war and several smaller vessels. He had made a treaty by which no tribute is to be given. The vessels taken from the Algerines were to be given back but were afterwards seized by the Spaniards. Capt G. saw an extract of a letter from commodore Decatur to the American consul at Gibraltar, requesting him to notify the Americans of the conclusion of the war, and that they could navigate the Mediterranean in safety. The American prisoners had passed Gibraltar on their way home.

All the towns and villages in France, occupied by the British and Prussians, are much harrassed by contributions of money and provisions, collected at the point of the bayonet. The Prussians had an action with the French army who had concentrated behind Loire, and it is said 20,000 of the former were cut to pieces.

Bonaparte in London.

Captain Cole of the ship Savannah, from Havre-de-Grace, informs, that on the 3d of August, he was close off the harbor of Falmouth, where he spoke a frigate only 1 hour from the port, and was informed by her that Bonaparte was escorted to London that morning.—Captain Cole also informs that between 5 and 600 wounded arrived from Paris in waggons and more expected; there being not room enough in the hospitals to hold them.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Joseph Bonaparte, late king of Spain, has arrived in Newyork, and with him bills of credit, amounting to 250,000 pounds sterling.

INDIAN TREATY.

We are informed, from indubitable authority, that on the 18th inst. a treaty was signed by the commissioners of the United States and a full representation of the Wyandoot, Delaware, Shawanoe, Seneca, Ottowa, Chippewa, Potawatamie and Miami tribes giving peace to those of them who had taken part against us in the late war, and renewing all the treaties which have been made with them from that of Greenville in 1795, inclusive. CHIL. PARK.

165

HERCULANEUM.

The subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, at the court house in the town of St. Louis, Oct. 9th, being the first day of the sitting of the circuit court. One hundred lots of land in the town of Herculaneum, each lot being one hundred and twenty feet by one hundred & fifty, or eighteen thousand feet in superfice; also twenty out lots, being a part of the tract of land out of which the town has been laid off, containing five acres each, the lots and out lots will be described on the day of sale by a plat exhibited, and may be seen previously by any person wishing to purchase, by applying to Thos Bates, in Herculaneum. The town of Herculaneum is the nearest point upon the Mississippi to which a good road could be had, from most of the lead mines heretofore worked in the county of Washington, and to which a large proportion of the lead made at those mines is taken for exportation, and for the supply of the shot manufactory's established there; it is surrounded on every side by fine farming land, and there are several excellent grist and saw mills in its vicinity; with those and many other advantages it is presumable that it must soon become a place of business and that it will increase in population, as fast as any other village in this territory. Several other manufactories of Lead are about to be established there, and in the neighborhood and many discoveries of lead mineral have recently been made still nearer to this place, which promise well.

TERMS OF SALE

The LOTS will be sold, payable by instalments, of 4, 6 and 9 months; and a warranted deed given by the proprietors on the completion of the last payment.

M. AUSTIN,
S. HAMMOND.

Sept. 22d. tds-64 *Proprietors.*

POTOSI.

The subscriber will sell to the highest bidders, on a liberal credit, a number of THREE ACRE OUT LOTS, adjoining the town of Potosi in Washington county, Missouri Territory. The sale will commence on monday the 23d day of October next, and will continue from day to day during the sitting of the circuit court of said county, when the particular terms of the sale will be made known.

M. AUSTIN.

Sept. 20th, 1815. tds 64

WHEAT.

I wish to purchase, to be delivered this fall and winter, six or seven thousand bushels of WHEAT for which I will give one dollar per bushel, delivered at my mill. Those of Illinois Territory who have no mode of sending their Wheat to my mill will be accommodated with my keel boat and bags gratis.

12 or 1400 bushels of the above mentioned Wheat will be wanted at Major Vansants mill, on Joachim creek.

Jacob Horine.

Platin Mills, Sep 25. 1815 —3t 65.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 28th of October, of this present year, will be SOLD to the highest and last bidder, the fine and well known PLANTATION, lately occupied by Nicolas Lecomte, deceased, containing twenty arpens square, or four hundred arpens of well timbered land, situate on river Fifi, near the river Missouri, in the county of St. Louis, confirmed to said Nicolas Lecomte, the said river Fifi running near through the centre of said land and bounded as follows, to wit: north by vacant land, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Williams, and west by Regis Loisel, now Auguste Chouteau, on Grevecœur; on which said land there is a large good spring, dwelling house, kitchen, Barn, horse mill, orchard, a large field under cultivation and other buildings. Sale to begin on the premises at the hours of twelve of the clock of the day aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE.

The one half of the purchase money in six months, and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale; the purchaser to give notes with approved security.

Charles Buisson
Adm'r. & Agent.

St. Louis, Sept. 22d, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By James Byrnside, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis County, a bay mare, about twelve years old, thirteen hands three inches high,—a star on her forehead, with a blemish in her left eye; branded on the near shoulder with the bottom of a stirrup iron. Appraised to thirty dollars, before me this 12th day of September, 1815.

Andrew Kinkead J. P.

A true copy, from the entry book in my office

63-3t. *M. P. Leduc, Clk,*

NOTICE.

I will sell, on the 10th, of October next, my saw and grist MILLS, on Cold water creek, one half mile above Belle Fontaine, and between three and four hundred yards from the Missouri. The seat of those mills is said, by the best of judges, to be one of the most valuable in the territory, and its mutual advantages rival any in the western country, its head and fall are 19 feet—21 feet can easily be procured. The creek is a constant stream; and will furnish water sufficient for a mill of any description, 9 months in the year. There is attached to the said seat, 110 acres of land, three fourths of which are tillable; There is also on the place a large still-house, well calculated and situated, together with a new frame dwelling house.

A credit of four years will be given provided the purchaser gives his note, with approved security.

Will be sold on the same day, at a credit of three months, 3 carts, 2 pair oxen, a quantity of tools, household and kitchen furniture, together with two or three hundred dollars worth of merchandise, &c.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock

Benjamin O'Fallon.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are requested to settle and pay their respective sums due, or their accounts and notes will be placed immediately in the hands of proper officers for collection. I owe and must pay, and those who owe me cannot be longer indulged.

SIMON VANORSDAL.

Sept. 15th 1815.

MEDICINE.

The Subscriber has a large supply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINE on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Also, a quantity of Whiskey and Flour.

R. SIMPSON.

St Louis, Sept. 22, 1815. tf-64

FOUND

Some time ago in St. Louis, a watch; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and receive her.

Sampson Furr.

Sep 17th, 1815.

H. S. GEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

Tenders to the public his professional services—His office is in the north end of the dwelling house of Mr. Brazeaux, nearly opposite the residence of E. Hempstead Esq. Second street, St. Louis.

September 1st, 1815. tf 61.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.—He may be found at his shop opposite Mr. Patrick Lee's, on Main Street.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 61-tf

A PIANOFORTE

FOR SALE.

A well toned Piano of modern construction for sale.—Enquire at this Office

Aug. 11th, 1815.

NOTICE.

All those of St. Clair county, Illinois territory, that are indebted to John Rice Jones, for lands purchased of him at Kaskaskia, in the months of August and September, 1814; said Jones having deposited their *notes* with me for collection, will please to call and lift them without further trouble.

Thomas Brady.

St. Louis, 9th Sept. 1815. tf. 62

SHOT FACTORY

FOR SALE,

This property is erected on a settlement right of 600 arpens, situate on the Mississippi, below and adjoining Joachim creek. The various apparatus belonging to the business are in good order, and will be sold together with a negro, an excellent shot dropper, enured to the different operations of manufacturing shot.

There are on the premises a well enclosed garden and an orchard bearing apples and pears of the best kind; also twelve acres under fence in cultivation.

For terms apply to Fr. Machlot the owner, or to

Charles Gratiot.

Aug. 19th, 1815. tf-59

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street. 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Graveceur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meramac.

Clement B. Penrose,

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will rent the Farm and Mills on Creve cœur creek, Bonhomme township, 18 miles west from St. Louis; late the property of John Lewis.

RISDON H. PRICE.

September 8th.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against trading for a note payable to Stephen Mires, dated the 28th inst. for the sum of thirtysix dollars and some cents, signed by myself and John Burk, as I am determined not to pay the same (until I am released from a certain administration bond, which I signed together with one Samuel Hodges and the late Mary Hayward, present wife of the said Mires, administratrix of Pernal Hayward deceas. ed,) unless compelled by law.

Green Dewitt.

St. Ferdinand, Sept. 22nd, 1815.

Tanners & Painters.

OIL,

May be had at the store of

Mi. Tesson.

Sept. 16. 3t-63

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Washington County.

In the Circuit Court, July Term, 1815.

Nicholas Wilson, vs. Jacob Wood, } On Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of said county, having returned to the April Term, 1815, of this court, the petition and summons; and certifies to have executed the same. The said defendants failing to appear and answer to the petition of said plaintiff, therefore on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, ordered by the court, that the order of the court made at the last term of this court be renewed, and that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendant, that unless he appear before the judge of our said court, at a court to be held in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth monday of October next, and proceed to trial, that a decree will be entered against him, and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law,

I John Brickey, clerk of the court aforesaid, in and for the county aforesaid, do certify the above to be a true copy of the order.

John Brickey, Clk.

July 28th, 1815. 60-2m

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

WANTED TO HIRE

By the month or year, a Negro Woman capable of cooking and washing; also a smart Boy to assist in the duties of the kitchen. For industrious servants the highest wages will be given.

Enquire of the Printer.

Aug 4.

BOARDING.

Two or three gentlemen may have board at the house of

Jos. Charless.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE OF

R. SIMPSON,

ST. LOUIS.

A large and general assortment of *GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES,* Instruments, &c. &c. together with Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Sago, Tapioca, Barley and Rice.

Lemon Acid, Sugar-mint, Horehound & Lemon Candies, Lamp and Ivory Black, Madder, Spanish and India Indigo, Allum, Prussian blue, Arnetto, Verdegris, Coperas, oil Vitriol, &c.

Perfumes,—Pomatum, Elegant pocket lights and wax Tapers, durable Ink, perfumed Soaps, Cologne Water, Glue, Ink powder, &c

Essence Mint, Opodeldoc, Lees Pills, Church's Cough Drops, Balsam of Honey, Columbian Oil Jaundice Bitters, Itch Ointment, Harlem Oil, Francis Elixir, Worm Medicine,

And a great variety of fresh

Family & Patent Medicines.

Flour, Whiskey, Sugar and Vinegar, by the barrel.

July 14.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

ST. GENEVIEVE COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court,

August term, 1815.

James Gerrard and Edmund Mountjoy, adm's will annexed of George Mountjoy deceased, vs. Wm. Flynn jr. and others. } On a petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of this county having returned the petition and summons in this behalf, and certifies to the court that only Wm. Flynn jr. one of the defendants named in the petition is to be found in his bailiwick. On motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney; it is ordered that publication be made and inserted in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser for the space of two months, which shall notify the defendants that unless they shall appear before this court on the first day of their next November term, and proceed to trial on this occasion, that a decree will be entered up against them in manner and form according to law.

A true copy.

Tho. Oliver, Clk.

C. S. Hempstead, pl'ffs. att'y.

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Barber, Dent, & M'Clelland,

Will do business on commission at New Orleans, agreeable for St. Louis, Mr. John Cromwell.

May 1st. 6m

TO FARMERS.

I have for sale at my farm, 10 miles above Kaskaskia, an elegant STUD HORSE five years old, and upwards of 15½ hands high. He was got by the celebrated full horse Dragon, who was reputed to be the best horse in England, and was sold in America at a very advanced age for $5,500. The dam of my horse is full blooded, was got by old Bedford, and proved herself to be a first rate runner at Charlottesville in Va. where she run her full race and took the purse.

I have also for sale a very large Bull of the English breed, and several young ones.

Land in the Missouri or Illinois Territory will be taken in exchange for the above property.

Ninian Edwards.

August 28th, 1815. 3t-61

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in cash or goods for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis,

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY OCTOBER 14, 1815. [No. 367.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Saturday, Dec. 24th, 1815.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The engrossed bill establishing county courts and for other purposes was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage; when Mr. Thomas offered the following amendment by way of rider to said bill, in the 1st sec. 5th line after the word "Territory" to insert "*except the county of Arkansas*: and on the question will the house agree to said amendment, carried in the affirmative. Mr. Thomas offered the following amendment to said bill, in the 2nd, Sec 15th line, to strike out all after the word February to the end of the 17th line, and the question being put thereon, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Thomas offered the following amendment to strike out the 8th Sec. of said bill altogether, and insert in lieu thereof. Be it further enacted, that this territory shall be divided into two districts or circuits, for each of which there shall be appointed by the Governor one person learned in the law, as circuit judge with a salary of hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly, out of the territorial treasury: the said circuit judge shall hold three terms annually of the said circuit, in each and every county within his circuit, and shall have jurisdiction of all civil cases above the sum of ninety dollars, and appellate jurisdiction from the county courts, and on the question shall the amendment pass, it passed in the affirmative

Yeas 9, Nays 5.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question; those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Carr, Casady, de Mun, Heath, M'Guire, Simpson, Thomas, Caldwell, (speaker) and Wilson. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Byrd, Bollinger, Davidson, English, and Smith. Messrs Caulk Harris, Hart, Journey, Pitman and Sewel being absent. Mr. Carr then offered the following amendment, to come in as an addition to the last mentioned amendment, to wit.

The Circuit shall be called the northern and southern circuits, and shall be formed as follows, to wit, the counties of St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve and Washington, shall compose the northern circuit; the counties of Cape Gerardeau and New Madrid shall compose and form the southern circuit, and in case any county or counties shall hereafter be established south of the counties of St. Genevieve and Washington, they shall form a part of the southern circuit. The circuit court for the county of St. Charles shall be held in the town of St. Charles, on the first mondays in April, July and October, annually. For the county of St. Louis at the town of St. Louis on the second mondays in April, July and October, annually. For the county of Washington at Potosi, on the fourth mondays in April, July and October, annually. For the county of St. Genevieve on the second mondays in May, August and November, annually. For the county of Cape Gerardeau at the town of Jackson on the fourth mondays in May, August and November annually. For the county of New Madrid, at the place of holding courts therein, on the first mondays in June, September and December, annually:—and in case either of the circuit judges shall by death or unavoidable absence be unable to attend his circuit courts or any term thereof it shall be the duty of the judge for the other circuit to attend in his place and hold such court, or courts, until such vacancy shall be filled by the governor: when the same shall have happened by death it shall be the duty of the said circuit judges to reside in the circuit for which they shall be appointed, the said courts shall respectively be held until all the business before them shall be disposed of. And on the question, will the house agree to said amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, when Mr. Thomas moved to fill up the blank in the sixth section amended, with the word twelve, which goes to say that the circuit judges shall be allowed each the sum of 1200 dollars annually.

And on the question thereon it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 11, Nays 3.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Carr, deMun, Davidson, English, Heath, Hart, M'Guire, Simpson, Thomas, Caldwell (Speaker) and Wilson. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Byrd, Bollinger, and Casady.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The following amendments to said bill were respectively carried, in the 4th Sec. 3d line, strike out all after the word *courts* to the word *shall* in the 5th line in the 4th sec. 8th line, strike out all that line and all the ninth line to the word public, in the 4th section after the word county in the 13th line strike out all the remainder of said section Mr. Wilson offered the following amendment to said bill to come in as a 7th sec. and to make the 7th sec. of said bill the 8th the 9th, & so on throughout the bill, to wit. Be it further enacted that the judges of the circuit court shall hold their offices for four years unless sooner removed, and in case a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the circuit court by death resignation or otherwise it shall be the duty of the governor of the territory to fill such vacancy as soon thereafter as may be.

And on the question will the house agree to said amendment, it passed in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The following amendments to said bill were agreed to. In the 9th sec. 3d line strike out the word *superior* and insert *circuit*. In the 10th sec. insert at the end of the first line *and clerks of the circuit courts*, In the 12th sec. 6th, 11th and 15th line strike out the word *'superior'* & insert *'circuit'*. In the enforcing clause of said bill, strike out the word *first* and insert *fifteenth* also strike out the word *'March'* and insert *'February'* And the final question, shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilson from the committee of enrollments, reported that they had examined & found duly enrolled a memorial to be forwarded to the Congress of the United States.

A message from the legislative council, by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr. Speaker, I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do concur in passing the bill providing for the levying and collecting the territorial tax due by the county of St Louis, for the year 1814, with some amendments to the bill, which bill together with the amendments to the same are herewith returned, and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives in the said amendments, also that Mr. M'Girk has this day obtained leave and reported a bill pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes.

The house adjourned till monday morning ten o'clock.

Monday, Dec. 26th.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The bill for the better regulating the appointment of officers in this territory was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage.

And on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative.

And ordered that its title be, An act declaring appointments in the United States army incompatible with appointments under the laws of the territory. Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council disagree to the amendments made by the house of representatives to the bill entitled an act supplementary to the act fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid. Which said bill and amendments are herewith sent, and the legislative council prays that the house of representatives may recede from their said amendments, also that the President of the legislative council has this day signed an enrolled resolution to be forwarded to the Congress of the United States, and also an enrolled bill entitled an act supplementary to an act establishing counties and county lines, which resolution and bill are herewith returned to the house of representatives. Mr. Thomas presented the petition of Joseph Stilwell late auditor of the district of Arkansas praying restitution, which petition was read.

And on motion of Mr Casady.

Ordered that said petition be refered to a select committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Casady, Davidson, and English was appointed that committee.

The house adjourned till tomorrow 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 27th.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Scott.

Mr. Speaker, I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have this day passed a bill for the relief of creditors against absent and absconding debtors, which bill is herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr. Speaker, I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes, which said bill is herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

The bill entitled an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes was taken up and read the first and second time.

And on motion of Mr. Simpson,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

The house adjourned till tomorrow 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 28th.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr. Speaker, I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do not concur in passing the bill for the better regulating the appointment of officers of this territory, which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The bill for the government of persons manufacturing salt petre in the territory was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage.

And on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act for the government of persons manufacturing salt petre in this territory.

Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Thursday, Dec. 29th.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Casady agreeable to notice introduced a bill supplementary to a law creating the office of attorney general in this territory, which bill was received and read the first and second time, and ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day tomorrow.

Mr. Casady from the committee to whom was refered the petition of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau, praying that a new county might be established in that part of the territory, reported a bill erecting part of the counties of St Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau, into a seperate county, which bill was received and read the first and second times, and ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house & made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The engrossed bill to prevent the increase of vagrants, and other idle and disorderly persons, within this territory, which was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Heath agreeable to notice introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the partition of lands in this territory which bill was received and read the first and second times and ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

That the house do agree to the report of the committee of the whole on the bill pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes, and the question being put thereon, when Mr. Carr offered the following amendment to said bill to come in, the 2nd sec. 17th line after the word sury, to wit, "The said jury shall also say in their viedict, whether any and what rent or damages ought to be given to the person having such older or better title to said land either for the use and occupation of the same, or any waste or damage committed thereon, and the court shall offset one sum against the other and on the motion being stated Mr. Thomas offered the following amendment to said amendment, to come in after the word thereon, to wit, *after the taking effect of this act*. And on the question will the house agree to the amendment proposed, carried in the affirmative. And on the question will the house agree to the amendment as amended, carried in the affirmative.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. speaker, I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do recede from their amendments to a bill entitled an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial tax due from the county of St Louis for the year 1814, which said bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr Wilson,

The house agreed to the amendment proposed to the legislative council to the bill for the government of persons manufacturing salt petre in this territory. Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The bill for the relief of creditors against absent and absconding debtors, was taken up and read the first & second times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr deMun,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr speaker, Mr M'Girk has this day obtained leave and reported a bill pointing out the manner by which suits may be brought on joint, or joint and several contract, and for other purposes. Mr deMun from the committee, to whom was recommitted, the bill prescribing the mode of selecting, and returning jurors, reported an amended bill on that subject, which was received and read the first time and ordered to its second reading.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The bill entitled an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes, was taken up with the amendments and read the third time in order for its final passage.

And on the question shall the bill pass as amended, it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas 14, Nays 6.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Byrd, Bollinger, Davidson, English, Heath, Haris, Hart, Journey, Pitman, Simpson, sewel, smith, Caldwell, (speaker,) and Thomas: Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Caulk, Caldwell, Casady de Mun, M'Guire, and Wilson.

Mr Casady agreeable to notice introduced a bill to legalise the acts and doings of the clerk of the general court of Arkansas in certain cases and for other purposes, which bill was received and read the first and second times and ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day tomorrow.

Mr simpson agreeable to notice introduced a bill making it unlawful for officers of the United states to hold offices under this territory, which bill was received and read twice, and ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The bill prescribing the mode of selecting and returning jurors, was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Thomas,

Ordered that the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

A message from the legislative council by mr scott.

mr speaker, I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do concur in passing, entitled an act establishing circuit courts, and county courts and for other purposes, with some amendments to the same, which said bill and amendments to the same are herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives in said amendments.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

mr speaker, I am instructed to acquaint

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the house of representatives that the legislative council have this day passed resolutions for the relief of the militia of the territory and other persons therein mentioned, which resolutions are herewith sent, and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

Mr Carr, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Thom. F Riddick and others, praying a charter for a bank to be styled the St Louis bank, reported a bill to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of St Louis, which bill was ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr. Speaker, The legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled an act supplementary to an act, entitled an act, defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature which bill is herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of Representatives therein.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr. Speaker, the legislative council do concur in passing the bill from the house of Representatives entitled an act for the relief of Joseph Stilwell which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

(To be continued in our next.)

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Portage des Sioux, on the night of the 9th October 1815,

Patrick Pool, Charles Samuel, Elijah Kimbrough, Thomas Oliver, privates of capt. William Davenport's company, in the 8th regiment, United States Infantry.

Patrick Pool was born in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, twenty four years of age. five feet eleven inches high grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and by profession a carpenter. Enlisted on the 5th February, 1813, at Randolph court House North Carolina, by Captain George Cloud of the late 10th infantry, for the term of five years.

Charles Samuels was born in Caswell county North Carolina, twenty one years of age, six feet high, dark eyes, black hair, dark complexion, and by profession a farmer Enlisted on the 7th November 1812, by Capt Emanuel Leigh, of the late 10th infantry for the term of five years.

Elijah Kimbrough, was born in Caswell county. North Carolina, twenty seven years of age. five feet nine inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion. and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 9th July 1812, at Hillsborough North Carolina, by the late capt. Mitchell of the late 10th infantry, for the term of five years.

Thomas Oliver was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, twenty two years of age, five feet eleven and a half inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 22nd August 1812 by Lieut Kelly of the late 10th infantry, for the term of five years

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned and described deserters, to any officer belonging to the United States service, or ten dollars for either, and all reasonable charges.

Wm. Davenport,
Capt 8th Inf'y.

Portage des Sioux, M. T:
October 10th, 1815.

70 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, on the 8th inst. at the garrison, Belle Fontaine, Dennis Allcock, James Allen, John Butler, Elisha Mintz. Peter Reed, Edward Lilly and John Wilbourn, privates of the 8th regiment U. S. Infantry.

Allcock is five feet ten and a half inches high, twenty one years of age, dark eyes, dark hair and fair complexion, born in Ireland, and by occupation when enlisted a sailor; was enlisted by Lt. Howson, 20th regiment, in the town of Petersburgh, state of Virginia,

Allen is five feet four inches high, 21 years of age, grey eyes, light hair and fair complexion, born in Dinwiddie county state of Virginia, and by occupation a laborer, was enlisted in Petersburg, Virginia, by Lt. Gee, 20th infantry.

Butler is five feet nine inches high, 22 years of age, blue eyes, black hair and dark complexion, was born in Shanandoah county, Va. by occupation a laborer was enlisted in Front Royal Va. by Lt. Munroe 20th regiment.

Mintz is five feet eight inches high, 20 years of age, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion, born in Nansemond county, Va. and by occupation a farmer, was enlisted in Murfreesborough, in the state of North Carolina, by Lt. Howard of 20th infantry.

Peter Reed is six feet high, about 23 years of age, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion, was born in Philadelphia and is by occupation a carpenter, was enlisted in Va. by capt. Page 12th inf'y.

Lilly is about 16 years of age, five feet six inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, and dark complexion, was born in Cartersville Va. and is by occupation a cooper, was enlisted in Cartersville Va. by Lt. Duvall, 20 infantry.

Wilbourn is about 26 years of age, five feet nine inches high, grey eyes, sandy hair and fair complexion, was born in Cumberland county Va. is by occupation a carpenter and was enlisted in Halifax county Va. by Lt. Randolph, 20th infantry,

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of each of the above deserters. and all reasonable charges given on the delivery of the same, to any officer in the United States service.

Loring Austin,
B. Maj. Comm'dg.

Belle Fontaine, Oct. 9th, 1815.

30 Dollars Reward.

For the apprehension of three soldiers belonging to Lieutenant Culberson's company, of the 8th infantry, (formerly of the late 10th infantry. Deserted from camp, near Portage de Sioux, on the night of the 5th instant. viz.

Miles W. Watkins, born in Brunswick county, Va. 24 years of age, five feet six and a half inches high. blue eyes light hair, light complexion and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 8th May 1812 for five years by Capt. Nelson of the late 10th infantry.

Thomas W. Browning born in Franklin county, North Carolina, twenty three years of age, six feet and a half inches high, grey eyes, light hair, fair complexion, and by profession a lawyer. Enlisted on the 15th of May 1813, at Louisburg, North Carolina, for five years, by Ens. Thomas of the late 10th infantry.

John S. Gaberry, born in Cumberland county, Va 24 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, blue eyes, black hair, dark complexion and by profession a wheelwright. Enlisted on the 2d March 1813, in Danville, Virginia, for five years by Capt. Clay. of the late 10th infantry.

The above reward will be given to to any person for apprehending and delivering the said deserters up, to any officer commanding a military post; or ten dollars will be given for either of them; and all reasonable expences refunded to the apprehender.

John Culbertson,
Lieut 8th Inf'y.

Camp near Portage de Sioux,
October 6th 1815.

COURT MARTIAL.

Agreeable to adjournment, the Battalion Court Martial, for the 1st, battalion of the 1st, regiment of Missouri Militia, will assemble at the Court House, in St. Louis, on monday the 30th day of October 1815.

Delinquents who failed to attend the Battalion muster of the 10th of said month may then attend, and persons conceiving themselves aggrieved by decisions of their company Courts may also attend for relief, if they are entitled thereto. By order of the Court,

Joshua Nevell
Judge Adv 1st. Reg. M. M.

AUCTION.

On Monday next, will be sold, without reserve, for ready money, at the Warehouse of Mr. Christian Wilt,

20 Barrels good Whiskey, &
70 do Kentucky Flour.

Joseph Charless,
AUCTIONEER.

Oct. 14th, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—I have seen a piece published in your paper of the 23d of September, 1815, signed S. T. Councellor, wherein he accuses me of taking unwearied pains to fabricate and propagate a number of false reports against his character; I in my turn do certify that he the said Councellor has without any cause whatever endeavored to stab my character, by fabricating, propagating and publishing point blank lies; and I can prove them such, for I did not runaway from the state of Tennessee for debt, neither was I congratulated by a religious society, nor was I at the camp meeting, or cordially received, by the leaders of a religious society. What will the world think of such a man as he? is he not worse than Lucifer himself beware of him he will show himself.

John M'Key.

October 12th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of Scott & M'Clurg, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M. Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis

October, 13th.

FOR RENT,

My house, barn, garden and orchard, in the village of Carrondelet. Also 40 acres of good corn land in a high state of cultivation, situated in the public field, belonging to and adjoining said village.

Michel Honorie.

Carondelet, Oct. 13th, 1815.

Territory of Missouri.

Taken up by James G. Miller, living in Cape Girardeau county, on the bank of the Mississippi river, eight miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, a bright bay mare four years old past, thirteen hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to ten dollars and posted before me, this fourth day of September 1815.

A copy teste

Wm. Kelso, J. P.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser

Paris, July 29.

The duke of Orleans, arrived last evening at 10 o'clock. His serene highness landed at Bologne, came in 30 hours from his country seat near London. He was immediately admitted to his majesty, who received the prince, his nephew, with cordiality and perfect kindness.

It appears that the king has already supplied the places of those peers who had accepted seats in the upper chamber of Bonaparte.

It is said that M. Carnot has retired to Switzerland.

The Prussian troops have quitted Orleans and the environs for the purpose of advancing.

The 3d of August is the birth day of the king of Prussia. His majesty will on that day enter his 46th year.

Gen. Clauzel, whose flight has been announced in many papers, and his arrest by others, was still at Bordeaux on the 25th instant.

The French army is concentrating in Berry and Auvergne. The head quarters is at Bourges.

The roads of Burgundy are covered with the allied troops.

It appears that in Auvergne there prevails great agitation of mind; that the country people are so badly disposed, so inclined to revolutionary troubles and disorders, that the old nobles, and the rich take the precaution of retiring to the cities.

The corps of gen. Excelmans is cantoned in the arrondisement of Lion. He has a considerable park of artillery.

Many letters announce, that much pillage has been committed in the city of Nismes and in the neighboring country, by the troops from Marseilles and the other parts of provence. More than 30 houses, mostly belonging to the rich merchants, have been destroyed in the city of Nismes, since the city guard, the gendermerie and the troops of the line have been disarmed.

More than 20,000 white flags flying from the windows and other places in the city of Bordeaux. On the 24th at the theatre of that city they made a bonfire of the tri-colored flag.

Cardinal Fesch and madame Letitia, (Bonapart's mother) were on the 23d at Bourg, (Ain.) and left it the next day.

Cardinal Maury has been imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo; he is accused of intrigues connected with late events.

Alençon, July 25.

A party of 400 Prussian cavalry, have entered here, and demanded forthwith the sum of 400,000 francs.

Soissons, July 27.

For some days past the Russian videttes have advanced very near to the city. Our garrison is about 4000 men. The white flag is constantly flying on our public edifices. It appears that our commander is determined not to yield the place to the allies but in the last extremity.

Nevers, July 21.

Our city is occupied by the Austrians. We are overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

Blois, July 23.

Our city and all its environs have been disarmed by the Prussian troops.

Toulon, July 24.

This morning all the military and civil officers of the marine at this port, have addressed a respectful submission to the king. The white flag has been hoisted and the English squadron which was in sight of the port saluted the flag as soon as they saw it flying on the forts and batteries.

Toulouse, July 24.

His R. H. the duke d'Algoulême, arrived yesterday in this city, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the midst of the acclamations of an immense multitude, intoxicated with the happiness of possessing him again. The presence of the prince so ardently beloved by his people, raised their enthusiasm to its height.

Paris, July 28.

There is a report of the arrival of the empresses of Russia and Austria, at Paris.

The papers announce that peace was signed yesterday or the day before. We cannot yet confirm this pleasing news.

It has also been announced that the Vendeans have joined the army of the Loire. This news is positively denied by the Vendean chiefs.

Marshal Brune has, it is said, returned to Toulon, where he awaits the orders of the king.

The king has issued a decree on the 21st inst. ordering the arrest and delivery to the council of war, to be judged according to military law, all general officers and other military commanders of departments and cities, who have repressed or shall repress by violence or force of arms, the expression of fidelity of the people towards his majesty.

A few days since a vessel arriving outside the Hook, was hailed by a British frigate and ordered to heave to, which they refused, and continued their course. A shot was immediately fired at them, which passed athwart their bow. The wind at this instant dying away, they were forced to back their topsails, to await the coming up of the boat which had been sent in pursuit of them. On the officer's coming on board he very politely told the captain that their orders were not to let *any vessel* pass without overhauling them—upon which a sailor stepped up to him and asked if those were his orders? On his replying in the affirmative, he very frankly said, "suppose that the *Guerriere* attempted to pass. I'll be damn'd if I think you'd overhaul her.—*Nat. Adv.*

Latest from Carthagena.

By the schooner Videtto, captain Hilliard, arrived here last evening, we learn, that news had been received at Port au Prince, that the Carthagenians had been successful against the Royalists, and that they had opened a communication with Santa Fee. A ship, formerly the General Gates of New-York, had arrived at Carthagena, from London, with 15,000 stands of arms and other munitions of war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability on our northern frontier, dated

Madrid, August 1, 1815.

As to news we have not much—we have been informed of a large convention of Indian chiefs at Kingston. The British, I understand, have agreed to furnish them with all the munitions of war they may stand in need of—and great quantities are now daily passing

up the river said to be for their use.

Commercial Treaty.

The same paper gives the following extract of a letter from a southern city:—

"The commercial treaty (so called) I am afraid will not help the ship-holders in the eastern states. We shall have no trade with the British West-India Islands—the convention is only for four years, and merely equalises the duties, tonnage, &c. on British and American vessels. There are but four articles, the substance of which has been published in the newspapers."

Extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, July 24, 1815.

Commodore Decatur we learn, has settled the account with Algiers; after taking their finest frigate and a sloop of war, he appeared off the city of Algiers and sent a flag ashore, with information that he must release all American and American vessels, and that he should have four hours to deliberate; but that his answer should be received at that period he should lay the city in ashes.

An Algerine corvette from off Tunis hove in sight during this period, and landed a number of Turks of distinction; the palace of the Dey was surrounded, and he was menaced with decapitation at the end of the third hour, the flag returned with the submission of the Dey to the terms dictated by commodore Decatur; all Americans were released; the Dey engages not to demand tribute hereafter from the United States, and that all Americans, wherever taken, or on board whatever ships shall be released without ransom.

The commodore and suit went ashore, and upon representations to the Dey, of the danger he was in, the commodore made him a present of the captured frigate. Thus has ended the third African war. We have these advices by way of Carthagena.

Merc. Adv.

New York, Sept. 20.

The Steam-frigate "Fulton the First" got under way in the East river this morning, at *low water* and moved majestically into the Bay. When north of Castle Williams, the Fulton fired a national salute, which was returned from fort Columbus, on Governor's Island. The spectacle gave great delight to hundreds assembled on the battery. As soon as the smoke had cleared away, the steam-frigate was seen plowing her way with steadiness and speed. The wind being ahead, and no tide in her favor, the trial made to day must remove the doubts that hitherto lingered in the breasts of a few.

The western merchants in Philadelphia, gave a splended dinner to Mr. Clay on Saturday last.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIAL SPOILS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser

The grand Duchy of Warsaw is given (by the congress of Vienna) to Russia. This Duchy was formed by Bonaparte in 1807, out of those parts of Poland which in 1772 and 1795 had been ceded to Russia. He gave the archducal crown to the king of Saxony, and made it hereditary in his family. It embraced the greater part, but not the whole of the territories of Poland that were possessed by Prussia. It was the fifth in rank of the states of the confederation of the Rhine, had an extent of 1850 geographical square miles of territory, a population of 2,277,000 souls, a revenue of 3,500,000 dollars, and an army of 30,000 men. A portion, however, is severed from this grand Duchy and re-annexed to Prussia under the name of the Grand Duchy of Posen.

Posen or Poznan as it is commonly written, was the largest of the departments of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and contained a population of 599,000. The Grand Duchy of Posen, as it is here constituted, has probably a population of near a half a million.

Cracow, which comes within the boundaries of the duchy of Warsaw, is made a free city. But the salt mines of Wicliezka, about 5 miles from Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula, are ceded to the emperor of Austria, as belonging to the province of Gallicia. These mines are 800 feet deep, and more extensive beneath the ground than the whole extent of the town. They are the source of great wealth, and of revenue to the government.

Poland in the year 1772, according to the best authorities, contained a population of 11,000,000. This number is supposed to have somewhat diminished since, in consequence of the revolutions which distracted and distressed the country. In the partition of this country, Gallicia fell to Austria. An enumeration of its inhabitants was made in 1807, the result of which was as follows:

Western Gallicia—Males	616,712
Females	660,550
Total	1,307,262
Eastern Gallicia Males	1,893,931
Females	1,922,001
	3,785,908
Inhabitants	5,091,170

Prussia had in six departments, viz. Luthuania, Posen, Kalish, Warsaw, Bialistock and Plotzk.

Inhabitants of towns	537,074
do. of the country	2,034,615
Total	2,572,689

The share of Russia was larger. Its population was estimated by gen. Opperman in 1796, as follows:

Ceded from Poland in 1773	1,426,966
in 1793	3,745,663
in 1795	1,407,402
	6,379,031

But at a later date the population was found to be a little less. These ceded provinces form at present seven governments. Their population, according to the tables of the minister of the interior made in 1814 was as follows:

Vitebsk	674,310
Mohilew	800,995
Wilna	925,270
Grodno	594,060
Minsk	658,526
Volhynia	1,086,768
Podolia	1,136,085
	6,213,044

The original distribution of Poland therefore was as follows:

To Austria	5,091,170 inhab'ts
Prussia	2,572,689
Russia	6,213,044

But by the treaties of Tilsit and Vienna, a little of Polish Prussia, and a little of Gallicia, were given to Russia, both cessions giving her a further population of 600,000. She has now the Duchy of Warsaw, which after deducting the Duchy of Posen, Cracow, &c. will give her about eight millions and a half of Polish subjects.

Mummy.

A very curious "Kentucky mummy," it is said, may be seen at No. 59 Chamber street 3 doors below Broadway. It is described as that of a boy about 14 years old; the skin in an entire state of preservation; and the teeth white and sound. It was found in a limestone cave in Kentucky, all the fluids of the body was dried up; which was wrapped in several suits or folds of deer-skins, cloths and large brown feathers. The mummy was discovered in a squating posture. *N. Y. Paper.*

Late advices from the Mediterranean state the following to be the conditions of the treaty with Algiers.

"1. The frigate, brig, with all other captures made by the American squadron are to be restored.

"2. The prizes lately taken by Algiers from the Americans are to be returned to the proprietors.

"3. The prisoners on both sides to be surrendered without any reserve or ransom.

"4. No annual tribute to be, in future, exacted by the Dey of Algiers from the Americans."

The destination of Napoleon the Great, seems to be decided. Instead of confining him in the tower, the allies have resolved to transport him to St. Helena, a small island about 20 miles in circumference, lying between the southern extremities of Africa and South America. None of his friends are permitted to accompany him; and it is said he has expressed great dissatisfaction at those arrangements.

The Prince Regent has knighted Admiral Cockburn, to shew the manner in which he estimates his services in robbing hen-roosts, and burning towns and cities.

The Philadelphia press states, that the internal taxes are to be repealed at the next cession of Congress.

We have seen a circular letter of the 30th of May, from lord Bathurst a British minister, to the governors of the British West-Indies, forbidding the entry of American vessels into those islands.

The republicans of Vermont have carried the last election by an immense majority.—The Volunteers, whose votes were rejected last year by the federalists, were mainly instrumental on the occasion.

The Narcissus frigate boarded the brig Christopher, from Belfast, on Friday evening last, off Sandy Hook, and informed, that 20 sail, out of 83, of the Jamaica fleet, had been lost in the gale, of the 9th and 10th of August.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER 14.

As was generally expected, the faithless English have determined to send Bonaparte to the Island of of St. Helena. This news was officially communicated to the ex-emperor by lord Keith and maj. gen. sir H. Bunberry. They told him that the allied sovereigns had determined to send him to the above place. Bonaparte has in consequence written another letter to the Prince Regent, and it is said he has declared he will not be sent alive to the place assigned him. St. Helena is a small island in the Atlantic ocean, about 1800 miles from the continent of S. America, on the track of the British ships to India, it is held by the British east india company, is 21 miles in circumference and accessible at only one particular spot. It has a remarkable strong prison adjoining the garrison, which is occupied by about 600 troops. There are on the island about 2000 inhabitants including the soldiers and 600 slaves. Rats are so numerous as to eat up all kinds of grain sown, so that the country is now laid out chiefly in pastures.

A deputation from the hostile Sacks of Rock river, has arrived at Portage de Sioux, in order it is said to treat and bury the tomahawk. Those dupes of British traders, have been frequently invited to attend the treaty, and have always met our advances to accommodation with insolent threats. Now that the commissioners have closed the business of their appointment, and forwarded their report to Washington, we are at a loss to conceive how these indians will be dealt with.

A few days ago, a number of the principal chiefs and warriors of the Kansah nation of indians arrived here. It is said they wish to enter into a treaty of friendship with the United States.

These people are of Osage origin, and reside below the Otto's and Maha's, on the Missouri river.

The growth of authors are getting so luxurient in our soil, that we must in future confine their effusions to a weekly supplement, which will be issued until our large press and paper arrives. Correspondents are requested to send their favors early in the week. Writers on subjects of a general nature, are not included in the above notification.

The editor does not wish to be considered as participating in the sentiments of his numerous correspondents. He would wish to be considered merely as accoucheur in his avocation.

The author of the piece signed "Medicus" which appeared in the Missouri Gazette of 30th of Sep. is not a member of the legislature; nor has any member of the legislature "lately" favoured us with communications.

Editor.

The St. Charles "School-boy" of this week, has been received, but cannot be admitted in (even a supplement to) this Gazette, without material alteration. That part which has regard to private transactions, and *family* concerns must be expunged. The author need not again insist, that the truth of the statement [which I do not pretend to question] entitle them to a place: But if he so corrects his piece as to leave out the parts alluded to, and send it so corrected in time for next weeks paper, it may appear in a supplement.

Editor.

Aldiberata Foscofornio, is again unavoidably omitted, it shall appear next week.

For new Advertisements, see last column of 4th page, and supplement of this weeks paper.

A STATEMENT

Of all monies received and disbursed for the use and benefit of the town of St. Louis, for the years 1814 and 1815, Elijah Bebee, chairman of the board of trustees of the corporation of the said town, published according to the direction of the act, "respecting the incorporations of the towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve, passed January 13th 1814.

Receipts, 1815.

Jan. 26.	Cash received from Lyons Billiard licence	$50 00
April,	do do from major Christy for Clement B. Penrose, late treasurer of corporation	47 33
June 9.	do do from Landreville, Billiard licence	25 00
July 29.	do do from Everhart for licence and fine	55 00
Aug. 3.	do do for licence for wax figures	25 00
		$202 33

Expenditures 1815.

Jan. 26..	2 quires of paper	$00 75
	Balance in the hands of treasurer	201 58
		$202 33

I certify the above to be a correct statement of the monies received and disbursed for the use and benefit of the town of St Louis.

Elijah Beebe, C. B. T. T. St. Louis.
September 22d, 1815 3t

Etat des sommes reçues et payées pour l'usage et avantage de la ville de St. Louis, pour les années 1814 et 1815, sous Elijah Beebe, Président de la corporation de la dite ville, et publié conformément à la loi, relative aux corporations des villes de St Louis et St. Geneviève, passé le 13 Janvier, 1815.

Recette, 1815

Jan. 26.	Reçu de Lyons pour permission de billard	$50 00
Avril	„ du Major Christy pour Clément B. Penrose cy devant trésorier de la corporation	47 33
Juin 9	„ de Landreville pour permission de Billard	25 00
Juillet 29	„ de Everhart pour do do. et amende	55 00
Aout 3	„ pour permission de figures de cire	25 00
		$202 33

Dépense,

1815

Jan 26	2 mains de papier	$00 75
	Ballance restante au trésor	201 58
		$202 33

Je certifie que le compte cy dessus est un etat correct des sommes reçues et payées pour l'usage et profit de la ville de St Louis.

Elijah Beebe, C. B. T. T. St. Louis.
22 Septembre, 1815. 3t

NOTICE.

Persons trespassing upon the tract of land belonging to me, being fractional section, No. 14, situate at the mouth of Piasa Creek in the Illinois Territory, 4 miles above the mouth of Missouri, by cutting, barking and destroying the timber, breaking up and carrying away the valuable rock for building, thereby injuring the river bank, are warned, that suits will be brought against such trespassers. Those wishing to procure stone for building will do better to apply to Mr. William Bates, residing near that place, who is authorised to contract on my behalf.

I will lease my farm, 3 miles above St. Louis for one or more years.

R. Easton.

Sept. 13th, 1815. 3t-eow-63

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815

170

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at St. Louis 30th September, 1815. which if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the General Post Office.

A—Shandy Anderson Cap. W J Adair.

B—Nicholas Buckheart John Bafs Wm Brown John Brown 2, Francis H Barnett 2, Taylor Berry 3, John Butler 4, Thomas Bell James Barns Joseph Boge Frederick Bates Col Daniel Boone Wm Bridges Ahab Bean.

C—Lt J B Clarke Jno Conner John Chandler Wm Carlile Kinkead Caldwell Levi Cowen John Cromwell John Carson John A Camiron Kenchue Chesnuth.

D—David Deggs Lieut Joseph Duncan Richard Dunn James Dority Zabeth Datheroote Elisha Dickenson Green Dewitt Andrew Dobbins James Donnell Hiacinthe D'Hetre Samuel Duncan Enoch Decker Madam Delisle.

E—Joseph Eason.

F—Elias Flinckin Hiram Fugett Ruben Fugett Benjamin Farnton James Forman Lt G J Floyd Dr G Fallis Domineque Frouffart.

G—William Glenn Robert C Garland Thomas Gholson 2, Abel Galland George Gilbert Lieut A Garrett Major General E P Gaines.

H—Wm Heirs Charles Hubbard Wm Hamilton Calvin Hays 2, Stacy Hornet Samuel S Hill Christian T Hilderbrand Captain Hay Thomas Henry Col Wm S Hamilton Benj Hamblin John Harl Andrew Hamilton Henry Hutton Benj Howard's representatives Nancy Hawkins Charles W Hunter Valentine Habb John Hariman.

J—Lewis Jones Harrison Jamison.

L—Wm Long Dr J J Lowry 3, Jno Lorton John Love Wm Laughlin Richard Lowe.

M—John M'Colgan 4, Samuel Moore Felix M'Gloghlin 2 John M'Dow Lewis Maupin 2, Wm. M'Connel John Millar David Manchester Robert Mintier Ifreal Murphy Dr Samuel M'Gill 2 Capt David Musick Francis M'Durmade Eaflin Morgan James M'Donald Robert Musick Robert M'Millin Robert Moore Thomas Metingley Bazel Medley Lieut. H K Meade Adam Martin Madam Morin.

N—Capt W P Neale 2, John Nisbeth.

O—Wm Osborn.

P—P Provinchere 2, Col Justus Post 2, Dabney Pitlus Daniel Parkes George Pusley Lt Asher Phillips Wm Patterson James H. Parcel.

R—Henry Rees 3, Peter J Railey.

S—Alexander Stewart John Stotts 5, Joseph Solimon Alexander Scott 2, Lt Christen Scott Robert A Smith John Sullens John Soffamon Monsieur Septlivre Vincent Short Harmon Sears George Singleton.

T—Wm Turner Wm Thorp Lieut B Tenelle.

W—John Watson Timothy N Warner Samuel Walker Thomas Whitfett Davis Waddle James O Whitehead David Wise Elu White Lt John Weaver Abraham Wilson.

Y—Lt Robert Young Cap G Vashon Mathias Yodcum.

Z—J B Zanone.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they have been advertised.

H. Simpson, P. M.

10 *Dollars Reward.*

Ranawdy, or was stolen, from the subscriber, living in the county of St. Charles, on the 11th day of September last, a negro man by the name of Bill, commonly calls himself Bill Talbott He had on when he left the subscriber, a tow linen shirt and overalls, and took with him a change of the same. Bill is about a middle sized fellow, has a white spot on his under lip, and is 26 or 27 years of age. Any person who will deliver said fellow to the subscriber, or to Uth. J Devore, in St. Charles, or confine him in any jail of this territory, and give information, so that said negro is got, shall recieve the above reward. If taken out of this territory a reward of fifteen dollars will be given.

John Yarnall.

St. Charles, October 3, 1815.

H. S. GEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

Tenders to the public his professional services.—His office is in the north end of the dwelling house of Mr. Brazeaux, nearly opposite the residence of E. Hempstead Esq. Second street, St. Louis.

September 1st, 1815. tf 61.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 61tf

NEW HARTFORD.

On monday the 6th day of November next; at Daul. Shopes tavern in St. Louis, WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, 100 LOTS, 150 by 120 feet, in the above place, excepting a few lots reserved for the purpose of presenting (gratis) to a good, sober, industrious blacksmith, saddler, carrier, &c. who will build and prosecute their trades for the term of two years. NEW HARTFORD is the handsomest and best situated for a town on the Mississippi between St. Louis and the mouth of Ohio, being high and healthy, never overflowed by the Mississippi & is watered by several excellent springs, the water from two of which may with little expence be carried over the whole of the lower part of the town, the streets are 60 feet wide, except broad street, which is eighty, the banks of the river are good, with a tolerable good harbor for boats and do not cave in, there are no creeks to impede travellers from entering the town, or waggons from bringing in lead, and is opposite the best landing on the opposite side of the Mississippi, for the convenience of those who with to purchase the produce of the American bottom, being directly opposite the mouth of the Eagle creek, which affords a good harbor for boats the greatest part of the year, and which at high water may be ascended for several miles. The road from New Hartford to Potosi, is several miles nearer and better than any other road from the Mississippi to that place, and is one of the best roads in this part of the territory. It is not more than three fourths of a mile from the road leading from St Louis to St. Genevieve, which passes by an excellent ford across the Joachim creek at Vansants mill. Herculaneum is situated in a flat bottom between high rocks and hills which deprives it of a free circulation of air, so essential to good health, a greater part of the town is frequently inundated by the waters of the Mississippi: last spring this place was so much overflowed that large boats might have gone up into a large pond which lies on the back part of the town. John W. Honey. J. Geiger and Doct. Finley were obliged to remove from their dwellings which were surrounded by water. Waggons (with lead) could not reach nearer than half a mile to the store houses. Lead had to be brought from a considerable distance above John McLots through the woods and down the Joachim creek in boats. This creek is at all times so filled up with mud, deposited by the Mississippi, that a pole may be pushed down several feet, which prevents the building of a bridge over it, thereby rendering it a great barrier to travellers and the bringing in of lead, neither of which can pass it except by a craft.

Travellers frequently get their horses mired & are dependent on the citizens to assist in getting their horses out, which are thereafter much injured, there being no boat kept for the crossing of travellers, who have to depend upon a chance boat being there, which is a great inconvenience to them and to those who come from the south to trade at this place. There is almost throughout the year a considerable quantity of stagnant water remaining in the pond, which it is believed occasions much disease; the Joachim creek also is considered unhealthy, inasmuch as the mouth is mostly stopped with mud, which prevents the water of the creek from running off and almost surrounds the place. The banks on the Mississippi every fresh caves in so much, that the Mississippi street, which was formerly 60 feet wide, is now in many places not more than 25 feet. The town has no water but what is afforded by the Mississippi and the creek, consequently, those who settle on the hill will have to carry their water a considerable distance and the ground does not admit of their ever having good well water. Herculaneum lies opposite to the town of Harrison, on the back part of which, every spring the Mississippi so overflows the country, that it is rendered impossible to reach the prairie, from which reason produce at this season of the year cannot be brought in. The road from Herculaneum to Potosi is very bad, having in its way many bad and steep hills and muddy bottoms, and runs part of the way on a post oak ridge, which in the spring is in most places so soft that loaded waggons frequently sink to the hubs of the wheels, and is at least 2 miles from the road leading from St. Louis to St. Genevieve.

A plan of NEW HARTFORD may be seen at the subscribers in St. Louis, or at the dwelling of John W. Honey, in NEW HARTFORD.

Christian Wilt,
October 7th, 1815. Proprietor.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are requested to settle and pay their respective sums due, or their accounts and notes will be placed immediately in the hands of proper officers for collection. I owe and must pay, and those who owe me cannot be longer indulged.

SIMON VANORSDAL.

Sept. 15th 1815.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that on Friday the 20th of the present month (October) WILL BE SOLD, at the dwelling of the late John Sappington, dec'd. all the personal property of said deceased. Consisting of a Negro women and child, the Crop, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, an old waggon, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of fifteen months will be given by the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock, where terms will be made known, and due attendance given by

Zephaniah Sappington, and
Thomas Sappington.
Adm'rs.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 1t*

NOTICE.

I hereby caution the public against trading for, or in any manner taking, my note to Aaron Criss, for $170, having three credits endorsed on the back, viz. of $9,25, $22,00, and $17,68 cents. The said note was given to him on settlement, on Saturday last, the 7th inst. for his services as a journeyman in my employ: since which period, an error in our accounts has been discovered, and he the said Criss refuses to correct it, although sufficient proof exist to prove the error which he will not rectify.

P. Bartlett.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th, 1815.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. tf 67

NOTICE.

On sunday the 29th of this month, I will start to Salt river, that empties into the Mississippi. Those who wish to visit that country, and those who have claims in that neighborhood, may meet me at St. Charles, on that day. Gen. Simon Kenton will accompany me thither: and every encouragement will be afforded to to those who wish to settle there.

Giles Thompson.

October 14th, 1815.

MY CREDITORS

Take notice, that I shall apply to two justices of the peace of the county of Washington, at the house of Solomon Daily in the Mines Burton, on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors.

William Blair.

Potosi, Sept. 27th, 1815.

WHEAT.

I wish to purchase, to be delivered this fall and winter, six or seven thousand bushels of WHEAT, for which I will give one dollar per bushel, delivered at my mill. Those of Illinois Territory who have no mode of sending their Wheat to my mill will be accommodated with my keel boat and bags gratis.

12 or 1400 bushels of the above mentioned Wheat will be wanted at Major Vansants mills on Joachim creek

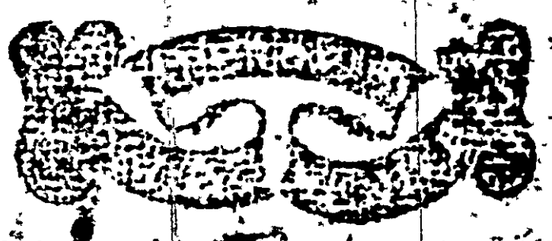
Jacob Horine.

Plattin Mills, Sep. 25, 1815 — 3t*65

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
MISSOURI GAZETTE.

St. Louis, October 14, 1815.



which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

Dr ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health,

(Price one dollar and fifty cents)—One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, strengthening habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholic, convulsive miscarriages, summer complaints in children, &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Nature's good Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea the unhealthful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so affecting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marches lakes stagnated pools rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and various other extoled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible worm destroying lozengers, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are pale-ness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breathe hard swelled belly great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, coldness, palsy, epileptic fits &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled of expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertsons Worm Destroying Lozenges; they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti-Billious pills—for the speedy prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains, Flatulencies indigestions costiveness, hypochondrie and Hysteric complaints, Strauguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment—for plainness safety expedition ease and certainty infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disease, the ITCH. Price 36 cents per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth ache Drops—Price 50 cents.

Ophthalmian Eye Water celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Dyott's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentifrice—For cleansing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred* thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the last stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor.

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINE.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLME'S

Anti-Billious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a receipt of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm* who from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is making its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial poisons so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Billious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulence and Indigestion; and by perseverance in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time, with a cup of Penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of hot weed tea, will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaints* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical cases*, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE [illegible] AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE.

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis where may likewise be had Dr. Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey &c. &c.

Dec. ad.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Will sell for the [illegible] property, [illegible] and change the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on [illegible] Street, and 120 on Kickapoo Street.

The adjoining lot on Church [illegible] feet front, by the same depth on which there is a [illegible] Barn.

A lot on Kickapoo Street, [illegible] front by 120 feet in depth.

A lot on the corner of Kickapoo [illegible] feet by 120 in depth.

A lot on Hickory street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable brick dwelling houses in full repair.

1200 arpents of first rate land, the farm on which he blacks now reside, about 2 miles from this town.

400 arpents at Graveceur containing Lewis' mill stream, about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpents three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonment.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meramec.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will rent the farm and Mill on Grave creek, Boubomme (formerly) 2 miles west from St. Louis; late the property of John Lewis.

RISDON H. PRICE.

September 8th.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against trading for a note payable to Stephen Mires, dated the 28th inst. for the sum of thirty six dollars and some cents, signed by myself & John Burk, as I am determined not to pay the same (until I am released from a certain administration bond, which I signed together with one Samuel Hodges and the late Mary Hayward present wife of the said Mires, administratrix of Peter Hayward deceased,) unless compelled by law.

Green Dewitt.

St. Ferdinand, Sept. 2nd, 1815.

MEDICINE.

The Subscriber has a large supply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINE on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Also, a quantity of Whiskey and Flour.

R. SIMPSON.

St. Louis, Sept. 22, 1815. tf.64

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Washington County.

In the Circuit Court, July Term, 1815.

Nicholas Wilson, vs. Jacob Wood, } On Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The sheriff of said county, having returned to the April Term, 1815, of this court, the petition and summons; and certified to have executed the same. The said defendants failing to appear and answer, to the petition of said plaintiff; therefore on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, ordered by the court, that the order of the court made at the last term of this court be renewed, and that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendant, that unless he appear before the judge of our said court, at a court to be held in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth monday of October next, and, proceed to trial, that a decree will be entered against him, and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law.

I John Brickey, clerk of the court aforesaid, in and for the county aforesaid, do certify the above to be a true copy of the order.

John Brickey, Clk.

July 28th, 1815. 6o-2m

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

WANTED TO HIRE

By the month or year, a Negro Woman capable of cooking and washing; also a smart Boy to assist in the duties of the kitchen. For industrious servants the highest wages will be given.

Enquire of the Printer.

Aug. 4.

BOARDING.

Two or three gentlemen may have board in the house of

Jos. Charlesse.

R. SIMPSON,

ST. LOUIS.

A large and general assortment

GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICIN.

Hollyoake's, Lewis', together with Norways, Clover and Flax Linseeds, Pepper, Ginger, Sago, Tapioca, Arrow root and Rice.

Mace, Cloves, Sage, Sugar-mint, Horehound, Lemon, Candies, Lamp and Ivory Black, Middle, Spanish and India Indigo, Prussian blue, Annetto, Verdegris, Copperas, oil Vitriol, &c.

Perfumes,—Pomatum, Elegant pocket lights and wax Tapers, durable Ink, perfumed Soaps, Cologne Water, Glue, Ink powder, &c.

Silence Mixt. Opodeldoc, Lees Pills, Church's Cough Drops, Balsam of Honey, Columbian Oil Jaundice Bitters, Itch Ointment, Harlem Oil, Peruvian Elixir, Worm Medicine.

And a great variety of fresh

Family & Patent Medicines.

Flour, Whiskey, Sugar and Vinegar by the barrel.

July 14.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

ST. GENEVIEVE COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court,

August term, 1815.

James Gerrard and Edmund Mountjoy, adm'rs willmuck. of George Mountjoy deceased, vs. Wm. Flyon jr. and others. } One petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of this county having returned the petition and summons in this behalf, and certifies to the court that only Wm. Flyon jr. one of the defendants named in the petition is to be found in his bailiwick. On motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney; it is ordered that publication be made and inserted in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser for the space of two months, which shall notify the [illegible] that unless they shall appear before this court on the first day of their next November term, and proceed to trial on this petition, that a decree will be entered up against them in manner and form according to law.

A true copy.

Test. Oliver, Clk.

C. S. Hempstead, pl'ffs. att'y.

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Barker, Dent, & M'Clelland.

Will do business on commission at New Orleans, reference for St. Louis, Mr. John Cromwell.

6m

SHOT FACTORY

FOR SALE,

This property is erected on a settlement right of 800 arpens, situate on the Mississippi, below and adjoining Joachim creek. The various apparatus belonging to the business are in good order, and will be sold together with a negro, an excellent shot dropper, inured to the different operations of manufacturing shot.

There are on the premises a well enclosed garden [illegible] bearing apples and peaches, the best kind; also twelve acres under [illegible] cultivation.

For terms apply to C. Hempstead the owner, or to

Charles Gratiot.

Aug. 17th, 1815. 3t-52.

A PIANO FORTE

FOR SALE.

A well toned Piano [illegible] construction for sale.—Inquire at this Office.

Aug. 11th, 1815.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or [illegible] for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN-YARD

in the town of St. Louis,

HEROLDSBURG HUNT.

St. Louis, [illegible] 1815. 3 y.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—The editor of the 'Western Journal,' appears to have unlimited command over some the most beautiful figures of speech, 'guesses, caracat, coin, school boys,' humble dependants, benefactors, slang-whang, federal scribblers and news paper liars' dance through his lines in all the mazes of mataphorical confusion.

I most cordially agree with Mr. N. in his position, that 'humble dependants ought not to be the dupes of their benefactors," neither ought they to be the dupes of any other set of men. In whatever situation fortune may have placed a man, he ought to feel and act independantly, and with that firmness that ought to characterize every American. For my own part I never was a trimmer: but stop! Mr. Norvell probably wishes to draw a portrait of himself!

Will you sir, be so good as to ask Mr. Norvell, whether some of those very animals which he (with so much decorum) calls federalists and tory's, have not contributed to the establishment of his press in this place, and if so, whether his remarks on that proscribed part of community does not look something like ingratitude. He acknowledges that the names to his subscription paper, "he at least would be willing to think highly respectable," but notwithstanding their high respectability, he with unblushing front denounces them as tory's: was he ignorant of their political sentimems I could forgive him, but I am certain he could not.

'The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision. There is a holy zeal in politicks as well as religion. By persuading others we convince ourselves. The passions are engaged and create a maternal affection in the mind which forces us to love the cause for which we suffer.'

Poor boy! young as he is, he, with manly firmness withstood all their attacks with the quill in Kentucky imperviously; but he has not a heart of stone, he was assailed here with arguments that quite overcame him, he blushed, he hesitated, but they were too powerful to withstand, he "gave up the ship" with the following soliloquy. "Can I with propriety accept of any assistance from any of this tory gang? Honor forbids, but the good of my country calls loudly; my organ must be put into operation, Well then since it is to be ultimately for the good of mankind, and every body knows (until they dare know nothing else) that there is nothing but the real essence and quintessence of republican blood flows in my veins, I will take the *pelf*, and then I will lash the tory rascals to some purpose, he-he-he, that's right an't it."

Mr. Norvell is grossly mistaken if he thinks it is a degenerate few that opposes him here (as he states in his fulsome and ridiculous letter to Gov. Edwards.) It is a generous public who will not look on tamely, when they see such a hypocritical, time-serving demegogue as him, take such liberties as he does, stimatizing every man and set of men who does not exactly coincide with his (exclusive) opinion of corruption and toryism.

He says that those who 'write against his establishment and himself are mere dupes, &c. who ought not to excite into action one faculty of the human mind.' Yet those nurslings of ambitious men have thrown Mr. Norvell entirely off the centre of equilibrium, notwithstanding all his forbearance: he has been forced (much against his will) to exert all the faculties of his mind, and his researches for seven years back, (when him and Gov. Edwards, retorted on the yankees) to convince him (Gov. Edwards) that he is not a tool of a party!!! Truth needs no ornament.

Mr. Norvell acknowledges that he belongs to one of the *great* political parties in the U. S. Had he always belonged to the same party he would be deserving of credit for his stability. If I am correctly informed; he strenuously supported De Witt Clinton for the presidential chair; if De Witt had been elected, no doubt he would have remained true to his faith; but as the times did not suit him, he was determined to suit himself to the times, and remain the '*Vicar of Bray.*'

The honest yeomanry of this country (for whom he appears to express so much concern) ought no doubt to be very thankful to him for his indefatigable exertions in removing error from their minds, and initiating them into the divine principles of quidism. But like some others, they soon forget their benefactors, and treat all his attempts to enlighten them with the most cordial contempt. I hope they will overlook that part of his letter to Gov. E. where he so beautifully compares them to a '*pack* of *hounds*,' for fear they might recollect the line of the poet, and think it applicable.

For want of decency is want of sense.

In his former remarks on the election of J. J. Marshall, he states him to be a young 'tory,' now to ameliorate his conduct, he stiles him a young man of 'violent federal principles;' by this it would appear that federal and tory were synonymous terms.

He appears much astonished that 'this election finds its warm defenders in St. Louis.' Every man of genuine and generous republican principles ought to blush to hear such sentiments delivered by a man who calls himself a republican, and those whose political creed is, that the majority ought always to govern.

I wish now to be done with Mr. Norvell. I would be one of the last who would wish to see party spirit carried to improper lengths, yet I think it the duty of every good citizen to contribute his mite in detecting hypocrisy (not to give it a worse name) and to drag the political culprit to the bar of the public.

Mr. Norvell may be assured that the school boys will, while they think proper, animadvert on his political conduct, and disseminate their sentiments on all occasions that they may think proper, although their feathers have not yet grown hard, and although the eye of the Basilisk is upon them.

I hope Mr. N. will excuse this impertinence from an humble dependant

St. Louis SCHOOL BOY.

LITERARY.

"I took much pains to remove error from the minds of such persons as I consider the most [illegible] Journal, No. [illegible] Exc'y. N. [illegible] ployment of the immortal Socrates." Let us now see how well the author is calculated to rival the great Athenian. Again, he says, "would you commit the fate of your life and property to the discretion of one judge, whose restraints exist only in his own conscience?" ibidem. Here our author's penetration is conspicuous. He has incontestably the honor of discovering that the circuit courts have jurisdiction in capital cases.

Hear now the sacred voice of history, speaking through his pen. 'The Gracchi's of old were resisted by virtue—a Romulus defended the Roman constitution. France has undergone many changes of government, yet the people has ultimately prevailed. Discord has often shook the English throne, well nigh to the centre. And the American republic has been more than once [illegible] ened by treasonable [illegible] Yet the majesty of the people pre[illegible] vails." W. J. No. 15. One is almost inclined to think that this was revealed to our author by the historic muse. For surely mortal never before wrote or read any thing like it. If Socrates was persecuted by Melitus and Anitus, our author has been also by Population and Medicus. The Athenian displayed more patience. But we are told he too was a choleric gentleman until his 'juvenile ardor and partially unattempered mind' were corrected by Xantippe. May we not hope, that, under the like wholesome discipline, "the tuberous foibles of a character prone to virtue" may yet be worn "away," and that our author will shine forth the equal of the illustrious Athenian? St. Louis may then, like Athens, send forth legislators from a new academy to enlighten the rest of the world, and nations yet unborn.

Shade of Plutarch.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on the 26th of this month, a negro slave named Zack, about 29 years of age; his colour approaches that of a mulatto, is tall and well shaped, small wrists and ancles; has a long swaggering gait, turns his toes a little in; he has a blue linsey hunting shirt, a pair of old buckskin pantaloons and one pair of tow linen; tow linen shirts, one forr and one wool hat, and a pair of fine shoes, a fine cambric muslin shirt, a pair of black velvet pantaloons and a purple silk vest. I will pay the above reward to whoever will take and deliver him to me in Saint Louis.

Silas Bent.

St. Louis, Sept. 28th, 1815.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against trading for a note payable to Stephen Mires, dated the 20th inst. for the sum of fourteen dollars and twenty five cents, signed by myself and Robert Jeffries, as I am determined not to pay the same until I am released from a certain administration bond which I signed together with one Green Dewitt and the late Mary Hayward, present wife of the said Mires, administratrix of Pernal Hayward deceased, unless compelled by law.

Samuel Hodges.

St. Ferdinand, Sept. 22nd 1815.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf.

Public Notice.

Taken up by Pierre [illegible] of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, on the 4th of August, 1815, on his farm in the county, a light brown horse, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, white spot in the face, the hind feet [illegible] and [illegible] Lebeau and Joseph Laguin at thirty five dollars this 9th day of August, 1815. Before me

J. V. Garnier J. P.

Recorded this 9th August, 1815.

True copy from the [illegible] book in my office.

St. Louis, September 28th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc. C.

TAKEN UP

By Thomas Deser living in St. Ferdinand township, county of St. Louis, a [illegible] mare supposed to be seven or eight years old, thirteen hands three inches high no brands perceivable, one hind foot white a small star and natural trotter, appraised to sixty dollars by John Burk [illegible] & Philip Turner. Sept. 3d, 1815.

S. Mugill, J. P.

Recorded September 22d, 1815.

True copy from the [illegible] book in my office.

St. Louis, Sept. 26th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. 6?

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 28th of October, of this present year, will be SOLD to the highest and last bidder, the fine and well known PLANTATION, lately occupied by Nicolas Lecomte, deceased, containing twenty arpens square, or four hundred arpens of well timbered land, situate on river Fifi, near the river Missouri, in the county of St. Louis, confirmed to said Nicolas Lecomte, the said river Fifi running near through the centre of said land, and bounded as follows, to wit: north by vacant land, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Williams, and west by Regis Loisel, now Auguste Chouteau, on Greveceur; on which said land there is a large good spring, dwelling house, kitchen, Barn, horse-mill, orchard, a large field under cultivation and other buildings. Sale to begin on the premises at the hours of twelve of the clock of the day aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE.

The one half of the purchase money in six months, and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale; the purchaser to give notes with approved security.

Charles Buisson
Admr. & Agent.

St. Louis, Sept. 22d, 1815.

This is to give Notice,

That I have in my possession, a negro man, (who calls himself William Colbert,) taken up by Thomas Fenwick, about 40 miles, below St. Genevieve, on the 27th of Sept. 1815. He first said that he belonging to John Yates, afterwards that he was the property of Gov. Clark, and that he was hired by John Yates, to Joseph Barey, who lives about 15 miles above St. Charles. He is about 30 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, stammers in speech, has a small scar above his left eye, also one on his ear, has tow linen clothing. The owner may have his property by paying charges.

John Donohue.

St. Genevieve, October 4, 1815.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips, and bowlegged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any persons apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

To the Humane.

About six years ago, William Thorp accompanied his father on a journey to Natchez, went on shore to hunt [illegible] miles below New Madrid, but never returned! His afflicted father would be glad to learn any thing relating to his fate. Indians were employed to search for him and it is feared they killed him in the woods.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by William Thorp Cincinnati, Ohio.

October 3d, 1815.

Printers in the Western country friendly to the cause of humanity, will please to give the above an insertion.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
MISSOURI GAZETTE.

St. Louis, October 14, 1815.

COMMUNICATION.

TO JOSEPHUS.

A few days after the appearance of your "mysterious epistle to the good people," I called on the editor of the Journal, and demanded the author. After some conversation, in which he denied *his* knowledge of my having made the motion to throw his letter to the legislature, under the table, he promised to give me an answer, after he should consult the author; but it was not till late the succeeding day (after a note from me) that I received the following letter.

(VERBATIM.)

St. Louis, October 11, 1815.

SIR,

I received your note of this date. In consulting the author of "Josephus" upon the subject of your demand of his name, he is not willing for it to be yielded either to you or the public. As to that part of the production relative to the legislative proceedings concerning the letter refered to, I consider myself that the press has a right to suffer remarks upon public transactions, to pass through it.

I am authorised to state to you, that the author did not intend to convey the idea that you had made any exertions to obtain the factory office spoken of.

Under these circumstances, I am constrained to withhold the name of the author from any demand that has been, or may be made.

Respectfully,
Joshua Norvell.

The *moral* and *political* degradation of Mr. N. secures *him* from my animadversion. From his refusal to surrender the name of the author of "Josephus," I ought, perhaps, to hold him responsible, which I am not inclined to do, inasmuch as it would prevent my correcting the errors, into which "Josephus" has fallen.

You found your attack by attempting to identify me as the author of a piece signed "Medicus." The *real author* of "Medicus" I presume has no *reason* to conceal his name, the ascertainment of which, might have saved you from the mortification of being detected in a falsehood.

You further attempt to identify me, as the member of the legislature, who caused the letter from the editor of the "Journal," to be thrown under the table. In this you are tolerably correct, as it was my motion, seconded by *seventeen twentieths of the whole house*, that gave it *that direction*; and the editor owes to that body, a debt of "*splendid gratitude*" for a forbearance, that saved him from a punishment his imprudence *merited*.

The editor of the Journal, has a right, in common with others, to scrutinize the conduct of public officers, which I could wish to see extended to *all*.

You say that I have acknowledged myself an enemy to the government, and a friend to the Hartford convention; and that the people, knowing this, elected me to the legislature: to these accusations I give you the *lie direct*. I am not (nor ever was) a friend to the Hartford convention, nor was that convention known or heard of in this country at the time of my election; like your *worthy* editor, you have the faculty of confounding events.

That I am a federalist is pretty generally known. If it is a crime many of *your best friends* have to answer for having *once been* federalists. The virtuous and upright republican, will never call in question or abuse his neighboor for an honest difference of opinion, tyrants & apostate sycophants have assumed that prerogative.

From the explanation you have, since attempted, relative to the factory agency, I presume you must have heard of a letter I have in my possession from the indian office.

It is unfortunate, that you did not consult your friends, before submitting your piece to the public, particularly the colonel you speak of, who "journeyed last winter to Washington, and there *prevented* a monopoly of the high offices in this realm," and who, you should have said, only aspired to two out of the three then vacant.

I do not well understand the latter part of your "mysterious epistle", and on that subject, have only to say, that I do not recollect ever to have made the proposition to the colonel, that he should fight with the lawyer: and I do suspect neither of these gentlemen owe you any thanks for touching on subjects you have chosen to connect with their names: and it is with considerable regret, I find *myself* compelled to advert to subjects which may lead to unpleasant reflections in those gentlemen, particularly, as, I understand, they disclaim any knowledge of, or participation in your "mysterious" piece. But if those gentlemen will suffer their friends to couple their names with *libels on truth* and common sense, I trust they will have fortitude to bear with patience, the consequence growing out of such a connexion. I have always decryed persecution of every description, and would not wantonly trample on a worm, nay, I would not wantonly trample on *your printer*, were he prostrate at my feet.

Actuated by these principles, your piece (evidently the production of an ignorant and ignoble mind) would have passed unheeded, but for some circumstances connected with one of your charges.—When assailed I will always defend myself by every means nature and circumstances may place in my power.

This is the first, and I trust it will be the last contest of the kind I have ever been engaged in. Disputes can be more easily, and more rationally settled, and in a way less troublesome, (and offensive to the public.) A "mysterious" slanderer is the most despicable of assassins. If you are really anxious for the correction of the evils of society, or to enlighten the understanding of our citizens, it should be done in a liberal, open, and candid manner; and in such way, that if any are aggrieved, they may know where to seek redress. But if you continue to screen yourself behind fictitious names, the injured may (as I have done) seek in vain for the redress best suited to the case.

R. S.

St. Louis, Oct. 13, 1815.

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MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY OCTOBER 21, 1815. [No. 368.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERISER

FOREIGN NEWS.

Selected from London papers to the 4th of August, received at the office of the Evening Post, N. York, by the British Packet from Falmouth.

A private letter from Turin confirms the arrest of Lucien Bonaparte in that city.

Government it is said, have received accounts this morning that the Peace is signed between the allies and France.

Sir George Cockburn took his final leave at the Admiralty yesday afternoon, previous to his departure for Plymouth, to assume the command of the Northumberland, and to convey her precious cargo of fallen consequence and mortified vanity to St. Helena. Sir Henry Bunberry, the Under Secretary of State for the War Department who, with Lord Keith, as Admiral of the fleet on the station, has notified to Bonaparte, officially, the determination of the Cabinet respecting him is expected in town before two o' clock to-day, for which time a council was summoned.

The Ordonnance of the King of France against some of the generals and ministers of Bonaparte, is said to be considered in Paris as nearly nugatory, not only on the account of the escape of most of the persons named in it, but likewise because Fouche is thought connived at their escape. It is affirmed that the infamous, Labedoyere quitted Paris on the 24th. only the night previous to the promulgation of the ordonnance. The departure of the Duke de Bassano, (Maret,) had something of the air of a triumphal march; his carriages in which was a suite of domestics, was followed by two covered waggons. He was provided with a royal passport signed by the Duc d'Otranto.

St. Helena—The Island of St. Helena is about 20 miles in circumference; and the land is so high, that it may be discerned at sea about 20 leagues distance. It consists, indeed, of one vast rock, perpendicular on every side, like a castle in the middle of the ocean, whose natural walls are too high to be attempted by scaling ladders, nor is there the smallest beach, except at the bay called Chapel Valley Bay, which is fortified with a strong battery of 50 large cannon, planted even with the water, and farther defended by the perpetual dashing of prodigious waves against the shore, which without farther resistance, makes the landing difficult; and a little creek, where two or three men may land from a small boat, but now rendered inaccessible by a battery. As there is no other anchorage but at Chapel Valley, touching here is extremely precarious, for the wind being always setting from the south-east, if a ship once overshoots it, is a matter of great difficulty again to recover the harbour. Notwithstanding St. Helana appears on every side to be a hard barren rock, yet on the top it is covered with a coat of fine rich mould, about a foot and a half deep, which produces all manner of grain, grass, fruit, herbs, roots, and every kind of vegetable, in the utmost perfection and plenty. After ascending the rock which borders it to the sea, the country is prettily diversified with rising hills and vallies; the first covered naturally with a great variety of herbs, and the latter adorned with elegant plantations of fruit-trees and gardens, among which are dispersed the houses of the natives; while herds of cattle now low about the fields, some of which are fattened for the supply of shipping and of the islanders, and the rest kept for milk, butter, and cheese, and afford a prospect equally rich and delightful: Although no country produces finer crops of wheat, yet, amidst affluence; they are liable to be starved and their crops totally consumed by rats which breed in incredible numbers and destroy every thing, with all the desolation occasioned by locusts in some other countries—This, however, is an evil to which certainly a remedy might be applied, as well as to the scarcity of wine, with which commodity they are now supplied by the Company's ships, and also with flour and malt. As the island is too sandy, and the soil too thin for large trees to take root it is extremely deficient in wood, and their very houses are sent ready framed from England; but with regard to underwood, they have as much as is wanted in that warm climate. There are upon the island between 200 and 300 English families, or at least descended from English parents or some way allied to them. Some French refugees were likewise encouraged to settle in order to propagate vines and make wine; a point in which they have by no means been successful.

The island is situated about 400 leagues from the coast of Africa and 600 from the coast of South America. Long. 5, 40, W. Greenwich, lat. 15, 55. S.

A fact worthy of remembrance. It is confirmed by the admission of an English print, viz. That the British army must have perished in Canada, had they not obtained plenty of provisions from the United States. Some Jacksons were wanted on our northern and eastern frontiers. See the sketch of Canada, in to-day's "Selections," from the London Courier of July.

We are informed, says the N. Y. Gazette of this morning, that the prince regent of England has appointed *Anthony St. John Baker*, British consul-general to the United States.

TEMPER OF FRANCE.

Letters from France received in New-York, relate the following facts:

Conde. A French officer, in the name of Louis XVIII. and the allies, was sent to the commander of this city to ask its surrender. for answer the officer was instantly seized and hung in front of the glacis, and in full view of the enemy.

A Prussian corps of 25,000 men were ordered to prevent the junction of two French divisions, the one under marshal Davoust, and the other under marshal Suchet. It happened that the Prussians arrived too late to prevent it, and soon enough to be literally cut to pieces. Upwards of 11,000, were killed, 9700 men wounded, and a corps of about 3000 men that were making their retreat were surrounded by the peasants armed with pitchforks, axes, spades, hoes, and scythes, and not one of the enemy escaped death.

These facts, and many others similar, were not permitted to be printed in France; but the publick may be assured of their authenticity.

French wit. To the title *le Desire*, given Louis the Eighteenth, the people add *mort*—implying that his death is "the desired" event.

Extract of a letter from Gibralter, dated the 1st August, received in New-York, by the flying Fish, via Norfolk.

"Our *saucy* squadron is before Tripoli, demanding satisfaction for some aggression committed on some of our people there and unless atonement is made Decatur is determined to punish her. The Algerines are peaceable since the thrashing they got from Decatur,—they have, it is reported, declared war against Spain, because the sloop of war they lost, was under the protection of the Spanish batteries at Carthagena, and was suffered to be taken by the Americans.

"Spain is in a most horrible state; the legitimate Ferdinand is completely influenced by the priests, and there have been several *Auto-de-fe's* latterly at Madrid.† The Spaniards begin to speak freely on the acts of the government, and I think there is a storm gathering, which may crush the king and his monks."

† We trust this assertion is rather figurative than literal. *Auto de fe*, or *de inquisition*, is a public act of the inquisition, when offenders are called, their conviction read, and sentence passed. As the usual punishment was burning the unhappy victim of superstition, the phrase came to signify such punishment, Political persecution is probably meant, the Inquisition having been latterly directed rather to that purpose than to religious heresy.

Edits.

IRELAND.

By the perusal of several Irish publications, and from conversations with some well-informed gentlemen just arrived from Dublin and Belfast, we can confidently give this brief outline as strictly true:—The presbyterians and catholics generally are making the utmost exertions to extend a common education to the poor, by the Lancastrian system of schools.* These will contract the old free-schools so richly endowed but so *poorly managed*, to which an admission requires conformity to the established church.† The college at Belfast, and that at Maynooth are gradually growing into universities, by adding one professorship after another.

During the late war, the middle classes of tenantry grew rich by the high prices of grain, beef and pork, &c.; but the peace required a corn law, to defend them from the shock of competition with other countries. This was supported by Mr. Grattan in one of the most artful and plausible speeches ever made in parliament.

The government meanwhile perpetuates discord, by fostering the Orange lodges, to the great disturbance of the country: Prosecutions, under all the undefined latitude of the libel law, are held in terrorem over the press: For publishing a speech at an aggregate catholic meeting made by a Mr. O'Connell, the proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, was advised by his counsel to plead *guilty*—and the editor of the Evening Post has suffered fine and confinement for the like offence. In short, the "Star Chamber times, when all but law prevailed," seem revived in Ireland. This persecution has drawn an admirable series of letters from counsellor Ensor, on the tyranny of libel-law, as thus applied there. Irishmen, on condition of enmity to Ireland, find honor and promotion in England; who wishes to govern every other country as a province. But the public mind is active, and the progress of information will probably, be more rapid than the progress of despotism.

Col.

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*It is honorable to these men that they volunteer their services constantly for this purpose.

†[The Irish Charter Schools had for their express and sole object, the education of the children of Roman catholics, and of those alone, in the tenets of the church of England. No children of any other heritage than catholics are admitted into those schools, and the church of England tenets and discipline alone are admitted to be taught; it is not necessary to remark that these schools have become mere *jobs*, to provide livings for a few superannuated dependants or servants; and that the original intention of those schools has totally failed.] *Aurora.*

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF BRITISH REFINEMENT.

To the editor of the Boston Patriot.

SIR—

As the British frequently style the toasts given at our public dinners vulgar and abusive, I beg leave to hand to you two that were lately given at dinners in Halifax. They not only mark the bitter and vindictive feelings that the inhabitants of that town feel against the government and people of this country, but may be considered as evidences of *British refinement*.—The first was given at a public dinner in celebration of the battle of Waterloo, at which

the hon. Mr. UNIACK,* attorney general of the province of Nova Scotia, (first crown officer) presided.—"*Bonaparte, the Devil, and Mr. Madison, in a close Virginia hug.*" The second was drank at a bet dinner, by a well known pedestrian lawyer, by the name of HILL, it is as follows:—"*Damnation to all the damned Yankees.*" In justice however to some of the gentlemen who were present, I must remark, they refussed to drink it.

* This gentleman's rise into consequence was attributed to his wife's beauty and adroit management of the *chess board*, with the gallant Charles Manners Duke of Rutland, vice roy of the Green Isle.

H. G. Editor.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Downing-street, Aug. 2.

"Dispatches have this day been received from Lieu General Sir R. Brownrigg dated Candy, Ceylon the 28th February 1815. On the 11th February, after overcoming great difficulties, principally in providing the troops of the first and second divisions, under the command of Major Hook and Lieut. Col. O'Connel, reached the foot of the Balon mountains on the great road leading to the city of Candy. The post commanding the pass through the mountains was taken on the 21st after a strong opposition, and on the third day following, still further in advance, was taken possession of by the first division without loss; and on the 14th, the army again moved forward reached the great river of Muhavilliganga, three miles distant from Candy, when it was first learnt that the King and his adherents had abandoned his capital, and the defences which had been erected to prevent the passage of the river.

"On the 18th Sir R. Brownrigg joined the advance of the army, and on the following day entered the city of Candy, and fixed his head quarters in the palace.

"On the 19th the king was surrounded by the people of Dombera, the province into which he fled; and after some resistance, was, together with two of his wives, taken prisoners.

"Sir R. Brownrigg speaks most highly of the conduct and discipline of all the troops engaged in the operations.

"We understand that major Brownrigg, who brought the despatches, embarked at Ceylon, in the Africaine frigate, which conveyed him to the Cape of Good Hope, where he embarked on board the Niger.

"The Royal Standard, Sceptre and sword of state, with three smaller standards, were brought over by major Brownrigg and added to the European trophies at Carlton-house.

"The consequence of this important achievement is, the entire conquest of the island of Ceylon.

"Some commotions have taken place among the Mahratt. Powers.

THE CANADIAN ARMY.

Portsmouth. July 15.

The first division of the army from North America, about 3000 men, arrived this day. It is a particular pleasure to be able to state, they are in such a high state of health, that the hospital ship by which they were accompanied was but little required.

The following medical officers came home with this division of the army: Dr. Wright, physician to the forces—staff surgeons M'Leod, Hacket and Randal.

The army during the campaign in Canada suffered considerable inconvenience from the cold; many of the soldiers had their feet and hands frozen; some of them lost their fingers and toes; notwithstanding this, the winter is by far the most healthy season, and the number of sick during the last was very inconsiderable. The most common disease of the soldiery both in Upper and Lower Canada is pneumonia, next to it fever in its different forms, and dysentary.

In summer, in the upper country, intermittant fever prevails much—is frequently obstinate—leaving visceral obstructions, sometimes ending in dropsy.

The 58th regiment quartered in Montreal, after returning from Plattsburg, were attacked by a bilious remittent fever, exactly similar to that of the West Indies, it generally commenced with shivering, headache, and pain in the eyes, inclination to vomit, pain in the pit of the stomach, but most particularly in the small of the back, bloodshot, muddy appearance of the eye, and flushed countenance—on the second or third day the skin became yellow—no difference could be traced between it and the yellow fever of the West Indies, but that it was not so rapid in its progress and did not terminate by black vomiting—several of the men died of it. The lancet used freely at the commencement—opening the bowels—restoring and keeping up the perspiration, were found to be the remedies. It continued from the middle of October through all the month of November, until the setting in of the frost, when it changed to pneumonia. The people of the town were not at all affected by it, nor was any other regiment in the garrison.

The climate of Canada may in general be considered healthy; but it is not at first very agreeable to those who arrive from England, or the more southern countries of Europe—it requires a residence of some time to render it pleasant. The winter is too long, and too severe, and the summer is in the other extreme, too short and too warm.

The people of Canada make little progress in the useful and elegant arts; they have little or no ambition, are satisfied if they can live as their forefathers have done, and make no attempt at improvement; possessed of a sufficiency of land, at a cheap rate, they cultivate little more than what is necessary for their families. The women are subject to a swelling of the neck the same that has been observed in switzerland and some of the vallies of the Alps, it is so common, they seldom attempt the cure of it, and little pains are taken to hide it. Out of twenty young women who expose their necks in a ball room, fifteen of them will have some appearance of the Goitre.

When the army arrived in Canada, from being a remarkable cheap country, every article of the first necessity became remarkably dear, in some places not to be had; there was only sufficient for the inhabitants themselves; the quantity consumed by the new comers created a scarcity, and *but for the Americans who furnished supplies of fresh beef and flour, the army could not have been supported.*

The war has been very useful to Canada; almost every individual has profited by it; an immense sum of money has been expended in it, and it has excited a desire of acquiring those comforts which wealth commands—a spirit of emulation has began to appear, which, with the means the war has left behind, will more advance the progress of civilization and the arts in five years, than has been done for the last fifty.

The late gales were most severely felt at Edenton, (N. C.) and great damage done to shipping. Capt. Dough who arrived from there this morning informs us that about thirty sail were cast away on Ocracock Bar, a little to the northward of Cape Hatteras. Among them were the schooners Julia,-Majestic, and gun boat Erie, all belonging to New York, and the brig Aradondo of Boston.

N. Y. Paper.

Joseph M'Minn is elected Governor of the state of Tennesse, in the room of Willie Blount.

NORFOLK Aug. 30.

This morning arrived here, the U States' cartels, ship Perseverence, Capt Dill, and brig Analostan, cap. Smith; the former in 44 and the latter in 38 days from Plymouth, (Eng.) Late advices from Gibralter, mention the arrival there of the INDEPENDENCE, American 74, The Algerines are said to be at war with the following nations: the Americans, Dutch, Danes, Russians, Swedes, Prussians and French. The Russians are fitting out a naval force in the Black Sea, to go against the Algerines; the Dutch fleet had arrived at Gibraltar; a part of the Algerine navy had gone to the Adriatic to cruize. The Algerine admiral who was killed in the action with the U. States' frigate Guerriere, was the famous Scotch renegado, *admiral Lyle*, who, it will be recollected, styled himself *lord high admiral of Tripoli.* His squadron was blockaded in Gibralter by the United States' frigate Philadelphia in 1804.

THE STEAM-ENGINE.

When the Steam-Engine is applied to so many useful purposes in various parts of the United States, it is surely no more than an act of common duty in every citizen to aid, as far as possible, the progress of its efficacy and improvement.

An article in the 48th No. of that most valuable perodical publication, the Edinburg Review, embraces some very interesting discoveries contained in a late work of the celebrated, professor Leslie; and amongst others, the true method of preventing the escape of heat from metallic vessels, as speedily as it commonly does. To obtain this great object in the employment of the Steam-Engine, it has been usual to cover the boiler and all the other conductors of steam with several folds of thick carpeting, or other coarse woolen cloth. Against this method, however, the professor strongly protests, conceiving it to have a directly contrary effect. As the discovery may as yet be partially known in this country, and neither the work itself, nor the Review circulate as widely as might be wished, it may be of use to transcribe from the professor's book so much of it as relates to the subject:—*Nat. Intel.*

"A vessel with a bright metallic surface is the best fitted to preserve liquors either long warm, or as a conservatory to keep them cool. A silver pot will emit scarcely half as much heat as one of porcelain; and even the slightest varnishing of gold, platina, or silver, which communicates to the ware a certain metallic gloss renders this new kind of manufacture about one-third part more retentive of heat. The addition of a covering of flannel, though indeed a slow conductor, far form checking the dissipation of heat, has directly the contrary tendency; for it presents to the atmosphere a surface of much greater propulsive energy, which it would require a thickness of not fewer than 3 folds of this loose substance fully to counterbalance.

"The cylinder of the Steam-Engine has lately been most advantageously sheathed with polished copper.

"The progress of cooling is yet more retarded, by surrounding the heated vessel on all sides, at the distance of near an inch, with a case of planished tin: and the addition of other cases, following at like intervals, augments continually the effect. With an obstruction of one case, the rate of refrigeration is 2 times slower, with two cases it is 5 times slower, with three cases it is 7 times slower, and so forth, as expressed by the succession of the odd numbers. By multiplying the metallic cases, therefore, and disposing them like a nest at regular intervals, the innermost could be made to retain the same temperature with little variation for many hours or even days. Such an apparatus would obviously be well calculated for various culinary and domestic purposes.

"In the conveyance of heat by means of steam, the surface of the conducting tubes should have a metallic lustre. On the contrary, if it be intended by that mode to warm an apartment, they should be coated on the outside with soft paint, to facilitate their discharge of heat. For the same reason, metallic pots are more easily heated on the fire, after their bottoms have become tarnished or smoaked. If a bright surface of metal be slightly furrowed or divided by fine flutting, it will emit heat sensibly faster, because the prominent ridges, thus brought closer to the general atmospheric boundary, will excite the pulsations with augmented energy."—Pages 28 and 29.

BURKE AND SIR WILLIAM DRAPER.

Anecdote.

Sir William Draper, who had been very severely attacked, in one of Junius's celebrated letters, addressed himself to Mr. Burke (whom he supposed to be the author) in these words—"I am *informed*, sir, that you wrote the letter which appeared in this day's Public Advertiser, under the signature of Junius—I shall be obliged to you if you will tell me, whether you did or not." "Really, sir, replied Mr. Burke, "that is a question that I cannot be so obliging as to answer; as I see no reason for your asking me the question. If you believe your informer, it is needless; and if you do not, it is rather rude to found your suspicion of me, on the information of one you expect to be a liar."

JOURNAL,

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Saturday, Dec. 31st, 1814.

Mr. Wilson from the committee of enrollments, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled, an act for the government of persons manufacturing salt petre in this territory, whereupon the speaker signed said bill, and also an enrolled bill for the relief of the poor, and the enrolled bill for the levying and collecting the territorial tax due from the county of St. Louis for the year 1814, which bill was sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

Mr Speaker,

The president of the legislative council has this day signed an act for the relief of the poor, an act for the government of persons manufacturing salt petre in this territory, and an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial tax due from the county of St. Louis for the year 1814. Which acts are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the amendments proposed by the House of Representatives to the resolutions for the relief of the militia and other persons in this territory.

Monday, January 2d.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

A message from the governor by Mr. Bates the secretary,

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed by the governor to acquaint the house of representatives that he has signed the following enrolled bills to wit, an act supplementary to an act establishing counties and county lines, an act for the government of persons manufacturing salt petre in this territory, an act for the relief of the poor, and an act for the levying and collecting a territorial tax due from the county of St. Louis. Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Hart.

That the house do adhere to their amendments proposed to the bill supplementary to an act fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid, and the question thereon carried in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Hart.

Ordered that a committee of two be appointed to act jointly with such committee as the legislative council may appoint on their part, as a committee of conference, on the bill supplementary to the act fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid. Whereupon Messrs Hart and Cassady was appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Carr offered the following resolution which was agreed to by the house.

Resolved by the legislative council and house of representatives of the territory of Missouri, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to confer with some printer for printing the laws and other proceedings of this session of the general assembly and that they report thereon to both houses.

Mr. Wilson from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled, an act estab-

fishing county courts and circuit courts and for other purposes, also an act to prevent the increase of vagrants and other disorderly persons in this territory. Whereupon the speaker of the house of representative signed said bills, and the same were sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter,

Mr. Speaker,

The president of the legislative council has this day signed an act establishing circuit courts and county courts and for other purposes, and also an act to prevent the increase of vagrants and other idle and disorderly persons in this territory, which said acts are herewith returned to the house of representatives, and also that the legislative council have appointed messrs Hunter and Scott a committee, jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the house of representatives, to form a committee of conference on the bill supplementary to the act fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons,

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have appointed messrs Emmons and Covener a committee on their part jointly with the committee on the part of the house of representatives to form a committee of conference on the bill pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,

Some six or seven weeks ago,
As all who read must surely know,
Our brother poet said;
If we would all like brothers join,
And write our best, from time to time,
Each might improve his head.—
Ay yes; "amuse the public too,"
And show, at least, what we can do;
In writing "po-e-try"—
These hints have fir'd my head and breast,
To grant our brothers kind request;
Who live in Po to-si."

THE FABLE OF THE ASS.

His first attempt in criticism and music.

In life, we sometimes chance to meet
A blockhead fill'd with self conceit;
Who is so vain, so great and wise,
All but himself, he does despise;
Whatever he may see or hear,
Condemns at once with critic sneer,
And strives to prove 'tis somewhere wrong,
Too high, too low, too short or long.
That he is right he proves at once,
Or proves, at least, himself a dunce.
Most modern critics thus do act;
If this you doubt—pray hear a fact.
The beasts once met, in days of yore,
As they perhaps, had done before,
Under a pleasant, shady bower,
To spend a leisure, social hour:
To pass their time in merry mood,
They chose to sing, the best they could,
The neighing horse, the howling dog,
The bleating sheep, the grunting hog,
The squealing pig, and lowing cow,
All rais'd such notes as they knew how;
And tho' they knew not mode nor time,
Each tho't, no doubt, his notes were fine.
The stupid ass was standing near,
Began to frisk his tail and leer;
And would not join this merry crowd,
For of his bray he was too proud.
He censured all, who tried to sing;
The squeal was on too fine a string,
The grunt too short, the howl too long,
And all, not like an ass, was wrong.
As one, must need, who tries to teach,
He now, for once had gift of speech
And criticis'd, by square and rule,
In irony and ridicule.
The beasts alarmed, at once were mute;
They tho't this Ass could be no brute,
But great Apollo from on high,
Came down to sing below the sky!
The ass, who saw their anxious gaze
Now felt an itching for their praise,
And tho't he'd make the valley ring,
To show how sweetly he could sing:
Then rais'd, most loud, an ass's bray,
Which scar'd one half the beasts away,
And made the other bolder half
Burst in a loud and hearty laugh,
And cry "Good Lord! alack alas!"
"He's nothing but a stupid ass!"

A Brother Poet.

St. Charles county, Sep. 20th.

NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Saturday the 4th day of November, 1815, I shall apply to J. V. Garnier and Jos. Charless at the office of Jos. Charless, in the town of St. Louis, to take the benefit of the several acts respecting insolvent debtors in this territory; when and where my creditors may attend if they think proper.

John Grayum.

Oct. 20th, 1815.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL PROPERTY.

On the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court of the county of St. Genevieve, to be held at the town of St. Genevieve, on the second monday of November next,

WILL BE SOLD

by the Commissioners appointed by the said court, the following valuable property belonging to the estate of Louis Bolduc senior, deceased, of St. Genevieve, to wit:

1. A house and lot situate in the town of St. Genevieve, adjoining on the south the lot of John Baptiste Pratte senior, and on the north to a street opposite the lot of John Baptiste Valle senior.

2. Half a lot in the said town of St. Genevieve, adjoining on the south a lot of Jemien Beauvais, and on the north bounded by a street.

3. A tract of land, being one and a half arpent, in front, running for depth to the Mississippi, situate in the common field of St. Genevieve, is termed the Pointe Basse, adjoining on the north the land of John B. Valle senior, and on the south, the land of the widow Etienne Bolduc.

4. A tract of land being one arpent in front situate in the said common field, adjoining on the north the land of John B. Pratte senior, and on the south the land of the late John B. Lacroix.

5. A small tract or lot containing about two arpents of land, situate in the said common field, coming from Michel Lamy.

6. A tract of land being two and a half arpents in front, and 40 arpents deep, situate in the common park of New Bourbon, called les Cotes.

7. A tract of land being 2 arpens in front, situate in the large concession, back of the park of New Bourbon.

8. A tract of land being three and a half arpents in front, situate at a place called the Grand Marais, about three miles south east from the town of St, Genevieve.

9 One eighth part of a salt spring, or saline, transferred to the deceased by John Baptiste Pratte senior, situate on the saline creek

10 The title to a concession of a sugar camp, on the river establishement.

A credit of twelve months will be granted to purchasers, they giving bond and security, according to law.

Julien Depestre,
Barthelemi St. Jemsnes,
Edmund Roberts.
Commissoners.

St. Genevieve, October 16th, 1815.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on saturday 28th inst. at the Auction Room of the subscriber, for ready money, the following articles, viz.

A certain quantity of Merchandize, that must positively be sold without reserve, and which comprise many scarce articles not to be found in the general assortments in town.

Also, a Waggon, nearly new, together with hind gears; 2 horses, and a pair of Oxen.

Patrick Lee,
Auc'r. & Broker.

St. Louis, Oct. 21st, 1815.

LOST

Last night, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing sundry notes to me and to Alex Spencer & Thom. Worthington, the latter two notes were traded to me. A one dollar note was in the Pocket Book, which will be given with any other reasonable charge to the person who will return the book to me or to the Printer of the Missouri Gazette. As payment is stopped, the notes are of no use to any person but the owner.

Solomon Wells.

Oct. 19th, 1t.

FOR SALE,

The plantation of Remue a Baguette, containing two hundred and forty French acres; about six miles above the town of St. Charles, and on the north bank of the Missouri. For particulars apply to Mr. Francis Duquette, in the town of St. Charles.

October 20th. 3t 63

A few barrels of good
GIN,
for sale at the store of
Henry. Vonphul.

Oct. 20th. 3t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—From that respect and attention which has been exhibted to me as a minister of the gospel of Christ, by the citizens of the town of St. Louis; together with their readiness to encourage the preaching of the gospel among them. I have partially determined on attending of them once every month, i. e. every third sabbath of each month, in which time it is probable they will be supplied by some one better calculated to instruct them into the knowledge of divine things, and who will become a citizen among them, and will teach them both by precept and example, morality and piety.

Permit me sir, farther to observe, that I consider it as a tribute of gratitude I owe to them, and my friends throughout this territory, to present to them through the medium of your paper, some copies of letters of recommendation received from official characters previous to my emigration to this country, and which may serve to eradicate from the minds of my friends, and all judicious and impartial persons, any unfavorable impressions that might been made in consequence of the many aspersions, wicked invectives and scurrilous slanders, which have been thrown out against me, by some pitiful and contemptable wretches who were only tools for the wicked one. But I am happy to say, that through all those dark clouds, the gospel sun still shines, and is scattering the clouds from east to west.

I now present some testimonies of my integrity in the gospel

From the rev. John Culpeper, North Carolina, member of Congress.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. The church of christ on Rocky River, do send christain salutation. We recommend the rev. S. T. Councellor as a member in our union and acceptable preacher among us

(Signed) *John Culpeper.*

October 10th, 1803.

From Benjamin Wheeler esq. east Tennessee, Walnut Cove, Campbell county, Dec. 15th, 1812.

This is to certify that the rev. S. T. Councellor has been among us for the last three months, as a preacher of the gospel, and I do assert that he has walked as becometh the christain and the friend. Given under my hand.

Benjamin Wheeler, esq.

From James Renfro, esq. east Tennessee, Claibourn county.

This is to certify that, I have for some time been acquainted with the rev. S. T. Councellor, and from my acquaintance with him, together with the best information I can collect, I believe him both a gentleman and a christian, and worthy the attention of every good man.

James Renfro, j. p.

Aug. 20th, 1813.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,

The staunch boat

Experience,

EDWARD GARNISH, MASTER:

Can take about 10 tons freight, if applied for immediately. A few passengers can be accommodated. She will be ready to receive freight on wednesday next.

The Boat and the Patroon are so well known, no recommendation is necessary. Please apply to

Edward Holden,
At the Missouri Hotel.

October 21.

POST-OFFICE.

The Eastern and Southern Mails arrive at St. Louis on friday—and closes at 3 o'clock on monday. Letters put into the office after that hour will remain till the succeeding mail.

R. Simpson, P. M.

October 21.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, intending to go to the eastward this winter, earnestly requests those indebted, to call and pay their accounts.

R. Simpson.

October 21.

Joachim township, County of St. Louis.

Taken up by John C. Benedict, a sorrel horse, blaze face, white hind feet, 13 hands high, five years old, no brands perceived, valued at eighteen dollars.

Before me this 22d August, 1815.

J. Rankin, J. P.

Recorded October 14th. 1815.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

POSTSCRIPT.

Buffalo, Sep. 21.

Detroit is now garrisoned by 1200 men, under the command of Gen. Miller. Maj. Gen. Macomb is shortly expected at Detroit, when he will assume command.

Mackinaw is represented as one of the strongest places in the western country: and is now garrisoned by four hundred troops, under command of Colonel Chambers.

On account of the lateness of the season, and the deficiency of provisions in the advanced depots, it has been determined to omit re-establishing Fort Dearborn at Chicago, until another year.

Washington, Sept. 23.

JOHN GRAHAM Esq, one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Northern Indians, arrived in this city on Tuesday, with a Treaty signed at Spring Wells, on the 8th instant, by the Commissioners and the Chiefs of all the tribes with which they were authorized to treat. The treaty is entirely satisfactory, we learn, and stipulates for the faithful performance of all previous treaties.

Nat. Int.

Lord BURGHERSH, who is appointed Minister to the United States, is, we believe, a young man, not thirty years of age. He acted in official capacity recently on the continent. He is a man of high family connections, it is believed, to which circumstance probably he owes his high appointment.—*Ib.*

New-York, Sept. 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the elegant fast sailing pilot boat schr. Selby, Cap. Selby, in 33 days from Nantz, from whence he sailed on the 20th of August.

By this arrival we learn, verbally, that France was quiet—and that it was known there that the Northumberland 74, Admiral Cockburn, had sailed from England, with Napoleon Bonaparte, for St. Helena.

PARIS, AUG. 18.

Marshal Ney has been arrested, and conducted to Aurillac.

Marshal Brune after having quitted Toulon, with passports from Mr. de Reviere, has been assailed by the people at Avignon. He alighted from his carriage, and took refuge in one of the hotels in the city. The prefect had advised him to prosecute his Journey without delay: When he heard that life was in danger by the populace, he went to rescue him at the peril of his life: and at that moment the Marshal thinking that his door would be forced shot himself!

AUGUST 12.

The Northumberland, which remained before Plymouth until yesterday to receive provisions has sailed with a fine wind.

General Bertrand, and his wife, and their children, Count and Countess Montholon and their child, count Lascases, Gen. Gourgard, nine male and three female domesticks accompanied Bonaparte. Savary and Lallemand were left on board the Bellerophon.

The sloop of war Fly arrived yesterday in the downs, from Plymouth, having one of Bonaparte's generals on board, supposed to be Savary or Lallemand, who has been transported on board the sharp Shooter and sailed for France, to be delivered up to the French government.

STRAYED

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, 2 yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to lie in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

London, July 27.

All the enquiries made, serve to convince government that St. Helena is, of all the earth, the most proper place for Bonaparte's security. It is the island the most distant of all islands from any other land. It stands in the midst of a tempestuous ocean, perpetually beating and dashing on its perpendicular rocks, but totally out of the reach of all the storms that annoy the world besides.—Though its sides are boisterous, its atmosphere is unclouded, and there reigns perpetual serenity within. The sky is always clear—a clap of thunder was never heard—and from the top of Mount Diana, the highest point in the island, ships at sea may be descried at the distance of sixty miles. The consequence of which is, that no vessel can approach without being noticed in time for preparations against attack. In point of safety from escape, if the person to be watched be resident at the Governor's house, that is, on the high lands, is totally impracticable, without treachery.

Orders were received at Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, not to press any more seamen for his Majesty's Navy, nor to enter any as volunteers for the same service.

We have heard that the Duke of Wellington is about to lead the greater part of the British army, now in France, towards the Loire and it is understood, that his Grace will be permitted to accept a commission from the allied sovereigns for uniting their corps to the British, and taking the command of the whole against the rebel forces in the centre and south of the kingdom.

July 31.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated, July 28.

"On the arrival of the Bellerophon 74, Hon. Capt. Maitland, in Plymouth Sound, on Wednesday last having on board Napoleon Bonaparte and suite, the Eurotas and Briton frigates, then lying in the Sound, were immediately ordered to anchor near her, and six gun-boats, with a Lieutenant and eight men each, ordered to be continually rowing round her, to prevent any communication: so very strict are they, that no boat whatever (except the Admiral's) is permitted to come within the frigates or gun-boats, stationed about a cables's length distant round the Bellerophon, not even to lay too; and no distinction made to captains and officers in the Navy. Immense numbers of people have made efforts to get a nearer view, and has as often been peremptorily ordered off, or shot at. It is said Bonaparte has sent a note to Admiral Lord Keith, inviting him on board, which his Lordship is reported not to have answered. The Generals, &c. who accompanied him from France, are some of them on board the Bellerophon, and others on board the Myrmidon sloop and Slaney brig."

August 1.

A Plymouth paper received yesterday, speaking of Bonaparte says: His curiosity on every point is unbounded, and versatility of talent and powers of conversation, on all subjects whether trifling or important, astonishing: such, indeed, is his appetite for information, that he often freely addresses the seamen and marines. It is impossible, we have learnt from good authority, imagine the facinations of Bonaparte's address and conversation, which compel unvoluntary esteem and attachment, and bereave even those most inimical to him in their hearts, of all hostile feelings while they remain in his presence. When he is walking alone, his hands are folded behind him, and his countenance assumes a pensive cast: but when engaged in discourse his face exhibits a smile of the most engaging description, like a gleam of sunshine on a dark cloud: and his gestures are earnest and impressive. At his meals he exercises what is called in England a good knife and fork and rarely speaks: in the use of liquor he is more abstemious. In a thorough acquaintance with men and manners, he is surpassed by few, and particularly, which will appear remarkable, in his knowledge of England, and the principal characters in it who have signalized themselves by their abilities, in various departments. His Marshals are almost continually on deck, in full uniform, in converse with their master, or the ladies and children. Madame Bertrand has been peculiarly inquisitive concerning his destination, and frequently hints that the Emperor is poor, having only a million of francs, or 40,000*l.* to boast of, while Talleyrand, formerly his minister, possesses immense wealth in all the funds of different countries.

August 2.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Sunday, and this morning those of monday. We did expect to have found in them a Royal decree for disbanding the army of the Loire; but that army, as well as most of the other armies of France, continue to brave the Royal Authority and to stand out for terms. Its head-quarters are at Bourges and and it is untrue that Davoust, its commander, is at Paris. Two divisions of this army are at Riem, under Excelmans and Chastel. They refuse to hoist the white cockade, until they have the King's answer to their offer of submission. It is evident therefore, that their submission is not entire and ample.

We are not informed of the arrest of any of the traitors mentioned in the King's Ordinances. On the contrary, it is said, that several General Officers included in them have solicited and obtained passports to proceed to Foreign Countries.

The Duke of Berry, is talked of as the destined husband of the Austrian Archduchess Leopoldine.

The white flag floats on all the forts and vessels at Toulon.

The Duke of Angouleme, who has arrived at Montauban, ordered the arrest of M. de Sainte-Suzanne, Prefect of Tarn, as well as his private Secretary, and Secretary-General of the Prefecture.

It is understood that Jerome Bonaparte, of whom nothing has been heard lately, lies ill of his wounds in the fortress of Valenciennes.

From the Halifax Arcadian of the 28th of August.

"Carthagena, July 15, 1815.

"Several officers of the American army have been seized by the Alcaid, among whom were Colonel Boerstler, Capt. Wilson, and a Lieutenant Ryan. It appears that they had imprudently disclosed their intention of joining the Patriots to a party of Royalists by mistake. Some private letters were found among their papers, directed to their friends in New York and Baltimore, which requested them to give up the idea of arriving at either fortune or fame in the revolutionized colonies of Spain. They were sent in chains on board the St. Ildephonso, then in the harbor.

London, August 1.

It is reported at Paris, on the credit of letters from Milan, that Gen. Bellegarde, having lately discovered an intrigue in favor of Bonaparte, ordered, 15 of the persons concerned in it to be immediately executed, while the rest were condemned to the gallies

The persons mentioned in *The times* of Friday last, as having been condemned in Spain as Liberales, are not the deputies to the Cortes, the members of the Regency, or the secretaries of state, or any of those distinguished persons who still groan in the dungeons of Madrid, but they are respectable merchants and inhabitants of Corrunna, who wished to establish there a club, similar to some in England for the purpose of public discussion, and of supporting the constitution.

A considerable reduction in our naval force is to take place immediately: fourteen sail of the line and nineteen frigates are to be paid off at Portsmouth, but five of the former and six of the latter it is said will be recommissioned, and manned entirely by men who may volunteer to be re-entered A great number of smaller vessels also to be put out of commission.

London, August 2.

Prosecution of the Spanish Patriots at Corrunna.

Fresh intelligence received yesterday from Spain furnishes additional accounts of the prosecutions of individuals by the Spanish government. Calero, O'Connok and Pardo were all condemned to the gallows, but as they are all absent from Spain. It may be found difficult to carry their sentences into execution. Calero was editor of a newspaper at Corunna, and was charged with a libel against the government. O'Connok was a strong supporter of the constitution, and was formerly a Captain in the Spanish navy. Pardo is an eccentric friar of uncommon abilities: he was a great advocate for the constitution, and had long been persecuted by the priesthood

Tarica is a merchant, and had written in favor of the constitution; he is sentenced to the galleys.

Perabeles spoke in favor of the constitution.

Mosquero is a gentleman of fortune; he is fined 400 ducats, and all costs.

Feronda formerly an intendant in New Spain, of great talent, is sentenced to six years confinement to his house, at Pampeluna, is prohibited from using his orders and titles, and is obliged to pay all costs. These gentlemen were charged as Censors of the Press, with having allowed the publication of newspapers in favor of the constitution. Of Messrs Samaniago, Suarez del Villar, Velonada, Pesturia, and Ribera, the three first were acquitted and the two last sentenced to four years banishment from Corunna.

In the prosecutions against the Municipality of Corunna, Babamonde has been fined 400 ducats, and banished for four years from Corunna.

Salas and Molla banished for four years from Corunna to pay costs.

Messrs. Galceran, Romeu, Pola Escuridio Gonzalez Diez, all to pay 100 ducats to lose office and pay costs. Mosquera is fined 200 ducats, with costs and privation of office. Lopez 100 ducats and costs. Laragoriti costs.

In the cases against the Merchants their fines will stand as follows:—

Lianno	$7,000	Yturundo	$ 300
Vega	6,000	Pujana,	200
Escurdia	5,000	Blanco	200
Romeu	3,000	Puig	1,500
Reguera	2,000	Duron	1,500
Perez	1,200	Abate	1,300
Ehopema	800	Muro	1,000
Villegas	1,000	Fuertes	500
Valdes	300	Sanchez	400
Garcia	300	Adalid	1,000
Gurrea	2,000		

AUCTION.

On Monday, next will be sold, without reserve, for ready money, at the Warehouse of Mr. Christian Wilt,

20 Barrels good WHISKEY, &
70 do Kentucky FLOUR.

Joseph Charless,
AUCTIONEER.

St. Louis, Oct. 18th.

70 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, on the 8 h inst. at the garrison, Belle Fontaine, Dennis Allcock, James Allen, John Butler, Elisha Mintz, Peter Reed, Edward Lilly and John Wilbourn, privates of the 5th regiment U S. Infantry.

Allcock is five feet ten and a half inches high, twenty one years of age, dark eyes, dark hair and fair complexion, born in Ireland, and by occupation when enlisted a sailor; was enlisted by Lt. Howson, 20th regiment, in the town of Petersburgh, state of Virginia,

Allen is five feet four inches high, 21 years of age, grey eyes, light hair and fair complexion, born in Dinwiddie county state of Virginia, and by occupation a laborer, was enlisted in Petersburgh Virginia, by Lt. Gee, 20th infantry.

Butler is five feet nine inches high, 22 years of age, blue eyes, black hair and dark complexion, was born in Shanandoah county, Va. by occupation a laborer was enlisted in Front Royal Va. by Lt. Munroe 20th regiment.

Mintz is five feet eight inches high, 20 years of age, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion, born in Nansemond county, Va. and by occupation a farmer, was enlisted in Murfreesborough, in the state of North Carolina, by Lt. Howard of 20th infantry.

Peter Reed is six feet high, about 23 years of age, hazle eyes, light hair and fair complexion, was born in Philadelphia and is by occupation a carpenter, was enlisted in Va. by capt. Page 12th inf'y.

Lilly is about 16 years of age, five feet six inches high, blue eyes dark hair, and dark complexion, was born in Cartersville Va and is by occupation a cooper, was enlisted in Cartersville Va. by Lt. Duvall, 20 infantry.

Wilbourn is about 26 years of age, five feet nine inches high, grey eyes, sandy hair and fair complexion, was born in Cumberland county Va. is by occupation a carpenter and was enlisted in Halifax county Va. by Lt. Randolph, 20th infantry,

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension o each of the above deserters, and all reasonable charges given on the delivery of the same, to any officer in the United States service.

Loring Austin.
B. Maj. Comm'dg.
Belle Fontaine, Oct. 9th, 1815.

30 Dollars Reward.

For the apprehension of three soldiers belonging to Lieutenant Culberson's company, of the 8th infantry, (formerly of the late 10th infantry. Deserted from camp, near Portage de Sioux, on the night of the 5th instant, viz

Miles W. Watkins born in Brunswick county, Va. 24 years of age, five feet six and a half inches high, blue eyes light hair, light complexion and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 8th May 1812 for five years by Capt. Nelson of the late 10th infantry.

Thomas W. Browning born in Franklin county, North Carolina, twenty three years of age six feet and a half inches high, grey eyes, light hair, fair complexion, and by profession a lawyer. Enlisted on the 15th of May 1813, at Louisburg, North Carolina, for five years, by Ens. Thomas of the late 10th infantry.

John S. Gadberry, born in Cumberland county, Va 24 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, blue eyes, black hair, dark complexion and by profession a wheelwright. Enlisted on the 2d March 1813, in Danville, Virginia, for five years by Capt. Clay, of the late 10th infantry.

The above reward will be given to to any person for apprehending and delivering the said deserters up, to any officer commanding a military post; or ten dollars will be given for either of them: and all reasonable expences refunded to the apprehender.

John Culbertson.
Lieu 8th Int'y.
Camp near Portage de Sioux,
October 6th 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLURG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis

October, 12th.

FOR RENT,

My house, barn, garden and orchard, in the village of Carrondelet. Also 40 acres of good corn land in a high state of cultivation, situated in the public field, belonging to and adjoining said village.

Michel Honorie.
Carrondelet, Oct. 13th, 1815

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
MISSOURI GAZETTE.

St. Louis, October 21, 1815.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Printer,

As I intend to lay my grievances to [illegible] make, or seem to make them lighter, I think it is my apology for troubling you again, for I am really grieved—[illegible] I turn my face, I hear nothing but bitter invective against our legislature and the rest of my good friends. The burden of all is the common complaint, who are now in a rage, for [illegible] taxes, as they pretend, but [illegible] because of the heavy taxes of which others have the same to complain, as it was their duty to support their [illegible] in other countries. Indeed [illegible] talk without reserve, and by their [illegible] writings seem to threaten [illegible] of our great men with the loss of [illegible], effects, that at the last session of our legislature were so anxious to [illegible] their own wages to four dollars a day, not considering that great men must have money, come how or from where it will. One of these grumblers [illegible] my ear some time ago at a country meeting—after the preacher finished his sermon, his hearers who were numerous assembled in the yard and formed a small circle, to listen to a melancholic looking man, who made a long speech, reflecting on the conduct of our great men. —among other things, he said, about three years ago, a few of us were induced to form a petition, (by the solicitation of the knights of the second grade) who then told us (among many other things) that our taxes would not exceed what we paid then, more than a few hundred dollars. But how grossly have we been deceived by those harpies, instead of a few hundreds, it is several thousands! and the raised from a few; for what are we yet in this country, but a few? in comparison to the burden with which we are loaded. They are not satisfied with taxing our landed property the right of which is still contested by our government, but they must also tax our old cabins and regardless of our misfortune, figure away at their ease with our hard earnings, while our able bodied men, who are our only support to provide for our lives and our taxes, are taken away from the cultivation of our fields, to defend our frontiers from the ravages of the barbarians, and return home payless and pennyless; at the same time that the collector is at the gate demanding the tax we are not able to pay. This is painful indeed & yet, alass! a more wretched scene opens to our view many of our young men will never return! Look at me my fellow citizens, my silver locks thined not by the iron hand of time, but with sorrow, bereaved of my dear and affectionate wife. O yes! and my little children too; by the ruthless hand of a barbarous foe, and my oldest son, my support, and my only child left, who served during a great part of the war, lately fell in the service of his country; and here you see me left alone, a spectacle of human misery. Yet am I but one of many who are so. The widow and the fatherless, the old and infirm, who sold their husbands, their fathers and sons, in the service of their country and are left in indigent circumstances, and has not as yet received the pay due to their deceased relations. How are they to support themselves and pay such heavy taxes, which exceeds all the specie in circulation in our country, and those of them who posses some land are not the better of it, as they cannot dispose of it for any thing valuable while the government contends for the right, and yet they must pay tax for it? Under this load of distress have we no real patriot or honest man among us? Has all those men in whom our confidence has been placed sold their honor and the good will and opinion of mankind for a sum of money? (the price of their infamy.) Patriots by profession, but speculators by practice. Where is the man of honour or friend to our country who will not say that our legislature (acting on our confidence raised to no less) ought to serve for their bare expences during such times as these.

If we consider (separately or collectively) the various circumstances attending our present situation, we may pronounce it truly alarming, on one side, our legislature takes every possible measure to relieve us of every cent of money we have, and even that we have not. On the other side our government has for these two years contended with us for our just rights, notwithstanding in every engagement of the second grade with its colonial troops and marines, have invariably, our countrymen gained more victories, and to crown our fortune, our young men our only support are taken from us to defend our frontiers, and we aged and infirm left a prey to the [illegible] in earning support for [illegible] during such times as these. [illegible] T

looked furious, and the whole crowd gave three cheers.

What extravagance! What folly! not to say impertinence, for men without place or pension, to talk in this way against their rulers, who has not as yet taken from them but a small share of their property. How can our great men cut a figure and support high living without the frequent contribution of their inferiors? But let them continue their idle talk, for they will never agree in opinion, and this is *the rock of our safety*, though other means must not be neglected, we have yet one more session in our power and we must use it to the best advantage. The two principal objects, which our legislature ought to secure, above all things, at their next session are, an increase of their own wages, from *three* to *four dollars per day*, as has been wisely proposed at their last session, and encrease their power by petitioning Congress to repeal that part of the law which limits our monopoly to two years and in lieu thereof insert *seven years*: for if we could hold the power for so long a period, we could easily settle the rabble and learn them obedience to their masters, instead of caballing and complaining about heavy taxes and bad laws. It may be said, perhaps that the present members will not be elected again to this septenial assembly; but party spirit, or more properly speaking, political folly and malice, which pervades this country, in a considerable degree, will give the advantage to our party at elections; add to this, that we are men of the world and men of fashion, consequently not bound by the dull rules of morality and virtue; money is our game, it is the standard of our perfection, and we are sure to get it if the next election goes in our favour, for which purpose we shall use every exertion, foul or fair, change, scratch and tear up all tickets against us, we will also employ our emissaries to rove through the country to beg votes, shake hands and drink grog with the common people, and tell them wonderful stories against our opponents, who no doubt will stay at home, depending for their support on their hide bound morality, rustic integrity, and the good opinion of the enlightened part of the community, who are but few. Besides this, we have another advantage, our present members has got a considerable part of the cash of the country at their command, and this is a great medicine at elections, they have also debts due to them by many voters, who though they despise the man will vote for him rather than have their little property executed.

Jealousy and private animosity are powerful aids to our cause, for I know several who go to satisfy their malicious caprice, regardless of their own as well as the public good, would vote for the worst man in the territory who would flatter their vanity and ignorance, sooner than for the best man who would attempt to rectify their errors or contradict their absurdity; and one strong headed fellow who can mix in his conversation a few words culled out of the dictionary will be sure to lead his own connexions at least, and perhaps some more of the ignorant. With so many advantages on our side we have little to fear. All men out of office, mechanics, peasants, and the rest of the multitude are kept under in other countries, and why not here as well as there. If our present system is followed up so as to give them no time to breathe, load them with heavy taxes, so as to force them to sell their lands, entice our wages with which we shall buy that land at our own price, and we shall soon have them our hewers of wood and drawers of water,

Aldiberata Foeconfornio.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 26th of this month, a negro slave named Zack, about 29 years of age; his colour approaches that of a mulatto, is tall and well shaped, small wrists and ancles; has a long swaggering gait, turns his toes a little in; he has a blue linsey hunting shirt, a pair of old buckskin pantaloons and one pair of tow linen; tow linen shirts, one fur and one wool hat, and a pair of fine shoes, a fine cambric muslin shirt, a pair of black velvet pantaloons and a purple silk vest. I will pay the above reward to whoever will take and deliver him to me in Saint Louis.

Silas Bent.

St. Louis, Sept. 28th, 1815

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bowlegged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any persons apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt

October 6, 1815.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 4th of October, of this present year, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, the fine and well known PLANTATION, lately occupied by Nicolas Lecomte, deceased, containing twenty arpens front, or four hundred arpens of well timbered land, situate on river Fish, near the river Missouri, in the county of St. Louis, confirmed to said Nicolas Lecomte, the said river Fish running near through the centre of said land, and bounded as follows, to wit: north by vacant land, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Williams, and west by Regis Loisel, now Auguste Chouteau, on Crevecœur; on which said land there is a large good spring, dwelling house, kitchen, [illegible], orchard, a large field under cultivation, and other buildings. Sale to begin on the premises at the hours of twelve of the clock of the day aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE.

The one half of the purchase money in six months, and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale; the purchaser to give notes with approved security.

Charles Buisson
Adm'r. & Agent.

St. Louis, Sept. 2d, 1815.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red cedar framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Craveceur adjoining Lewis' mill tract, about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will rent the Farm and Mills on Crevecœur creek, Bonhomme township, 18 miles west from St. Louis; late the property of John Lewis.

RISDON H. PRICE.

September 8th.

MEDICINE.

The Subscriber has a large supply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINE on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Also a quantity of Whiskey and Flour.

R SIMPSON.

St Louis, Sept. 22 1815. tf 64

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

COURT MARTIAL.

Agreeable to adjournment, the Battalion Court Martial for the 1st, battalion of the 1st regiment of Missouri Militia, will assemble at the Court House, in St. Louis, on monday the 30th day of October 1815

Delinquents who failed to attend the Battalion muster of the 10th of said month may then attend, and persons conceiving themselves aggrieved by decisions of their company Courts may also attend for relief if they are entitled thereto By order of the Court,

Joshua Norvell
Judge Adv. 1st. Reg. M. M.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE OF

R. SIMPSON,

ST. LOUIS.

A large and general assortment of *GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES*, Instruments, &c. &c. together with Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Sago, Tapioca, Barley and Rice.

Lemon Acid, Sugar-mint, Hor-hound & Lemon Candies, Lamp and Ivory Black, Madder, Spanish and India Indigo, Allum, Prussian blue, Arnetto, Verdegris, Coperas, oil Vitriol, &c.

Perfumes,—Pomatum, Elegant pocket lights and wax Tapers, durable Ink, perfumed Soaps, Cologne Water, Glue, Ink powder, &c

Essence Mint, Godefdoe, Lees Pills, Church's Cough Drops, Balsam of Honey, Columbian Oil Jaundice Bitters, Itch Ointment, Harlem Oil, Frauncis Elixir, Worm Medicine,

And a great variety of fresh

Family & Patent Medicines.

Flour, Whiskey, Sugar and Vinegar, by the barrel.

July 14.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

ST. GENEVIEVE COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court,
August term, 1815.

James Gerrard and Edmund Mountjoy, adm's will annexed of George Mountjoy deceased. vs. Wm. Flynn jr. and others. } On a petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The sheriff of this county having returned the petition and summons in this behalf, and certified to the court that only Wm. Flynn jr. one of the defendants named in the petition is to be found in his bailiwick. On motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney; it is ordered that publication be made and inserted in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser for the space of two months, which shall notify the defendants that unless they shall appear before this court on the first day of their next November term and proceed to trial on this occasion, that a decree will be entered up against them in manner and form according to law.

A true copy.

Tho. Oliver, Clk.

C. S. Hempstead, pl'ffs. att'y.

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Barber, Dent, & M'Clelland,

Will do business on commission at New Orleans, reference for St. Louis, Mr. John Cromwell.

May 1st. 6m

SHOT FACTORY

FOR SALE.

This property is erected on a settlement right of 600 arpens, situate on the Mississippi, below and adjoining Joachim creek. The various apparatus belonging to the business are in good order, and will be sold; together with a negro, an excellent shot dropper, enured to the different operations of manufacturing shot.

There are on the premises a well enclosed garden and an orchard bearing apples and pears of the best kind: also twelve acres under fence in cultivation.

For terms apply to F. Macklot the owner, or to

Charles Gratiot.

Aug. 17th. 1815. tf-59.

A PIANOFORTE

FOR SALE.

A well toned Piano of modern construction for sale.—Enquire at this Office

Aug. 12th, 1815.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. tf.

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A STATEMENT

Of all monies received and disbursed for the use and benefit of the town of St. Louis, for the years 1814 and 1815, Elijah Bebee, chairman of the board of trustees of the corporation of the said town, published according to the direction of the act, respecting the incorporations of the towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve, passed January 15th 1814.

Receipts, 1815.

Jan. 6.	Cash received from Lyons Billiard licence	$50 00
April,	do do from major Christy for Clement B. Penrose, late treasurer of corporation	47 33
June 9.	do do from Landreville, Billiard licence	25 00
July 29.	do do from Everhart for licence and fine	55 00
Aug. 3.	do do for licence for wax figures	25 00
		$202 33

Expenditures 1815

Jan. 26.	2 quires of paper	$00 75
	Balance in the hands of treasurer	201 58
		$202 33

I certify the above to be a correct statement of the monies received and disbursed for the use and benefit of the town of St Louis.

Elijah Bebee, C. B. T. T. St. Louis.
September 2nd, 1815. 3t

Etat des sommes reçues et payées pour l'usage et avantage de la ville de St. Louis, pour les années 1814 et 1815. sous Elijah Bebe, Président de la corporation de ladite ville, et publié conformément à la loi, relative aux corporations des villes de St. Louis et St. Geneviève, passée le 15 Janvier, 1815.

Recette. 1815

Jan. 26	Reçu de Lyons pour permission de billard	$50 00
Avril	" de M. Jor Christy pour Clement B. Penrose cy devant trésorier de la corporation	47 33
Juin 9	" de Landreville pour permission de Billard	25 00
Juillet 29	" de Everhart pour do &. et amende	55 00
Août 3	" pour permission de figures de cire	25 00
		$202 33

Dépense, 1815

Jan 26.	2 mains de papier	$00 75
	Ballance restante au trésor	201 58
		$202 33

Je certifie que le compte cy dessus est un etat correct des sommes reçues et payées pour l'usage et profit de la ville de St Louis.

Elijah Beebe, C. B. T. T. St. Louis.
Septembre, 1815. 3t

MY CREDITORS

Take notice, that I shall apply to two justices of the peace of the county of Washington, at the house of Solomon Daily in the Mine à Burton, on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors.

William Blair.

Potosi, Sept. 27th, 1815.

Territory of Missouri.

Taken up by James G. Miller, living in Cape Girardeau county, on the bank of the Mississippi river, eight miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, a bright bay mare four years old past, thirteen hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to ten dollars and posted before me, this fourth day of september 1815

A copy teste.

Wm. Kelso, J. P.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815. tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at St. Louis 30th September 1815. which if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the General Post Office.

A—Shandy Alderson Cap. W J Adair.

B—Nicholas Beckheart John Bass Wm Brown John Brown 2, Francis H Barnett 2, Taylor Berry 3. John Butler 4, Thomas Bell James Barns Joseph Boge Frederick Bates Capt Daniel Boone Wm Bridges Ahab Bell.

C—Lt J B Clarke Jno Conner John Chandler Wm Clarke Kinkead Caldwell Levi Owen Johnson Cromwell John Carlon John A Carlon Penclope Chesnuth.

D—David Degge Lieut Joseph Duncan Richard Dunn James Dority. Zabeth Dacheroute Elijah Dawson Green Dewitt Ardrew Douglas James Donnell Hiacinthe D'Hetre Samuel Duncan E. neci Decker Madam Delisle.

F—Joseph Eaton.

F—Elias Fluckey Hiram Fugett Ruben Fugett Benjamin Farnton James Forman Lt G J Floyd Dr G Fallis Dominique Froufart.

G—William Gien Robert C Garland Thomas Gnorson 2, Abel Galland George Gilbert Lieut A Gallett Major General E P Gaines.

H—Wm Heirs Charles Hubbard Wm Hamilton Calvin Hays 2. Stacy Hornet Samuel S Hill Christian T Hilderbrand Captain Hay Thomas Henry Col Wm S Hamilton Benj Hamblin John Hall Andrew Hamilton Henry Hutton Benj Howard's representatives Nancy Hawkins Charley W Hunter Valentine Habb John Harman.

J—Lewis Jones Harrison Jamison.

L—Wm Long Lt J J Lowry 3, Jno Lorton John Love Wm Laughlin Richard Lowe.

M—John M'Colgin 4, Samuel Moore Felix M'Glogbiny 2 John M'Dow Lewis Mannin 2, Wm. M'Cinnel John Millar David Manchester Robert Mintier Lieut Murphy Dr Samuel M'Gill 2 Capt David Musick Francis M'Dermade Eatin Morgan James M'Donald Robert Musick Robert M'Mahin Robert Moore Thomas Metinghey Bazel Meuley Lieut. H K Meade Adam Mardin Madam Molin.

N—Capt W P Neale 2, John Nesbeth.

O—Wm Osborn.

P—P Provincere 2, Col Justus Post 2, Dabney Pilus Daniel Parker George Pusley Lt Asher Phillips Wm Patterson James H. Parcel.

R—Henry Rees 3, Peter J Railey.

S—Alexander Stewart John Stours 5, Joseph Solomon Alexander Scott 2, Lt Christen Scott Robert A Smith John Sullens John Solsamon Monsieur Sepulvre Vincent Shor. Harmon Sears George Singleton.

T—Wm Turner Wm Thorp Lieut B Tenelle.

W—John Watson Timothy N Warner Samuel Walker Thomas Whitlett Davis Waddle James O Whitehead David Wife Elu Wance Lt John Weaver Abraham Wilson.

Y—Lt Robert Young Cap G Vashon Mathias Yadcum.

Z—J B Zanona.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they have been advertised.

R. Simpson, P. M.

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10 *Dollars Reward.*

Ranaway, or was stolen, from the subscriber, living in the county of St Charles, on the 11th day of September last, a negro man by the name of Bill, commonly calls himself Bill Talbott. He had on when he left the subscriber, a tow linen shirt and overalls, and took with him a change of the same. Bill is about a middle sized fellow, has a white spot on his under lip, and is 26 or 27 years of age, Any person who will deliver said fellow to the subscriber, or to Uriah J Devore, in St. Charles, or confine him in any jail of this territory, and give information, so that said negro is got, shall recieve the above reward. If taken out of this territory a reward of fifteen dollars will be given.

John Farnall.

St. Charles, October 3, 1815.

H. S. GEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

Tenders to the public his professional services—His office is in the north end of the dwelling house of Mr. Brazeaux, nearly opposite the residence of E. Hempstead Esq. Second street, St. Louis.

September 1st, 1815. tf 61.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.—He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to. 61-tf

St. Louis, Sep. 2.

NEW HARTFORD.

On monday the 6th day of November next, at Danl. Shopes tavern in St. Louis, WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, 100 LOTS, 150 by 120 feet, in the above place, excepting a few lots reserved for the purpose of presenting (gratis) to a good, sober, industrious blacksmith, saddler, carrier, &c. who will build and prosecute their trades for the term of two years. NEW HARTFORD is the handsomest and best situated for a town on the Mississipi between St. Louis and the mouth of Ohio, being high and healthy, never overflowed by the Mississippi & is watered by several excellent springs, the water from two of which may with little expence be carried over the whole of the lower part of the town, the streets are 60 feet wide, except broad street, which is eighty, the banks of the river are good, with a tolerable good harbour for boats and do not cave in, there are no creeks to impede travellers from entering the town, or waggons from bringing in lead, and is opposite the best landing on the opposite side of the Mississippi, for the convenience of those who with to purchase the produce of the American bottom, being directly opposite the mouth of the Eagle creek, which affords a good harbor for boats the greatest part of the year, and which at high water may be ascended for several miles. The road from New Hartford to Potosi, is several miles nearer and better than any other road from the Mississippi to that place, and is one of the best roads in this part of the territory. It is not more than three fourths of a mile from the road leading from St Louis to St. Genevieve, which passes by an excellent ford across the Joachim creek at Vasfonts mill. Herculaneum is situated in a flat bottom between high rocks and hills which deprives it of a free circulation of air, so essential to good health, a greater part of the town is frequently inundated by the waters of the Mississippi: last spring this place was so much overflowed that large boats might have gone up into a large pond which lies on the back part of the town. John W. Honey, J. Geiger and Doct. Finley were obliged to remove from their dwellings which were surrounded by water. Waggons (with lead) could not reach nearer than half a mile to the store houses. Lead had to be brought from a considerable distance above John McLotts through the woods and down the Joachim creek in boats. This creek is at all times so filled up with mud, deposited by the Mississippi, that a pole may be pushed down several feet, which prevents the building of a bridge over it, thereby rendering it a great barrier to travellers and the bringing in of lead, neither of which can pass it except by a craft.

Travellers frequently get their horses mired & are dependent on the citizens to assist in getting their horses out, which are thereafter much injured, there being no boat kept for the crossing of travellers, who have to depend upon a chance boat being there, which is a great inconvenience to them and to those who come from the south to trade at this place. There is almost throughout the year a considerable quantity of stagnant water remaining in the pond, which it is believed occasions much disease; the Joachim creek also is considered unhealthy, inasmuch as the mouth is mostly stopped with mud, which prevents the water of the creek from running off and almost surrounds the place. The banks on the Mississippi every fresh caves in so much, that the Mississippi street, which was formerly 60 feet wide, is now in many places not more than 25 feet. The town has no water but what is afforded by the Mississippi and the creek, consequently, those who settle on the hill will have to carry their water a considerable distance and the ground does not admit of their ever having good well water. Herculaneum lies opposite to the town of Harrison, on the back part of which, every spring the Mississippi so overflows the country, that it is rendered impossible to reach the prairie, from which reason produce at this season of the year cannot be brought in. The road from Herculaneum to Potosi is very bad, having in its way many bad and steep hills and muddy bottoms, and runs part of the way on a post oak ridge, which in the spring is in most places so soft that loaded waggons frequently sink to the hubs of the wheels, and is at least 2 miles from the road leading from St. Louis to St. Genevieve.

A plan of NEW HARTFORD may be seen at the subscribers in St. Louis, or at the dwelling of John W. Honey, in NEW HARTFORD.

Christian Wilt,
Proprietor.

October 7th, 1815.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are requested to settle and pay their respective sums due, or their accounts and notes will be placed immediately in the hands of proper officers for collection. I owe and must pay, and those who owe me cannot be longer indulged.

SIMON VANORSDAL.

Sept. 15th 1815.

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40 *DOLLARS REWARD*

Deserted from Portage des Sioux, on the night of the 9th October 1815

Patrick Pool, Charles Samuel, Elijah Kimbrough, Thomas Oliver, privates of capt. William Davenport's company, in the 8th regiment, United States Infantry.

Patrick Pool was born in Rasgow county, North Carolina, twenty four years of age, five feet eleven inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and by profession a carpenter. Enlisted on the 5th February, 1813, at Randolph court House North Carolina, by Captain George Cloud of the late 10th infantry, for the term of five years.

Charles Samuels, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, twenty one years of age, six feet high dark eyes, black hair, dark complexion, and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 7th November 1812, by Capt Emanuel Leigh, of the late 10th infantry for the term of five years.

Elijah Kimbrough, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina twenty seven years of age, five feet nine inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 9th July 1812 at Hillsborough North Carolina, by the late Capt. Mitchell of the late 10th infantry, for the term of five years.

Thomas Oliver was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, twenty two years of age, five feet eleven and a half inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 22nd August 1812 by Lieut Kelly of the late 10th infantry, for the term of five years.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned and described deserters, or any officer belonging to the United States service, or ten dollars for either and all reasonable charges.

Wm. Davenport,
Capt 8th Infty.

Portage des Sioux, M. T.
October 10th, 1815.

NOTICE.

I hereby caution the public against trading for, or in any manner taking, my note to Aaron Criss, for $170, having three credits endorsed on the back, viz. of $9,25, $22,00, and $17,68 cents. The said note was given to him on settlement, on Saturday last, the 7th inst. for his services as a journeyman in my employ since which period, an error in our accounts has been discovered, and he the said Criss refuses to correct it, although sufficient proof exist to prove the error which he will not rectify.

P. Bartlett.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th, 1815.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t 67.

NOTICE.

On sunday the 29th of this month, I will start to Salt river, that empties into the Mississippi. Those who wish to visit that country, and those who have claims in that neighborhood, may meet me at St. Charles, on that day. Gen. Simon Kenton will accompany me thither, and every encouragement will be afforded to to those who wish to settle there.

Giles Thompson.

October 14th 1815.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
MISSOURI GAZETTE.

St. Louis, October 21, 1815.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough asthmas pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach dysentaries cholera morbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children, &c &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervious complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c,

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marches lakes stagnated pools rivers &c these celebreted and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame numberless instances of their efficacy have been testifyed after the barks and variously other extoled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr Robertson's Infallible worm destroying lozengers, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious looseness disagreable breaths hard swelled belly great thirst the urine frothy and sometime of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especialy when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the hart, swooning, cold sweet, palsy epileptic fits &c, &c

Though numberless medicine are extolled of expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

D. Dyott's Anti-Bilious pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the causes which commonly procure the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulencies indigestions costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment—for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty infinately superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 56 cents per box.

D. Dyott's Infallible Tooth ache Drops—Price 50 cents

Circassian Eye Water celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Dyott's celebrates Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice—For clearing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor,

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh suppply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT
St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c, may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family medicines which are now prepared by Dr. T W Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particulary efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—In testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county—Wm Armes, V D M No 112 north Fifth street——Edward Washington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne. No 85 north Front street——John D Nelson No 95 Race street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough, No 181 Noble street——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Huff No 555 Callowhill street——H L Broslatky No 82 south sixth street——John Shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street——James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street——Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street——Thomas Rose, Taminany street near Fourth——Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge——James Barton Northampton township Burlington county N J——Wm Hollinshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J——Enoch Eldridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J——Isaac Wiggins Chester county——John Smith, No 368 north second street——Christopher Dresher, Upper Dublin township Pa——Michael Kraft, Morisville Pa——Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county——George Ingels, United States arsenal——Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket. June 5. 1y.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINE.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store.

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Coi-holm* who from a long residence in the West Indies islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female,

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flaxseed tea will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY

J. P & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis where may likewise be had Dr. Lees Family Medicines, The Pectoral Balsam of Honey &c, &c.

Dec. 2d.

180

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY OCTOBER 28, 1815. [No.369.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on the 26th of this month, a negro lad named Zack, about 20 years of age; his colour approaches that of a mulatto, is tall and well shaped, small wrists and ancles; has a long swaggering gait, turns his toes a little in; he has a blue linsey hunting shirt, a pair of old buckskin pantaloons and one pair of tow linen; tow linen shirts, one fur and one wool hat, and a pair of fine shoes, a fine camboric muslin shirt, a pair of black velvet pantaloons and a purple silk vest. I will pay the above reward to whoever will take and deliver him to me in Saint Louis.

Silas Bent.

St. Louis, Sept. 28th, 1815.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—Took with him French and English—had on when he went away, a dark linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the plantation of Mr. Dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro or any jail or delivering him to me shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

Territory of Missouri.

Taken up by James G. Miller, living in Cape Girardeau county, on the bank of the Mississippi river, eight miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, a bright bay mare four years old past, thirteen hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to ten dollars and posted before me this fourth day of september 1815.

A copy, Attest

Wm. Kelso, J. P.

P. S. GEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

Tenders his professional services. His office is in the north end of the dwelling house of Mr. Brazeau, opposite the residence of B. H. Reid, Esq. Second street, St. Louis.

September 1st, 1815. tf 61.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will offer in the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected. Being 60 feet front on Church street and 320 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Cravecœur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

A PIANOFORTE

FOR SALE.

A well toned Piano of modern construction for sale.——Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 11th, 1815.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

SHOT FACTORY

FOR SALE.

This property is erected on a settlement right of 600 arpens, situate on the Mississippi, below and adjoining Joachim creek. The various apparatus belonging to the business are in good order, and will be sold; together with a negro, an excellent shot dropper, enured to the different operations of manufacturing shot.

There are on the premises a well enclosed garden and an orchard bearing apples and pears of the best kind: also twelve acres under fence in cultivation.

For terms apply to F. Macklot the owner, or to

Charles Gratiot.

Aug. 17th, 1815. tf 59.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will rent the Farm and Mills on Cravecœur creek, Bonhomme township, 18 miles west from St. Louis; late the property of John Lewis.

RISDON H. PRICE.

September 8th.

MEDICINE.

The Subscriber has a large supply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINE on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Also, a quantity of Whiskey and Flour.

R SIMPSON,

St. Louis, Sept. 22, 1815. tf.64

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the cow POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

40 *Dollars Reward.*

Runaway, or was stolen, from the subscriber, living in the county of St. Charles, on the 11th day of September last, a negro man by the name of Bill, commonly calls himself Bill Talbott. He had on when he left the subscriber, a tow linen shirt and overalls, and took with him a change of the same. Bill is about a middle sized fellow, has a white spot on his under lip, and is 26 or 27 years of age. Any person who will deliver said fellow to the subscriber, or to Urh. J. Devore, in St. Charles, or confine him in any jail of this territory, and give information, so that said negro is got, shall receive the above reward. If taken out of this territory a reward of fifteen dollars will be given.

John Furnall.

St. Charles, October 3, 1815

COURT MARTIAL.

Agreeable to adjournment, the Battalion Court Martial, for the 1st, battalion of the 1st, regiment of Missouri Militia, will assemble at the Court House, in St. Louis, on monday the 30th day of October 1815.

Delinquents who failed to attend the Battalion muster of the 10th of said month may then attend, and persons conceiving themselves aggrieved by decisions of their company Courts may also attend for relief, if they are entitled thereto. By order of the Court,

Joshua Nevell

Judge Adv. 1st. Reg. M. M.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against al delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t57

NOTICE.

I hereby caution the public against trading for, or in any manner taking, my note to Aaron Criss, for $170, having three credits endorsed on the back, viz. of $9,25, $22,00, and $17,68 cents. The said note was given to him on settlement, on Saturday last, the 7th inst. for his services as a journeyman in my employ: since which period, an error in our accounts has been discovered, and he the said Criss refuses to correct it, although sufficient proof exist to prove the error which he will not rectify.

P. Bartlett.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th, 1815.

Colquhoun on the Resources of the British Empire.

(Extracts and Remarks.)

The treatise which have just appeared on the "wealth, power and resources of the British empire," and which is noticed in the Quarterly Review for January, 1815, deserves the *profound attention* of the American statesman. The facts collected by such an author as Colquhoun, whose account of the Police of London is admired as a monument of patient industry, may be relied on—these are always important. The present work is evidently very elaborate. The author comprises in four tables and as many corresponding chapters all his data and remarks.

Beginning with the subject of population, he shows in ten years, for 1801 till 1811 an increase of about a million and a half in England, Scotland and Wales; the population of 1801 was 10,472,048; in 1811, it was—11,756,303; leaving a net increase of 1,484,253. Greater temperance of living, in the different classes, progress of medical and surgical knowledge, the introduction of tea, which so greatly supersedes the use of spirituous liquors, cleanliness in person and dress, the author views among the principal causes of improved health. "The almost universal use of vegetable clothing, either linen or cotten, next to the skin, to the exclusion of animal substances, as silks, and woolens, have produced the most beneficial effects, in preserving health and adding to length of days." In Asia, where silken vestments are worn next the skin and seldom changed till worn out, the most loathsome cutaneous diseases, as itch and leprosy, are the consequence. The decrease of mortality is remarkable in England since 1780: in that year one person to 40 died annually, in 1810 only 1 in 50.

Of the population in 1811 we take the aggregates:

In England and Ireland, exclusive of army & navy	16 456,303
In different dependencies in Europe	180 300
British possessions in N. America	485 146
West India Colonies	732 171
In conquered countries	434,882
British settlements in Africa	128,577
In dependencies in Asia,	2,009,005
East India Company's territorial possessions	40 058 408
Army, navy, and marines &c.	871,341
Total	61 157,433

Of which above 18 millions are Europeans; and above 1 million "negro labourers."

To this a great addition must be made, the population of Ireland being under-rated, and extensive territories acquired in Ceylon and continental India, &c. &c. So that we may fairly rate the population of the British empire at or above *sixty-five millions to this day.*

It is justly observed by the reviewer, that though population be the *source* of wealth and power, mere population is neither; all populous countries are not wealthy and powerful. These consequences depending on the nature of the government and other circumstances. France is a populous and powerful nation, but not wealthy. Holland and Hamburg, Venice, Genoa, and some of the smaller states, were once populous and wealthy without being powerful; and India and China swarm with population, without being either rich or powerful. Great Britain, throughout the long and arduous struggles in which she has been engaged, has exhibited to the world the singular example of uniting within herself the three attributes of wealth, power and population, acting reciprocally on one another, and mutually tending to aggrandizement.'

With such an empire as the British in our front, and a long line of her territory on our flank (if the phrase may be employed) inattention to our institutions and vital interests may be fatal. Britain has never shown herself the friend of freedom abroad, though her subjects on some memorable occasions have contended for it at home. A judicious *organization* of our *power* ought to be made, and *never relaxed* under any circumstanses: for that is the best government (in this age of violence) which is fitest for public defence. A classification of our militia, by which a certain portion should be trained for six months without interruption, to be succeeded by classes in rotation, appears as practicable as it is prudent. By good luck, perhaps more than by wise public management, we came with credit through the late war. Many persons are of opinion that the country owes much more to the skilful and zealous exertions of illustrious individuals like *Jackson* and *Carroll*, than to any *method* pursued by the government. And most fortunately, a diversion was made in our favour by affairs in Europe at the moment when *an empty treasury* and an *incapable congress* presented objects equally discouraging. Then, (thank Providence!) the blaze of victory at Orleans threw a veil of light over the self-defeat at Washington. Such a view of the past ought to teach wisdom for the future. Individual efforts, so successful of late, should not be relied on for *a lengthened tug of war. Our free* population that doubles its numbers in 20 years,* has nothing to fear, with proper regulation; without it, every thing,—To our eternal credit we brought England to terms without external aid; a resource too doubtful to confide in at any time, but particularly when France is plotted from an equality with powerful nations. No other government on earth has an affinity for ours, because no other is republican—We stand alone, like

"A sunny island in a stormy main."

We must look ourselves, nor suffer our arrows to be devoured by rust, beneath the olive branch.

Many imagine the time not very remote, when England in a descending and America in an ascending scale, shall be found in the line of equality. It may be so; indeed, we question whether England of herself can now overmatch us; but she does not stand alone, she commands 65 millions of souls directly, and many millons more in Germany, Holland, and Portugal, &c. indirectly. It is safer for us to overrate than to undervalue the force of a competitor. In the former case, we measure the full extent of danger and prepare for it; in the latter, we grow supine—or trust to shadows. Confidence without ready means is no better than means without confidence.

Contenting ourselves with exciting public attention, on this subject, we refrain from further remark; but will occasionally submit extracts from this review to our readers; knowing that voluminous works have but a limited circulation.

* The census for 1790 give 3 929 326
1800 5 305 636
1810 7 239 903

This progression is incomparably greater (as might be expected in a new country) than that in Great Britain. "It has been calculated that from 1709 till 1811, being a period of 111 years, the population of Great Britain has nearly doubled itself; and that in the same period the population of Ireland has increased more than 160 per cent.

Unusual zeal is *now* manifested by England to pour Scottish colonists into the Canadas; her government and noblemen show great munificence in bestowing lands, or selling them at easy prices to settlers. An officer, appointed by the government to superintend the assignment of the plantations. The *number* of emigrants destined for the northern provinces is incredible. Lord Selkirk's lands in Upper Canada, are expected to be fully settled in the present season; 15,000 emigrants being engaged for them and the public tracts. It is said a portion of them are Irish, the great majorty Scotch, most of whom are already arrived. Such is our information, and from a source highly respectable.—*Edits. Col.*

Government have received official information that BONAPARTE has been removed to the Northumberland, and is now on his way to his destination. He has not threatened to destroy himself; but has submitted with apparent fortitude. While inditing

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from one ship to the other he spoke to admiral Cockburn with great good humour *Lon. Pap*

The subsidies paid by Great Britain to the respective European powers within the last 21 years, viz. from the year 1793 to the end of 1814. amount to the sum of £65 289 416l. 9s 2½d.

Edinburgh, August 12.

French papers to the 7th have been received The plan for placing the allied troops in different cantonments, is about to be carried into effect The British will occupy the N. W. departments; the Austrians the S. E; the Russians those bordering on the Rhine; and troops of all the Allied powers will be stationed near Paris, which is the scene of much disorder and disaffection.

Torbay, August 7.

Sailed the Myrmidon, to the *westward*," with such of Buonaparte's suite, as are not to accompany him The Tonnant, Admiral Keith; Northumberland, admiral Cockburn; Bellerophon, and three frigates, are at anchor off Berry Heads

[*Vacce bound?*]

SPANISH AMERICA.

The Revolutionists of the "United Provinces of Rio de la Plata" have published a number of popular resolutions. Whether they are framed on principle and sincerity, or are merely intended to answer the purposes of the moment, or have but a partial direction, time may show. The resolutions are as follows:

1 Declaring all blacks free as soon as they tread on the provinces

2 Declaring all Indians free, and exempting them from tribute.

3 Abolishing the Inquisition.

4 Abolishing torture

5 Abolishing titles of nobility.

6 Declaring that preferments shall be according to merit.

7 Allowing the exportation of gold and silver.

The late count Rumford, though he had been for many years absent from his native country and received distinguished honors in the service of foreign powers always recollected and the land of his birth with affection. A very strong proof of this he has given in his last will, a copy of which was brought out to his country by Mr William Crawford, late ambassador in France. By this will, count Rumford has made a donation to the Cambridge University, of immediate interests and reversions, the capital of which it has been supposed may amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The corporation are taking steps to secure these bequests.

The object of this gift, as stated in the will "is to found a professorship, to teach by a regular course of lectures, the utility of the mathematical and physical sciences for the extension of the industry, the prosperity and happiness of society.—*North A. Journal.*

The French Army.

We are informed by a French gentleman that the *terms* demanded by the marshals and other officers, for an unequivocal acknowledgement of *Louis XVIII.* were in substance—1st. That Louis should accept the constitution framed by the representatives of the people. 2. That the foreign troops should be withdrawn from the garrisons and country. The rejection of their conditions, and the high-handed measures pursued by the allies, confirm the belief that they have resolved on the total subjugation of France. If London accounts be true, Louis is permitted by the "allies" to retire to Compeigne till the foreign marshals of the Allied sovereigns should punish those faithful French generals who are accused of treason because they fought for their country.

Louis is scarcely a deputy-king, much less an independent one; since, the "powers" do the business of governing for him.

Wellington is to command the French army while Castlereagh & Co. direct the civil department. This predicament is very fit for Louis le Paresseux, but it is horrible for France.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

"We are divided between hope and fear, but the former seems less founded on reason than on sensibility.

"The king is not treated with respect by the allies; his measures are disapproved, and he is listened to with reluctance. The government is much the same, as to all substantial purposes as if he were not among us.

"The circular of the duke of Otranto to the prefectures explains the true situation of affairs. There is serious danger of commotions, and if the foreign troops were not in France to control the public spirit, that danger would be converted into mischief and disorganization.

"The temper of the people is soured, and the acidity operates with its natural pungency every where.

"The people are alarmed lest the integrity of the country should not be preserved, and three fourths of the territory are already under the control of the confederates. They look with peculiar solicitude to Lorraine and Alsace; and indifferent as the French are supposed to be as to their political rights, every thing that tends to mortify their pride as a great and independent nation, is sensibly felt by them."

The Division of France into Military Governments by the Allies.

PARIS, July 26.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The ministers have taken into mature consideration the overtures which the ministers of the king have transmitted to them by his excellency baron Louis, with a view to regulate the conduct of the administration in the countries occupied by the allied armies. They are too deeply sensible of the necessity of adopting the most efficacious measures on this subject, not to enter heartily into the views which have dictated those propositions. They are therefore of opinion, that the following arrangements which have been determined upon, will be best calculated to reconcile the wishes of the king, with the situation in which the allied armies will be placed during their stay in France:

1. To prevent the movements resulting from the uncertainty in which the allied armies still are respecting their cantonment, a line of demarcation shall determine the departments which shall be occupied by them, and to be specially assigned for their subsistence.

2. These departments shall be divided among the different armies in such a manner, that each of them shall have a district, and consequently that in each department there shall be no troops but what belong to one and the same army.

3. Nevertheless in the different districts and in general in all the departments occupied by the allies, one uniform system shall be pursued in all matters, which concern the administration and relate to the wants of the armies.

4. The authorities of the king shall be immediately restored in the departments, and the prefect and sub-prefects reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

5. In order to protect their authorities, and to provide with certainty, but on the one hand whatever relates to the service and the wants of the allied armies, shall be punctually executed, and that, on the other, those armies observe the strictest order, *military* governors shall be appointed for the departments forming the districts of each army; but it shall be only in regard to the service and the securities of these armies, that the prefects, and other public functionaries, shall receive the direction of the military governors of the allied powers.

6. These objects shall be still more particularly determined: but the maintainance of the different armies shall take place on principles which shall be uniformly adopted.

7 An administrative commission has been established at Paris, and shall as soon as possible, communicate with the commission appointed by the king.

8. Orders have been given that the contributions in money which have been imposed upon several towns and departments shall not be further enforced, and that in future no contribution of this kind shall be demanded by the single orders of the intendents of the different armies.

As these arrangements go so far as the allies are permitted for the moment, by a due concern for their own armies, and their military situation, the undersigned flatter themselves, that the king's ministers will perceive the sincere desire which they feel to contribute to the re-establishment of the royal authority, and to the alleviation of the charges of the war, as far as circumstances allow them the possibility.

They have the honor to assure prince Talleyrand of their high consideration.

(Signed)

Metternich.
Castlereagh.
Nesselrode.
Hardenburgh.

To his Serine Highness prince Talleyrand.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Natchez, Aug. 16.

By a letter received in this city from a gentleman at Natchitoches, certain intelligence is obtained of the successful operations of the Mexican Patriots; throughout the whole of the provinces of that extensive country; it is too long to give at large; the following is extracted therefrom:

"A republican officer lately arrived here through the interior provinces: he left Montel Rey, the 29th of June last, but had been a considerable time from the seat of Congress; the Republicans are again in possession of Guanahuato, since the 3d of April, with almost all the country north of Mexico, as far as Saltillo, Durongo and San Louis Potosi—all the coast on the Pacific ocean and adjacent country.

"They have established a regular form of government, and have large funds—nearly all the riches of that immensely rich country is in their possession, and they are progressing fast towards effecting their entire independence.

"Arredondo was still in possession of Rey, but the country near that was much harrassed by Pachon, who had lately intercepted and taken a party with 20,000 sheep, which the Marquis Aguaya, was driving from his stock in the internal provinces to Mexico, for the support of that city, under an escort of 703 of Arredondo's best troops, who were all taken or killed.

"At Montel Rey there is about 700 troops, (of the Royalists) nearly naked, and at San Antonio the same number, impatient of some change from their misery. This is the whole force of the four eastern provinces. (Arredondo's command) that of the western does not exceed two thousand, scattered from Santefe, Durango, where the commandant, general Bonavia, has his head quarters.—Salcedo is in Mexico.

"This constitute the whole force north of Mexico, that the (Royal) government party can muster, exclusive of the inhabitants, few of whom can muster with arms.

"An official packet had been intercepted by Pachon, from Arredondo to the Vice Roy stating that without a reinforcement of troops or of money and arms he would be compelled to abandon his position—he had begun forming of two companies, but could not equip them.—The republicans have two divisions—of troops near the city of Mexico, in order to intercept the communication with the country, and cut off their resources.—The desertions from that city have been very considerable.

The London Traveller of the 24th July last contains the following.

Gipsey Hunt.

On Sunday the Police Officers attacked a Gipsey encampment at Norwood, from which they made a precipitate retreat; they however captured three coach loads, together with their Queen, and Princes Thomas and John! The Officers were attacked by a rallying party of about 40 in an attempt at rescue in which they failed. They were committed as vagrants.

Commodore Barney—The London Star, of July 13, contains the following paragraph respecting this brave officer:

"Commodore *Barney*, has arrived at Plymouth with despatches from America; *he is detained by the alien officers!*"

From Detroit, &c.

General Brown and suite have arrived at Buffalo from Detroit. The Indians had attended the council in great numbers, among them was the prophet Tecumseh's brother.—They appeared disposed for peace, affect to repent their errors, and describe their sufferings very feelingly The 15th instant was fixed for the conclusion of a treaty between our commissioners and the chiefs.

Detroit is garrisoned by 13 or 1400 troops; Michillimackinac by 500 under col Chambers.

General Macomb is ordered to Detroit, and brevet Gen Miller to Greenbush

Governor Tompkins reached Buffalo on the 11th where Messrs Parish and Granger had just concluded a treaty with the Indians for purchasing their title to islands in the Niagara river on behalf of this state. The contract wanted only the sanction of the governor

Two hundred and eighty men of the new 3d regiment (says the Buffalo Journal) under the command of Captain Grovesnor, were embarked at Erie on the 8th instant, on board the U. S. schooner, for Detroit. We are sorry to learn that six soldiers have been drowned in passing from the shore to the vessels.

Chilicothe, Sept. 12.

The Surveyor General has this day received a communication, by express from Governor Cass, of Detroit, stating that during the present treaty now holding with the contending tribes of Indians in that quarter, there is no doubt but that friendly arrangements will be made with them, and peace be restored to our frontiers. In consequence of which General Tiffin is about to start a number of surveying parties to the territory of Michigan. We understand the surveyor General has also made arrangments to have the Geographic position of the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan ascertained this fall, and the northern line of the State of Ohio run, which when done, but little doubt was entertain, but that agreeable to the cession made by the Indians at the treaty of Detroit on the 17th Nov. 1807, a million acres of excellant land will fall within the State of Ohio. Should Congress have a correct view of this subject at their next, session, and direct by law that these lands should be surveyed and erected into a land district, they will immediately sell, incalculable benefits would accrue both to the weak territory of Michigan, and the prosperous state of Ohio, as well as to the United States in general.

It is stated as a fact by a gentlemen from Kentucky, and we believe correctly, that a bank has been established in the Indiana territory, and above 100,000 dollars circulated, although the company which established it had to borrow from a bank in Ohio the small sums necessary to buy books and bank note paper. If this is not swindling upon a large scale, we are ignorant of the meaning of that word.

The bank mania, which is only beginning to plunder the people of Pennsylvania, and to cause many of them to be put into close confinement, is, we are sorry to find about to rage in the state of Ohio. In the western country generally, even discreet people cease any longer to examine bank notes; the variety is so great that it requires something more than human skill to decide between notes forged by counterfeiters, and notes issued by banks which never intended to pay them.

The English papers have given a variety of accounts of the conduct of *Napoleon*, after being informed of his destination for St. Helena—but we may form a pretty correct estimate of those accounts from the source whence they proceed: the *English practice*, in all times, has been to *calumniate* most those whom they determined to injure, or most reason to hate or to fear.

It is rather *ominous*, that the conflagrator of Washington and robber of the shores of the Chesapeake, and St. Mary's, (Georgia) should be placed in charge of the hero of the age—we may expect from such *brutal hands* a catastrophe something like that of *marshal Berthier*, at Bamburg; of whose murder two or three different stories have been published, all of which only serve to point out their contradiction of each other and the magnanimity of the defenders of religion and order.

English history abounds with evidence, that when *assassins*

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are required, they are always to be found in that country—and the ruling power is never backward in encouraging them—*Cockburn* was created a knight of one of the English orders, for his *services in America*—it is not difficult to conceive why he has been selected for—his most recent employment.

The prepared reports of Napoleon's determination to put an end to his own life—will afford a fine *christian* apology—for any *accident that may happen!*

MORE "EMANCIPATION."

Another Royal capture.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, after stating that the island of Ceylon had been captured by the English, adds, that a British frigate from whom the information was received, had on board "the *Crown* and *Throne* of the King of Ceylon, valued at *Eight Millions Sterling.*" Another account adds, that the King was a prisoner on board a British ship of war, probably to be sent to England as a companion for Napoleon.

This intelligence affords demonstration of the insatiable avarice and ambition of the British government, and of every principle of justice when contending against the weak and defenceless.

Ceylon is an island in the Indian ocean, near the east of Coromandel, 900 miles in circumference and containing a population of one and a half millions. It is rich in precious stones, in every species of tropical fruits and cinnamon. The island is divided into two parts by a chain of mountains. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated. The Portuguese established themselves as early as the 16th century upon the south part. They were supplanted by the Dutch in 1632, who kept them till 1795, when their forts capitulated to the British. The principal part of the island has continued under its native government, and been denominated the Kingdom of Candy. The British made war upon the native prince, and in 1803 entered his capital. A treaty followed, but the war was soon after renewed, and has now terminated, it seems in the capture of the king, and the plunder, and subjugation of his dominions.

In 1801, the schools introduced into the European part of the island, by Protestant Christians for the education of the natives, amounted to 170; but shortly after were suppressed by the ill-judged parsimony of the Court of St. James!—

Albany Argus.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate the business of obtaining Warrants for Military Bounty Land under the Acts, of the 24th December, 1811, of the 11th January, 1812 and of the 10th December, 1814, all persons interested are invited to attend to the following

INFORMATION:

1st. Every Person whose services entitle him to a Land Warrant, and who personally applies for it, will be held to produce at the War Department his original Discharge, which ought to express the date of Enlistment, the Term for which the Person was Enlisted, that he has faithfully served the United States during that Term, and that he is honorably *Discharged*. The Phraseology of *Discharges* for *Disability* necessarily differs from ordinary *Discharges*; but in those the term "honorably discharged" is deemed tantamount to the Certificate of faithful service required by law.

2nd. In Cases where the original Claimant shall not personally apply for his Land Warrant, his original discharge must be transmitted to the War Department, accompanied by a Power of Attorney, duly executed of the following form;—viz.

Know all men by these presents, That I, late a in captain Company, in the Regiment of who was enlisted the day of one thousand eight hundred and to serve* and honorably discharged from the army of the the United States, on the day of one thousand eight hundred and as will more fully appear by my original discharge hereunto annexed, HAVE, and by these presents DO, nominate, constitute and appoint my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name, and in my behalf to procure and receive from such officer, person or persons, as shall be legally authorized to grant the same, a Warrant for the quantity of land to which I am entitled for the services rendered by me as a in the army of the United States, during the late war, pursuant to the law of the United States in such case made and provided. And I do further hereby empower the said to do & to perform all such acts and things, and to give such a receipt or receipts, or execute such instrument or instruments in writing as shall be required, in as full and ample a manner as I could myself, do were I personally present. And I do further empower him to constitute and appoint an attorney or attorneys under him for the said purposes, and also at pleasure to revoke the same. And do further hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at this day of one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of

State of } ss.
and County of }

being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the same person described in and who executed the above power of attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

Sworn to, and subscribed this day of 181 *before me,*

State of } ss.
and County of }

and being duly sworn deposes and say, that they and each of them are personally acquainted with the above named and well know him to be the person described in the above power of attorney.

Sworn to and subscribed this day of 181 *before me,*

State of } ss.
and County of }

I Certify that the above named and are credible witnesses. Dated at the day of 181

I Clerk of the County of State of do hereby certify that before whom the above affidavits appear to have been made, is acting under the authority of this State, and that the above is his signature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of the said County, &c. this day of, &c.

N. B. In those instances where the Power of Attorney in question is executed before a Notary Public, and, of course, attested by his official Seal and Signature, the above Certificate of a County Clerk on each Instrument will be dispensed with; but in such a Case it will be required that One seperate Official Certificate from the Municipal or State Authority shall attest the quality and Signature of Such Notary, which Single certificate shall be admitted as the sanction of all such Notorial Acts that accompany it.

N. B. All Substitutions of such a Power must be made before a Notary Public, in legal form.

3d. In cases where the original Claimant is dead, and an Heir applies in his Right, he or she will be held to ascertain by legal proof that the Person in whose Right the application shall be so made, did enlist in such or such a Company of Corps, on such a day, and for such a term; and that he was slain by the Enemy, or did otherwise die while in the Service of the United States, at such a time and place.

Next, the actual Claimant will be held to adduce legal Certificates from competent authority to ascertain that he or she thus claiming a Land Warrant, is a legitimate Heir at Law, and of lawful age: in which case, although other Heirs may exist, yet the Warrant will be issued in the name of the Heir so proving, adding thereto the words—"and the other Heirs at Law of—&c. &c.

A Land Warrant will not be issued to an Executor, nor to an Administrator.—The Government of the U. S. has not authorised any Person to act as an Agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants; which will as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other Agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union.

August 24th, 1815. 69-3t.

*For "five years" or "during the war," as the case may be.

VENDUE.

On saturday, the 18th, day of November next, I will sell at Public Vendue, all my Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, 1000 bushells of corn, 500 bushells of Oats, 12 or 15 barrels of Cider, and a copper Boiler, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Same time, my Farm situate below Belle Fontaine, will be leased for five years.

Terms of sale made known on the morning of the vendue.

Vincent Carrico

St. Ferdinand, Oct. 26th, 1815.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a valuable tract of Land for sale, situate on the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Charette, containing four hundred arpens, well timbered, with a handsome orchard of full bearing apple trees. An unquestionable title will be made to the purchaser by

Abraham Darst.

Femme Osage, St Charles county, October 26th, 1815.

Notice.

I request such persons as have owed me for two years and upwards, to pay the demands against them to Charles Lucas Esqr. of St. Louis, with whom I have deposited their obligations for collection, and who will do the business of my office, and is authorised to lease my farm, 3 miles above the town of St. Louis.

R. Easton.

October 21st, 1815.

Last Notice.

All those indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis Oct. 26th, 1815

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25 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ran away from the Subscriber a pale *Negro Man* aged 35 years named *Harry*, five feet eight inches high, thin visage, few teeth, slow, lazy, fond of little work, his favorite trade is blacking shoes: he has worked at the Brick yard in St. Louis 18 months. It is thought that he has descended the Mississippi either for New Orleans, or some other town on the river.

The above reward will be given and reasonable charges paid for delivering or securing the said negro so that I may get him again.

Charles Fremon Delauriere

St. Louis, October 25, 1815.

The editors of the Louisville Courier, and Nashville Clarion, are requested to insert the above, and the favor will be reciprocated.

Take Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Saturday the fourth day of November, 1815. I shall apply to David Barton Esqr a judge of the Circuit Court for the county of St. Louis and Territory of Missouri, or in his absence to two justices of the peace, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Henry Rees

St. Louis Jail, 13 October, 1815.

Taken Up

By Absolem Link, in the county of St. Louis, on Feefee's creek, a bay mare seven years old, fifteen hands high, a few white hairs in her forehead, a small white spot on her left side under the saddle; branded on the near shoulder but cannot make out what it is. Appraised to sixty dollars, by John Graham and Peter Jump, before me

THOS. R. MUSICK J. P.

Recorded 17th, October, 1815.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis, October 26th.

M. P. Leduc Clk. St. L. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Gibonev, a sorrel horse colt, two years old last spring, with a white spot on the right nostril, no marks nor brand perceivable, thirteen hands high, appraised to eighteen dollars, before me, this 11th day of September 1815.

Enoch Evans J. P.

For Cape Girardeau township.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. C. C. G.

TAKEN UP

By Peter Crites, of Byrd township, in the county of Cape Girardeau, on the 24th day of June, 1815, a bay mare four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a star in her forehead, branded on the left shoulder and thigh with a stirrup iron. Appraised to thirty two dollars and fifty cents, before me

John Davis J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron Clk. C. C. C. C. G.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER 28.

While the citizens of these territories are blest with health, peace and overflowing harvests, their brethren on the seaboard and on the coast, from Orleans to Portland are visited by storms and violent tempests, unknown at any former period. Houses, Stores, Barns, Fences, Trees, &c. &c. are prostrated and ruined.

Its terrible effects on the water, fill the mind with horror: the number of wrecks and loss of lives and property is incalculable.

A few days ago, a treaty of amity and friendship was concluded here with the headmen and warriors of the Kansas nation of indians.

On the 8th ult. the indian treaty was concluded at Detroit, and signed by the principal chiefs and warriors of the Wyandots, Chippewa, Ottowas, Potawattimies, Shawanees, Delawares, Miamies and Seneca nations. It embraces *peace and revives the treaty of Greenville, in August 1795, and all others subsequent.*

Extract of a letter from Capt Philips, commanding at Fort Clark, to a gentleman in this place.

"The Potawattamies of this river with many other Indians from the neighborhood of Michagan lake have passed down and are daily passing for the purpose of making their winter hunt. I have in no wise limited them in their bounds, they appear friendly; so that should beef cattle be about to be sent to this place, it would be well that those concerned in driving them through should be apprised of this fact, in order to guard against accidents.

COMMUNICATION.

CRITICISM.

To prove that on the banks of the Mississippi we do not yield even to the most illustrious Europeans in a genius for the profound, is my present object. In order to it I will first lay down the chief rule from Chap. 5 of my art of the Bathos, and then cite passages from two of our best authors. RULE,—"And I will venture to lay it down as the chief maxim and first corner stone of this our art, that whoever would excel therein, must studiously avoid, detest and turn his head aside from all the ideas, ways, and workings of that pestilent foe, to wit: and destroyer of fine figures, which is known by the name of common sense; and acquire a most happy, uncommon, unaccountable way of thinking. He is to mingle bits of the most various, or discordant kinds, landscape, history, portraits, animals, and connect them together with a great deal of flourishing by heads or by tails, as it shall best please his imagination. Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni." Now the examples, "when I issued proposals for establishing the *Western Journal* in this territory;" an ordinary genius would have said for establishing a press, but our author's taste was more correct, he wanted to establish that which reason doomed to be continually changing place, the true *gout de travers.* "Placed as I am, in an *eligible* situation, it may be frequently necessary to remark on national events." An eminent critic of the Scriblerian school, thinks here must be a corruption of the original text. Our author lived in a high house and was thereby so conspicuous that much was expected from him. Read then "placed as I am, in an *elevated* situation, it may," &c. How witty is this following passage made by utterly banishing common sense: and indeed it would almost require a *Philadelphia lawyer* to travel correctly between the court houses in St. Louis and St. Charles." "The *Gracchis* of old were resisted by virtue—a Romulus defended the Roman constitution." "Invoke a suspension of the public mind." "Pronounce a funeral dirge." "Consign (Gen. Hull's) *conduct* to the tomb of the Capulets." "A debt of *splendid* gratitude." "Tuberous foibles." "Compromit his English understanding." How happy, how uncommon, how unaccountable that expression, *English understanding.* The father of the Bathos has written nothing better. "Murder orthography etymology, syntax and perspicuity." What can be more excellent! Now gentlemen may write without restraint, orthography, etymology, syntax, &c. are dead, and before this time, rotting under ground!!!

Scriblerus Magnus.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that the great Scriblerus will shortly commence in this our happy town, which he now honors with his presence, a course of lectures on all subjects whatever. Illiterate persons, who sigh for fame in the republic of letters, will do well to attend him. One of his disciples has acquired great fame by exposing in a series of learned discourses, the defects in the judiciary system of a certain empire, although, he had never read the laws establishing that system. He also gave very sage advice from the page of histories, which he had never seen. Another exposed many grammatical errors in a certain composition, yet strange to tell, he himself knew nothing at all of grammar!!!

Profundus.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Mediteranean.

Baltimore, October 2.

Captain Graham arrived at this port on Saturday last from Marseilles, and last from Gibraltar, informs that a letter had been received, from the American Consul at Tangiers, by the Consul at Gibraltar, stating that a Tripolitan frigate had arrived there, and reported they had taken an American merchantman. The Consul informed capt. Graham that Commodore Decatur had gone against Tripoli. The consul also informed that the United States sloop of war Epervier had sailed from the Mediteranean, for the United States, about the middle of July, with despatches, and the prisoners released from Algiers.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Horatio, Baily, in 32 days from Nantz which port she left on the 28th August.

By this arrival we learn, verbally, that France was quiet; that the French army was entirely disbanded, and that no foreign troops were in the neighborhood of Nantz.

The prices of American produce, particularly cotton, were improving.

By the Horatio, the editors of the Mercantile advertiser have received a file of the Paris Moniteur to the 20th of August inclusive, from which the following translations were made; they are the only articles of interest the papers contain.

LONDON, AUG 18

Bonaparte was, on Friday last off Manicles.—His majesty's ship Zenobia put on shore at Falmouth several letters from the Northumberland.

180c.

NEW HARTFORD.

On monday the 6th day of November next, at D. Shopes tavern in St. Louis, WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, 100 LOTS, 150 by 120 feet, in the above place, excepting a few lots reserved for the purpose of presenting (gratis) to a good, sober, industrious blacksmith, saddler, carrier, &c. who will build and prosecute their trades for the term of two years. NEW HARTFORD is the handsomest and best situated for a town on the Mississippi between St. Louis and the mouth of Ohio, being high and healthy, never overflowed by the Mississippi & is watered by several excellent springs, the water from two of which may with little expence be carried over the whole of the lower part of the town. the streets are 60 feet wide, except broad street which is eighty, the banks of the river are good, with a tolerable good harbor for boats and do not cavern, there are no creeks to impede travellers from entering the town, or waggons in ploughing in lead, and is opposite the best landing on the opposite side of the Mississippi, for the convenience of those who wish to purchase the produce of the American bottom, being directly opposite the mouth of the Joachim creek which affords a good harbor for boats the greatest part of the year, and which at high water may be ascended for several miles. The road from New Hartford to Potosi, is several miles nearer and better than any other road from the Mississippi to that place, and is one of the best roads in this part of the territory. It is not more than three fourths of a mile from the road leading from St. Louis to S. Genevieve, which passes by an excellent ford across the Joachim creek at Vanfoots mill. Hercolaneum is situated in a flat bottom between high rocks and hills which deny it a free circulation of air, so essential to good health, a greater part of the town is frequently inundated by the water of the Mississippi last spring this place was so much overflowed that large boats might have gone up into a large pond which lies on the back part of the town. John W. Honey, J. Geiger and Mr. Finley were obliged to remove their dwellings which were surrounded by water. Waggons (with loads) could not reach nearer than half a mile to the lower houses. Lead had been brought from a considerable distance above John McLots through the water down the Joachim creek in boats. This creek is at all times so choked up with mud, deposited by the Mississippi, that a pole may be pushed several feet, which prevents the building of a bridge over it, thereby preventing a great barrier to travellers and the bringing in of lead, neither of which can pass it except by a craft.

Travellers frequently get their horses mired & are dependent on the citizens for assistance in getting their horses out which are thereafter much injured, there being no boat kept for the convenience of travellers who have to depend upon another boat being there which is a great inconvenience to them and to those who come from the south to trade at this place. There is almost throughout the year a considerable quantity of stagnant water remaining in the pond which it is believed occasions much disease; the Joachim creek also is considered unhealthy, it being much the mouth is mostly stopped with mud, which prevents the water of the creek from running off and also from the back ponds the place. The banks of the Mississippi every fresh cave in so much that the Mississippi street, which was formerly 60 feet wide, is now in many places not more than 25 feet. The town has no water but what is afforded by the Mississippi and the creek, consequently, those who settle on the hill will have to carry their water a considerable distance and the ground does not admit of their ever having good well water. Herculaneum lies opposite to the town of Harrison, on the back part of which, every spring the Mississippi so overflows the country, that it is rendered impossible to reach the prairie, from which reason produce at this season of the year cannot be brought in. The road from Herculaneum to Potosi is very bad, having in its way many bad and steep hills and muddy bottoms, and runs part of the way on a post oak ridge, which in the spring is in most places so soft that loaded waggons frequently sink to the hubs of the wheels, and is at least 2 miles from the road leading from St. Louis to S. Genevieve.

A plan of NEW HARTFORD may be seen at the two grocers in St. Louis or at the dwelling of John W. Honey, in NEW HARTFORD

Christian Wilt,

October 7th, 1815. Proprietor.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are requested to settle and pay their respective sums due, or their accounts and notes will be placed immediately in the hands of proper officers for collection. I owe and must pay, and those who owe me cannot be longer indulged.

SIMON VANORSDAL.

Oct. 15th 1815.

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PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL PROPERTY.

On the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court of the county of St. Genevieve, to be held at the town of St. Genevieve, on the second monday of November next,

WILL BE SOLD

by the Commissioners appointed by the said court, the following valuable property belonging to the estate of Louis Bolduc senior, deceased, of St. Genevieve, to wit:

1. A house and lot situate in the town of St. Genevieve, adjoining on the south the lot of John Baptiste Pratte senior, and on the north to a street opposite the lot of John Baptiste Vaile senior.

2. Half a lot in the said town of St. Genevieve, adjoining on the south a lot of Jemien Beauvais and on the north bounded by a street.

3. A tract of land, being one and a half arpent, in front, running for depth to the Mississippi, it being the common field of St. Genevieve, is termed the Pointe Belle, adjoining on the north the land of John B. Vaile senior, and on the south, the land of the widow Etienne Bolduc.

4. A tract of land, being one arpent in front situate in the said common field, adjoining on the north the land of John B. Pratte senior, and on the south the land of the late John B. Lacroix.

5. A small tract or lot containing about two arpents of land situate in the said common field, coming from Michel Lamy.

6. A tract of land being two and a half arpents in front, and 40 arpents deep, situate in the common park of New Bourbon, called les Cotes.

7. A tract of land being 2 arpens in front, situate in the large concession, back of the park of New Bourbon.

8. A tract of land being three and a half arpents in front, situate at a place called the Grand Marais, about three miles south east from the town of St. Genevieve.

9. One eighth part of a salt spring, or saline, transferred to the deceased by John Baptiste Pratte senior, situate on the saline creek.

10. The title to a concession of a sugarcamp, on the river establishment.

A credit of twelve months will be granted to purchasers, they giving bond and security, according to law.

Julien Dapestre,
Barthelemi St. Jemenes,
Edmund Roberts.
Commissioners.

St. Genevieve, October 16th, 1815.

NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Saturday the 4th day of November, 1815 I shall apply to J. V. Garnier and Jos. Charless at the office of Jos. Charless, in the town of St. Louis, to take the benefit of the several acts respecting insolvent debtors in this territory; when and where my creditors may attend if they think proper.

John Grayum

Oct. 20th, 1815

FOR SALE,

The plantation of Remve a Bagbette, containing two hundred and forty French acres; about six miles above the town of St. Charles, and on the north bank of the Missouri. For particulars apply to *Mr. Francis Duquette,* in the town of St. Charles.

October 20th. 3t 68

A few barrels of good
GIN,
for sale at the store of
Henry. Vonphul.
Oct. 20th. 3t.

Joachim township, County of St. Louis.

Taken up by John C. Benedict, a sorrel horse, blaze face, white hind feet, 13 hands high, five years old, no brands perceived, valued at eighteen dollars.

Before me this 22d August, 1815.

J. Rankin, J. P.

Recorded October 14th, 1815.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

POST OFFICE.

The Eastern and Southern Mails arrive at St Louis on friday—and closes at 3 o'clock on monday. Letters put into the office after that hour will remain till the succeeding mail.

R. Simpson, P. M.

October 21.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, intending to go to the eastward this winter, earnestly requests those indebted, to call and pay their accounts,

R. Simpson.

October 21st

STRAYED,

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to be in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Portage des Sioux, on the night of the 9th October, 1815, *Patrick Pool, Charles Samuel, Elijah Kimbrough, Thomas Oliver,* privates of capt. William Davenport's company, in the 8th regiment, United States Infantry.

Patrick Pool was born in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, twenty four years of age, five feet eleven inches high grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and by profession a carpenter. Enlisted on the 5th February, 1813, at Randolph court House North Carolina, by Captain George Cloud of the late 10th infantry, for the term of five years.

Charles Samuels, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, twenty one years of age, six feet high, dark eyes, black hair, dark complexion, and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 7th November 1812, by Capt Emanuel Leigh, of the late 10th infantry for the term of five years.

Elijah Kimbrough, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, twenty seven years of age, five feet nine inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 9th July 1812, at Hillsborough North Carolina, by the late capt. Mitchell of the late 10th infantry for the term of five year.

Thomas Oliver was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, twenty two years of age, five feet eleven and a half inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 22nd August 1812, by Lieut Kelly of the late 10th infantry, for the term of five years.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned and described deserters, to any officer belonging to the United States service, or ten dollars for either, and all reasonable charges.

Wm. Davenport,
Capt 8th Inf'y.

Portage des Sioux, M. T.
October 16th, 1815.

ST. GENEVIEVE COUNTY.
In the Circuit Court,
August term, 1815.

James Gerrard and Edmund Mountjoy, adm's will annexed of George Mountjoy deceased. vs. Wm Flynn jr. and others. } On a petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of this county having returned the petition and summons in this behalf, and certifies to the court that only Wm. Flynn jr. one of the defendants named in the petition is to found in his bailiwick. On motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney; it is ordered that publication be made and inserted in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser for the space of two months, which shall notify the defendants that unless they shall appear before this court on the first day of their next November term, and proceed to trial on this occasion, that a decree will be entered up against them in manner and form according to law.

A true copy.

Tho. Oliver, Clk.

C. S. Hempstead plff. att'y.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 28th of October, of this present year, will be SOLD to the highest and last bidder the fine and well known PLANTATION lately occupied by Nicolas Lecomte, deceased, containing twenty arpens square, or four hundred arpens of well timbered land, situate on river Fifi, near the river Missouri, in the county of St. Louis, confirmed to said Nicolas Lecomte, the said river Fifi running near through the centre of said land, and bounded as follows, to wit: north by vacant land, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Williams, and west by Regis Loisel now Auguste Chouteau, on Creve cœur; on which said land there is a large good spring, dwelling house, kitchen, Barn, horse-mill, orchard, a large field under cultivation and other buildings. Sale to begin on the premises at the hours of twelve of the clock of the day aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE.

The one half of the purchase money in six months, and the other half in two months from the day of sale; the purchaser to give notes with approved security.

Charles Buisson
Adm'r. & Agent.

St. Louis, Sept. 22d, 1815.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The readers of the Missouri Gazette will no doubt recollect that a character under name of "Missouri Spy," not long since indulged himself luxuriantly in the muses in this paper. As a disinterested spectator, I have thought proper to submit the following for the perusal of the Spy, and the patrons of the Missouri Gazette.

The Spectator.

TUNE—"*Derry Down.*"

Come pay good attention, to you I will tell
It's of some late poets just landed from hell,
They have got a permission from Satan's own hand,
To breed great confusion in this our land
Derry down, &c.

This Satan here mentioned, is but an imp,
There's no way to stop him, but choak him with hemp,
He went to these poets and gave them a fee,
To raise a great rumpus with S. and old C.
Derry down, &c.

This man he is vicious and void of all grace,
He'll pick a man's pocket, and stare in his face,
He's made of subtility, envy and strife
And were it not for the halter, he'd take a man's life.
Derry down, &c.

There's something that's new, and just come to hand,
The way that young Satan got into our land,
'Twas for fear a ball should fly out of a gun,
He left old Kentuck! and *away he did run.*
Derry down, &c.

If he has any friends, they need not be mad,
If they want testimony, it upon can be had;
It's not like the story that came unto me
Without a foundation concerning old C.
Derry down, &c.

At the mouth of Missouri, this mischief begun,
They shot at *old C.* and wounded his sons,
Without provocation or any just cause
Or they'd have him convicted by the civil laws.
Derry down, &c.

The hearts of these poets are as hard as a grub,
They got the *old panther,* to join in the club,
To him they have given great part of the rule,
He'll cock up his lip, and act like a fool.
Derry down, &c.

And now let the printer be ever so poor,
These poets they'll quickly enrich his store,
For they have education, and ink it is black,
And paper is plenty, and what do they lack?
Derry down, &c.

And now brother poets, do not be dismayed,
Nor be not offended at what has been said,
As for my own part, I do frankly forgive,
Because its my wish that all poets may live.
Derry down, &c.

The Spectator.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t.tf

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Barber, Dent, & M'Clelland,

Will do business on commission at New Orleans; reference for St. Louis, Mr. John Cromwell.

May 1st. 6t.

70 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, on the 8th inst. at the garrison, Belle Fontaine, Dennis Allcock, James Allen, John Butler, Elisha Mintz, Peter Reed, Edward Lilly and John Wilbourn, privates of the 8th regiment U. S Infantry.

Allcock is five feet ten and a half inches high, twenty one years of age, dark eyes, dark hair and fair complexion, born in Ireland, and by occupation when enlisted a sailor; was enlisted by Lt. Howson, 20th regiment, in the town of Petersburgh, state of Virginia.

Allen is five feet four inches high, 21 years of age, grey eyes, light hair and fair complexion, born in Dinwiddie county state of Virginia, and by occupation a laborer, was enlisted in Petersburg, Virginia, by Lt. Gee, 20th infantry.

Butler is five feet nine inches high, 22 years of age, blue eyes, black hair and dark complexion, was born in Shanandoah county, Va. by occupation a laborer was enlisted in Front Royal Va. by Lt. Munroe, 20th regiment.

Mintz is five feet eight inches high 20 years of age, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion, born in Nansemond county, Va. and by occupation a farmer, was enlisted in Murfreesborough, in the state of North Carolina, by Lt. Howard of 20th infantry.

Peter Reed is six feet high, about 22 years of age, hazle eyes, light hair and fair complexion, was born in Philadelphia and is by occupation a carpenter, was enlisted in Va. by capt. Page 20th inf'y.

Lilly is about 16 years of age, five feet six inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, and dark complexion, was born in Cartersville Va. and is by occupation a cooper, was enlisted in Cartersville Va. by Lt. Duvall, 20th infantry.

Wilbourn is about 26 years of age, five feet nine inches high, grey eyes, sandy hair and fair complexion, was born in Cumberland county Va. is by occupation a carpenter and was enlisted in Halifax county Va. by Lt. Randolph, 20th infantry.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of each of the above deserters, and all reasonable charges given on the delivery of the same, to any officer in the United States service.

Loring Austin.
B. Maj. Comm'dg.

Belle Fontaine, Oct. 9th, 1815.

30 Dollars Reward.

For the apprehension of three soldiers belonging to Lieutenant Culberson's company, of the 8th infantry, (formerly of the late 19th infantry. Deserted from camp, near Portage de Sioux, on the night of the 5th instant, viz.

Miles W. Watkins born in Brunswick county Va. 24 years of age, five feet six and a half inches high, blue eyes light hair, light complexion and by profession a farmer. Enlisted on the 8th May 1812 for five years by Capt. Nelson of the late 19th infantry.

Thomas W. Browning born in Franklin county, North Carolina, twenty three years of age, six feet and a half inches high, grey eyes, light hair, fair complexion, and by profession a lawyer. Enlisted on the 15th of May 1813, at Louisburg, North Carolina, for five years, by Ens. Thomas of the late 19th infantry.

John S. Gadberry, born in Cumberland county, Va 24 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, blue eyes, black hair, dark complexion and by profession a wheelwright. Enlisted on the 2d March 1813, in Danville, Virginia, for five years by Capt. Clay, of the late 19th infantry.

The above reward will be given to any person for apprehending and delivering the said deserters up, to any officer commanding a military post; or ten dollars will be given for either of them and all reasonable expenses refunded to the apprehender.

John Culbertson,
Lieut 8th Inf'y.

Camp near Portage de Sioux,
October 6th 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLUNG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M. Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

WHEAT.

I wish to purchase, to be delivered this fall and winter, six or seven thousand bushels of WHEAT, for which I will give one dollar per bushel, delivered at my mill. Those of Illinois Territory who have no mode of sending their Wheat to my mill will be accommodated with my keel boat and bags, gratis.

12 or 1400 bushels of the above mentioned Wheat will be wanted at Major Vansants mill, on Joachim creek.

Jacob Horine.

Plattin Mills, Sep 25, 1815—3t.65.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1815. [No. 370.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate the business of obtaining Warrants for Military Bounty Land under the Acts of the 24th December, 1811, of the 11th January, 1812 and of the 10th December, 1814, all persons interested are invited to attend to the following.

INFORMATION:

1st. Every Person whose services entitle him to a Land Warrant, and who personally applies for it, will be held to produce at the War Department his original Discharge, which ought to express the date of Enlistment, the Term for which the Person was Enlisted, that he has faithfully served the United States during that Term, and that he is honorably *Discharged*. The Phraseology of *Discharges for Disability* necessarily differs from ordinary *Discharges*, but in those the term "honorably discharged" is deemed tantamount to the Certificate of faithful service required by law.

2d. In Cases where the original Claimant shall not personally apply for the Land Warrant, his original discharge must be transmitted to the War Department, accompanied by a Power of Attorney, duly executed of the following tenor:—viz.

Know all men by these présents, That I, [blank] late a [blank] in Captain [blank]'s Company in the [blank] Regiment of [blank] was enlisted the [blank] day of [blank] one thousand eight hundred and [blank] to serve* and honorably discharged from the army of the United States, on the [blank] day of [blank] one thousand eight hundred and [blank] will more fully appear by my original discharge hereunto annexed, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint [blank] of [blank] my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name, and in my behalf to apply for and receive from such officer or officers, as shall be legally authorized to grant the same, a Warrant for the quantity of Land to which I am entitled for the services rendered by me as a [blank] in the army of the United States, during the late war, pursuant to the law of the United States in such case made and provided. And I do further hereby empower my said Attorney to do & to perform all and every act and things, and to give and execute all proper receipts or receipts, or execute any other instrument or instruments in writing that shall be required in as full and ample manner as I could myself do were I personally present. And I do hereby empower him to constitute and appoint one attorney or attorneys under him for the said purposes, and also at pleasure to revoke the same. And I do hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at [blank] this [blank] day of [blank] one thousand eight hundred and [blank].

Signed Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of }

State of } ss.
and County of }

[blank] being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the same person described in and who executed the above power of attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

Sworn to, and subscribed this [blank] *day of* [blank] 181 *before me*,

State of } ss.
and County of }

and [blank] being duly sworn deposeth and say, that [blank] and each of them are personally acquainted with the above named [blank] and well know him to be the person described in the above power of attorney.

Sworn to, and subscribed this [blank] *day of* [blank] 181 *before me*,

State of } ss.
and County of }

I Certify that the above named [blank] and [blank] are credible witnesses. Dated at [blank] the [blank] day of [blank] 181[blank]

I [blank] Clerk of the County of [blank] State of [blank] do hereby certify that [blank] before whom the above affidavits appear to have been made, is acting under the authority of this State, and that the above is his signature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of the said County, &c. this [blank] day of, [blank] &c.

N. B. In those instances where the Power of Attorney in question is executed before a Notory Public, and, of course, attested by his official Seal and Signature, the above Certificate of a County Clerk on each Instrument will be dispensed with; but in such a Case it will be required that One seperate Official Certificate from the Municipal or State Authority shall attest the quality and Signature of Such Notary, which Single certificate shall be admitted as the sanction of all such Notorial Acts that accompany it.

N. B. All Substitutions of such a Power must be made before a Notary Public, in legal form.

3d. In cases where the original Claimant is dead, and an Heir applies in his Right, he or she will be held to ascertain by legal proof that the Person in whose Right the application shall be so made, did enlist in such or such a Company or Corps, on such a day, and for such a term; and that he was slain by the Enemy, or did otherwise die while in the service of the United States, at such a time and place.

Next, the actual Claimant will be held to adduce legal Certificates from competent authority to ascertain that he or she thus claiming a Land Warrant, is a legitimate Heir at Law, and of lawful ages in which case, although other Heirs may exist, yet the Warrant will be issued in the name of the Heir so proving adding thereto the *words*—"and the other Heirs at Law of—&c. &c.

A Land Warrant will not be issued to an Executor, nor to an Administrator.—The Government of the U. S. has not authorised any Person to act as an Agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants; which will as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other Agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union.

*For "five years" or "during the war," as the case maybe.

August 24th, 1815. 69-3t.

Calahoun on the resources of the British Empire.

(Remarks and Extracts, No. III.)

"Next follows the important head of MANUFACTURES, whose rapid progress within the last thirty years, almost exceeds credibility. The astonishing improvement of the steam-engine and the various machinery to which it is now applied for facilitating some of the most important branches of our manufactures, has, by the number of workmen disolaced fully counterbalanced the excess of the price of manufactural labor in this country above that of the continent. Some idea may be formed of the *value of machinery* from the simple fact that cotton twist spun in England may be carried to India and there sold, at a profit under the price of the twist manufactured by hand in that country, where the wages are not more than two pence or three pence a day. Hitherto it is very certain that no foreign nation possesses either the skill or capital which the British manufacturers have acquired, though we must not disguise the truth that the French are, in some particular branches, as in the cotton manufactures, for instance, treading closely on our heels. [a very unpardonable offence worthy of a coalition-war!] though generally they are far behind, as to skill and at an infinite distance in point of capital. We have heard of apprehensions that they will be able to cut us off from the foreign markets from the low prices of labor, which they pay to the manufacturers; but in truth there is little to be feared on this score. The application of machinery is become so extensive in Great Britain that the high price of labor is now but a secondary consideration. If the French had iron as plentiful and as cheap, and could work it as well as ourselves; if they had coals in equal abundance to allow them to substitute steam engines for horses and men, then indeed there might be some grounds for apprehension; but the possession even of these would still require something else to enable them to rival us in the foreign markets—there must be capital to set them in motion, and we may be perfectly well assured that whenever the French shall possess that capital and can afford a proportionate expenditure to ours, the wages of labor will be just as high in France as in England.

"The different kinds of manufactures are stated by Mr. Calqohoun to give employment to more than 3 000,000 of the the population of the United kingdom, including their families; of which fabrics the cotton, woollen, leather, linen, fabricated metals, glass and porcelain are the most extensive.

"The various manufactures are estimated to produce, from labor alone, after deducting the raw materials, £114, 230 000 yearly; of this sum the British and Irish produce and manufactures exported on an average for the last three years according to the public accounts amounted to £54 371,054; but as this sum includes the produce of the mines, (9 mil.) the remainder £63,658 946 may be considered as consumed at home, and by the army and navy in different parts of the world."—(See Quarterly Review, No. 34, republished by Messrs. Eastburn and Kirk, p. 410-11 et seq.)

If we had sat down professedly to write an essay *on the momentous importance of* MANUFACTURES, we could not have used any arguments stronger than these facts. And here let us pay a just compliment to the *steady policy* of England, which surmounts all obstacles by firmness and perseverance; which never slumbers over her vital interests, (or those she deems so) but makes every movement and minute part subservient to the great end in view. We do not command the nefarious measures taken to crush every neighboring growths. With a selfish and grudging spirit she would not suffer manufactures to bud in Ireland, studious solely of making them bloom in England: but even here her steadiness was apparent. She first calculates the object and next resolves to employ all means for its attainment. If she had not mingled unjust with just measures, *how great and admirable should be her panegyric!* Whatever she could furnish from an English loom, she disdained to receive from a foreign factory. Whatever she could construct in her own workshops, she refused to import from abroad. Watches, &c. &c. she might have purchased far more cheaply in France and in Geneva, but she resolved not to *depend* on the workshops of any nation. She enacted laws compelling Englishmen to wear English cloth, and to use English hardware. She forbad her manufacturers from migrating to foreign territories; she *fixed* them *willem like* to the *glebe* by penalty on penalty; but she wisely welcomed the artizan and manufacturer from every other land, till she became a world within herself, as isolated in her polity as insular in her geography. No other power ever prised her condition so highly; no other nation ever derived such advantage from an insular state. She rests on her island and directs the political concerns of continents; she is detached from the world by nature, but mixes in all its bustles by her policy—Though her foreign empires be tossed by storms, she enjoys halcyon days in her island. She never hesitates to enter into foreign quarrels either as auxiliary or principal, aware that the violence she inflicts on others cannot be retorted on her fast anchored isle. That island is half covered with forges, factories and workshops; and *there* seems planted that mighty *lever*, which if it cannot sensibly poise the globe, can raise and move and depress political spheres at pleasure.

She cares not for the expenditures of war; for *manufactures* (the great basis of her commerce,) are sure to bring back equivalents. Hence she can subsidize one half of Europe to war on the other, and afterwards tax both by means of her merchandize. The convulsions that banish the arts from other counties are grateful benefits to her own: the agitations that interrupt foreign machinery in its progress put hers into busier motion. Other countries have slaves to till the soil; but England makes their masters tributary for her manufactures. With her goods and hardware she introduces her fashions and opinions, and conciliates friends in every clime at the very time she sets the government at defiance.

When France became the most formidable rival of English power, was during the reign of Louis XIV. The instrument of her emulation was the *extensive manufactures* encouraged by the illustrious Colbert. At these were chiefly employed the Hugenots, who enjoyed repose and toleration from the promulgation of the edict of Nantz in their favor by Henry IV. in 1598. Had Louis been as wise as his minister, he had been *great* indeed. How vast must have been the fruits of those manufactures, which fed the flame of so many obstinate wars! The contrast is remarkable: When Colbert was no more, and wicked priests, instead of saying their prayers, began to gain influence in the cabinet, that edict was annulled, (in 1685) which was to have been perpetual—the Hugenots were cruelly persecuted; *four hundred thousand* persons, "hunted (as Voltaire says) like wild beasts on the mountains," fled into England, and elsewhere, *carrying their arts and usefulness along with them*. From that moment, France declined in strength and consequence. Could any thing more strongly express the value of domestic manufactures?

We advise not the silly scheme of withdrawing the plow from tillage to favor the loom; agriculture is the public source of national support. We equally shun the unprofitable enquiry whether the carpenter be less useful than the bricklayer; when we must have *both* to construct the house. Farmers and merchants cannot constitute a nation, without handicraftsmen and manufacturers, &c. &c. Whether it be *safe to keep our looms in England*, is a consideration we would implore on the minds of *statesmen*. Should it grow fashionable to select such *rare beings* to represent the people in congress.

As we have no manufactures to be exported to England there can be but little if any *reciprocity* in a treaty to equalize duties; nor, as England or ourselves import but few cloths from Germany, *can* it be advantageous to us to secure to England a preference of other nations. We say preference, because when inequalities exist, a treaty of this sort perpetuates them. Should England say, "I will depend on America for my food, if America rely on me for her clothing;" that would be reciprocity: but it would be glaring folly of which she is incapable: she enacts a corn law, prohibiting *all* foreign grain until dearness and scarcity threaten her subjects with famine. Greater tenacity in defending her exclusive policy could not well have been conceived. She risks starvation and braves popular discontent rather than relax her system. A little of her firmness introduced into our councils would make us the wonder of mankind. The factory regimen that has nourished the power and wealth of England cannot be unwholesome. Were these to be our last words, we would speak them with fervor—*Foster manufactures.*

The revolutions in Spain have thrown the valuable breed of Merino sheep into our possession. Let us not render this bountiful gift valueless, by neglecting to spin and weave the 'golden fleece.'

With our present supply of wool and machinery, we are incomparably more capable of carrying on the woolen manufactures now than England was in the beginning of the fourteenth century. The first blankets she wove was in 1340, before which her laws secured a home market for domestic cloths. Manufactures of the finer broadcloths (and cottons too) can certainly, if encouraged, succeed as well here as in England; where near 3 000, 000 lbs, Spanish wool are imported annually on an average.

We cannot conclude these observations without another instance of the remediate and redeeming efficacy of manufacturing industry, &c. in buoying up the English nation against the dead weight of a horde of idlers and paupers.

[N. B. In farming counties the paupers are as 23 to 100; *in the manufacturing counties*, only 7 per 100. What a striking fact!]

Unproductive laborers, whose exertions do not create any new property.

	Persons.
Royalty, nobility and gentry	410,000
State and revenue, army, navy, half pay & pensioners	1,056,000
Clergy, law, physic	281 000
Universities, schools, &c.	567,937
Paupers or beggars	1.548 400
Total	3 870 672

"Productive laborers, by whose exertions a new property is created every year," amount to 13 millions and upwards. But according to the opinion of some statistical writers, the liberal professions belong to the productive class, since they who are useful in preserving property and diffeminating knowledge, contribute largely to public prosperity. It is evident however, that a country thrives in proportion to its productive labor, and that pauperism diminishes in proportion to the manufactories. A reasonable encouragement to them is therefore demanded by a policy that regards alike our public safety and strength, our wealth and independence.

From the "Diary of a journey to Paris.

THE PARISIAN VENUS.

In the evening we went to the *Cafe des Milles Colones*, so called from the illusions produced by the walls being entirely covered with looking glass, which multiplies to infinity the columns with which it is adorned. Here we eat some ice creams and saw the famous *Leinonadiere*—among coffee house girls as great a phenomenon as *Bonaparte* in the world of politics. —Such was the celebrity of her beauty that when she officiated at a coffee house of more easy access to the more passing gaze of idle curiosity, the doors used to be so thronged that it became necessary to place centinels to keep off the mob; and some lives are said to have been lost in the tumults occasioned by this pressure and solicitude for a glance at this *Parisian Venus*. All France resounded with her fame, and when any of the inhabitants of the provincial cities returned to his home from visiting the metropolis, the first question that was asked by every acquaintance was, not what you have heard from the armies, what is doing in the Senate, or the corps Legislative, but *have you seen the handsome Leinonadiere?* Though her fame is rather on the wane, and she has become rather too *en bon point* for a goddess, she is still a very fine woman, and when placed in her little bar in the centre of the room amidst the blaze and reflection of lusters and mirrors with vases of gold and silver, and nosegays, and flowering shrubs upon the tables and pendants of diamonds glittering in her ears, she stretches forth her well turned arm, and without sullying her clean white gloves, dips her pen into her ink, and keeps accounts of all that is ordered, and all that is paid by the constant flux of company passing through the room: it must be confessed that no coffee house or confectionary can rival the attraction of the *Cafe des Milles Colones!* Kings and Emperors, it is said, have done homage to this *Hebe* of the Palais Royal; and report has said that the greater part of the diamonds that occasionally assist or rival the lustre of her eyes were presents from a Russian Prince of high celebrity. What returns were expected for such magnificent presents, I have not heard; but with all the attractions and eclat that she has enjoyed, and placed in a situation at once so public and so dependent, she must have been a young woman of prudence and self-command to preserve even that portion of reputation which even in Paris is necessary to female respectability."

SHEEP.

The following extracts from the second report of the Merino Society of Great Britain, may not be uninteresting, at this time, to many of our farmers and manufacturers. The society was established for the purpose of encouraging the breed of merino sheep in that country—it is supported by a long list of members, among whom are several of great respectability—and at the head of which appears the name of sir Joseph Banks, as president. From the whole tenor of the report which was published in 1812, it appears, that a great deficiency of fine wool for their manufactures was apprehended, and it was conjectured that it would require at least twenty years before they would be able to supply by wool of English growth, the quantity annually imported. The state of Spain, since the publication of this report, has been such as to induce a belief that their flocks has suffered a still greater diminution. Happy, therefore, may we consider ourselves, that the states

prize of a few individuals has secured to the United States this useful animal. Whether the wool is therefore sought for by our own manufacturers, or those abroad, the rearing of these sheep cannot fail to continue an object deserving the attention of every farmer. An additional inducement for introducing this breed on every farm will be found in the extracts of the report concerning the quality of the mutton, from which it appears that the various crosses afford mutton equal, if not superior, to any of their former breeds—and in many instances a decided preference has been given to the Merino mutton. Many proofs of this might be adduced; such are selected, as it is hoped, will be satisfactory, and are best adapted, by their brevity, for insertion in a public journal. Editors of papers, who may think this communication of some importance to their readers, are impartially requested to insert it in their columns.

Argus.

EXTRACTS.

"The vast importance of our woollen manufactures is demonstrated by the retrospect of a century, not a year of which elapsed without manifesting, that to our ancestors it was an object of the first solicitude. Public attention, till lately, was not directed to the production of merino wool, and the principal commercial advantages of Spain have been derived from our neglect and want of foresight. The following brief statement of our importations during the last three years, show the numerous benefits we have conferred on other nations.

	Spanish	*Other sorts*	*Total lbs*
1809	5,046,707	1,799,226	6,845,933
1810,	8,133,105	2,802,418	10,935,523
1811,	4,290,678,	445,324	4,737,197

"The importations of sheep's wool on an average of four years, ending the 5th January, 1811, amounted to 7,855,567 pounds, and were from that date to the 5th July in the same year as follows

	pounds.
Germany and north of Europe	41,594
Portugal	372,681
Spain and Gibraltar	2,147,695
Malta and Levant	49,654
Ireland and the Isle of Man	3,640
Cape of Good Hope	4,318
States of America	7,103
Brazils	12,711
Prize Wool	1,193
Total pounds	3,140,070

"The flocks of fine woollen sheep in Spain, before the invasion of that unhappy country by Bonaparte, were estimated at about 6 millions; of these a variety, perhaps 3-4ths, are already destroyed, and the remainder daily diminishing by raping and neglect. From what corner of the earth, then, can the manufactories of this country be supplied with fine wool for the next twenty years? This is a most curious question, and whenever the manufacturers shall be convinced of their real situation for a supply of fine wool, the growers thereof in England will meet with a very different reception from them, from that which they have hitherto experienced. That day is not far distant—we have not at present in this kingdom, a single year's consumption of fine Spanish wool on hand; small quantities are still escaping the ravages of the tyrant, and finding their way through Portugal from Spain to England; but it is too much to expect, that even these auventitious supplies can continue for any length of time."

A new System of Banking.

The present era appears to be fertile in systems of banking. We have just seen a pamphlet of the following title: "A "New System of Banking, de- "veloped and exemplified, in a "new scheme to establish a "Merchant's Bank of General "deposits; and also in a "scheme to establish a grand "National Bank. By Peter "Stephen Chazotte." The Author deems his invention so valuable that he has obtained a patent for it.—He offers for sale the privilege of using and establishing a Bank on the plan explained in the Pamphlet, which may be seen at this office, and is probably for sale at the Philadelphia bookstores. Communications on the subject are requested to be addressed to him, post paid at Philadelphia.

Ky. Pal.

Religious intolerance in Massachusetts.

The Worcester, (Mass.) Ægis makes mention of a law question now pending before the supreme Court in that state, is entitled to notice as well on account of its novelty among us, as because it betrays an anxiety in some of the eastern folks to restrain religious freedom by compelling all to contribute, as in England, to the support of a nadional or state church. The question is simply, whether Baptists, Methodists, &c. shall be taxed for the Presbyterian clergy. The assessor of Rutland taxed the Baptists, regular members of a Baptist society, for the support of a minister, in whose religious system and tenets they did not believe—seized their property for non-payment of the tax, and sold it at the post, or in other words under the hammer. A suit was commenced by one of the aggrieved for the recovery of his property, but as the jury could not agree to a verdict in the common pleas, the question has been referred to the decision of the judges of the supreme court.

Alb. Argus.

A prudent hint to Young Ladies.

Philip Thickness, in one of his publications, tells the following anecdote with much pleasantry, and very politely conveys a modest hint to the young Ladies.

When I was a young man, says he, I often visited a distant relation, whom I much loved, and to whom I and my family had been much obliged. This gentleman had nine agreeable, nay, beautiful daughters, who had often entertained me with the slipslop conversation of a rich, but low underbred woman their neighbor, whose husband being appointed high sheriff, occasioned her to talk much to these ladies about the *grand sheriff's dinner* she was to give. "I am determined said she, to have no custards, for if I have custards, I must have cheese cakes, and if I have cheese cakes, I must have jellies, if jellies, fruits," &c.

As I usually spent my Christmas at the country seat of this friend, with his lovely family, there sometimes arose a kind of merriment, Christmas gambols, questions and commands, &c. Now these innocent sports led the gentlemen sometimes to salute the young ladies all round; a pleasure in which I alone, who perhaps loved them best, always declined partaking. This shyness in me seemed so unaccountable to them, that they one and all seized an occasion to rally me for possessing a *mauvais hont*, so contrary to the etiquette at that time of the year. I confessed the force of the charge, and fully acknowledged my guilt; adding, that the only excuse that I could offer was—that if I had custards, I must have cheese cakes; if cheese cakes, jellies; if jellies fruits; and if—in short, before I had half done with my *ifs*, they all ran away, and left me in the field of battle, and never rallied to make an attack on me again.

A *Doctor* on going into his boarding house and not finding dinner ready observed, "What, are there no *symptoms* of dinner yet?—"No *appearance*," replied a *Lawyer*. "There's a *sample* of it," said a *Merchant*, as a servant appeared with a turkey.—"Faith, and a fine *token* it is," rejoined a *Printer*.

Somnambulation.

On Monday night a gentleman who lodges in a boarding-house on Pearl-st. arose in his sleep, leaped from the third story window, and walked some distance without waking—until he was aroused from his unconscious state by a watchman. What is wonderful, he is not sensible of having sustained the least injury in the dangerous descent Last night at the same hour precisely, he made an attempt to repeat the leap, but was prevented by his fellow lodgers, just as he raised the sash for the purpose. Of this statement, there is nor can be no doubt.—*New-York Columbian.*

Newbern, N. C. Sept. 9.

DREADFUL STORM.

On Sunday night and Monday morning last, this town was visited by one of the most destructive gales from the North east, ever experienced in this part of the country. The wind was most violent about three o' clock on Monday morning, and at day-light the streets and wharves presented a scene which beggars all description. The streets were rendered almost impossible by trees lying in every direction. Most of the small wooden buildings in the N. E. part of the town were carried away by the violence of the winds and waves—the tide having risen nearly 12 feet above common high water mark. The garden fences in many places were removed, and the standing posts entirely under water. Several vessels were on the wharves and in the streets others on the marshes and some in the woods to the soush-west of the town. On Monday morning several ware-houses and stores were seen floating at the mercy of the angry elements—their valuable contents in many instances entirely lost. All who had property on the wharves sustained more or less injury—the water in many shops being from three to seven feet above the ground floors.—Many succeeded on Saturday night in removing a part of their goods from the scene of danger at the risk of their lives—others removed them from the lowth to the higher shelves: But notwithstanding every exertion and precaution, the loss of property is immense. We dare not venture to risk a calculation as to the amount destroyed. Some idea of it might be formed from the heaps of the ruins which every where presented themselves in the streets nearly from one extremity of the town to the other; but it would fall infinitely short of the mark. It is remarkable that no lives were lost on this distressing occasion; but if proper precautions are not taken—if water is suffered to remain in cellars, and vegetables or other substances liable to putrefaction, to continue in the streets or stores, perhaps, disease and death may yet be traced to the storm as their primary cause.

In the country as far as we have yet heard from, we learn that the effects of the storm were truly distressing. Many farmers have lost nearly all their fodder. Their crops, particularly late corn and peas, are greatly injured; while their forward corn is blown down, and from the continuance of wet weather is sprouting in the ear. The roads in every direction are almost entirely blocked up with fallen trees.

In the lower part of the county, on both sides of Neuse, the loss of property is immense. On the south side, most of the cattle, hogs and sheep are drowned. The crops in many places were several feet under water, and vessels which were on the stocks, have been carried into the cornfields. On the north side, we learn that the ravages of the storm were equally destructive. Several houses carried away by the violence of the wind and waves—One man saved himself and family by getting into a tree, whence they were taken on monday morning.

NEW-YORK.

Further details of the late Storm.

By the packet sloop, sally, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received the Newport paper of Wednesday, from which the late storm in that town is copied?

TREMENDOUS STORM.

It is our painful task to give an account of the most awful and calamitous storm which has ever occurred in this place, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, and it is believed has never been equalled since the first settlement of the town. It commenced on Saturday morning last, at about 9 o'clock, the wind blowing S. E. by S. and continued with unabated fury for about two hours and a half, when it happily in a great degree subsided.

The damage sustained is incalculable; houses and outbuildings demolished or unroofed, chimnies thrown down, trees, fences, &c. laid prostrate, and ruin and desolation presenting itself in the most hideous forms.

All the towns and villages on the coast, east and south of this has suffered prodigiously. It is said that $3,000,000 would not repair the injury done at Providence (R. I.)

Louisville Steam Boat.

At length Louisville has embarked in the most splendid enterprise since the discovery of our country and its achievement of national independence. At length our flourishing town has availed itself of the genius of FULTON, by forming a STEAM BOAT COMPANY. On thursday last the company's Engineer, Dr. RUBLE, of this town (who has distinguished himself by some capital improvements on the Steam Engine,*) started to Pittsburgh, to obtain the requisite machinery. If we are not profoundly mistaken, the revolution of trade from the Atlantic up the Mississippi and Ohio is far more within the compass of probability, than the same change from the Isthmus of Suez round the Cape of Good Hope, which is now the channel for the trade of the world.

** See Emporium of Arts 2d vol. edited by the celebrated Cooper, of Carlisle.*

MONTREAL, September 16th.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Drummond Island, near St. Josephs, to his friend in Montreal, dated August 6th, 1815.

"Dear Sir.

This will inform you of my arrival at this place, after a short passage, and in good time with the Indian presents, Colonel M'Douall, as usual, has been indefatigable in consulting, and advising the different Indian Tribes to remain quiet, and maintain peace with the United States. Our Government has spared neither trouble nor expence, to put a stop to all hostilities between the Indians and the Americans. There cannot be a clearer proof of this than the orders that were sent by His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, to Col. M'Douall, on hearing that the Indians towards St. Louis had still been committing depredations on the Americans. Agreeable to these orders, the Colonel sent Col. M'Cay to Major Morgan, the Commandant at Makinac, to communicate the substance of the said orders; which were, that he should go himself to the Mississippi, and do his utmost to pacify the Indians. Major Morgan thanked him very politely, and could not think of putting the British Government to so much trouble, after such flattering assurances had been already evinced on its part. He hoped that his own Government would be able to settle every existing difference with the indian tribes; so that in the event of their not succeeding in bringing round a peace themselves, no blame can be attached to the Gov't. of Canada. All the Indians in this quarter have behaved exceedingly well. They say that it is not their wish to yield up any part of their territory to the United States.

They add that it was their great father the King's wish that they should lay down the hatchet: they have listened to him, and obeyed his orders, which they will ever be ready to do as becomes faithful Children.

We are getting on smoothly at this place & have distributed presents to nearly 2000 people. Considerable presents are also sent to the Mississippi. Capt. Anderson is gone to make a distribution of them in that quarter. —I am, &c. *Quebec Gaz.*

QUERE.

Would not the English government take up and confine any officer of the United States, found as an emissary among the Canadian Indians? *Ed.*

1804

General Jackson.

The distinguished services of general Jackson during the late war, and particularly at New Orleans, have made him an object of universal esteem. All are desirous of being more intimately acquainted with the character of so renowned a hero. The following brief account of him is extracted from a pamphlet recently published in Tennessee, and is probably the most authentic which has yet appeared:

"Major-general Andrew Jackson was born of Irish parents in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, and educated in Charlotte, a small town in the same state. He possessed little or no wealth in his youth; but old age and industry have crowned him with riches. He is fifty years old, or a very little upwards; he is lean and spare, five feet eleven inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, light complexion, with fair hair, blueish grey eyes, stern countenance, plain and familiar in his manners; a companion to the rich and learned; peculiar to the gay; accommodating to his friends and violent to enemies, hospitable to all; kind to his slaves; charitable to the poor; humane to the unfortunate; remarkably tender and loving to his amiable spouse; free, liberal and open hearted, and naturally qualified for a warrior and commander.

"His first appearance in public life was at the bar; he has had a honorable seat in both houses of Congress; acted as a judge in the Courts of law and equity in Tennessee: filled the office of major general of West Tennessee militia when he proceeded to the Creek nation, and is now a major-general of the United States army. His residence is twelve miles east of Nashville, Davidson county in the forks of Stone and Cumberland rivers."—*Georgia Journal.*

To the Editor of the Mercury.

DETROIT, Sept. 9, 1815.

"Yesterday the Indian treaty was concluded. It was signed by the principal chiefs and warriors of the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottowas, Potawattimies, Shawanees, Delawares, Miamies and Seneca nations. It embraces *peace and revives the treaty of Greenville, in August 1795, and all others subsequent.* The day before the execution of the treaty, the Prophet with several other trifling characters went off to the British sides and it was declared in council by our commissioners and several of the principal chiefs on our side, that he should not in future be suffered to build a fire in any part of the United States, meaning that he should not live amongst us.

The commissioners leave this to-morrow, with the exception of General M'Arthur, who is dangerously ill."

Extract of a letter, received from an officer at Detroit, dated 9th Sept. 1815.

If the British have given up the right of search at sea, they have in this quarter commenced it on land. A few days since, several British sailors deserted, and landed about 10 miles from this place. Two officers and a boats crew followed, landed, and examined several houses, and at length got one man, and sent him on board—placed centinels on our highway, one of which fired at a citizen. The citizens flew to arms, arrested the officers and men—but agreed that one officer should be retained. The officer is now in our fort. I understand a civil prosecution is brought against him—col. James will not deliver the prisoner taken. Our Indian treaty ended yesterday.

In the British parliament, soon after the first abdication of Bonaparte, sir Joseph York, one of the lords of the admiralty, declared "that Mr. Madison must be *put down*; that the world must be freed from the only remaining example of *the existence of a government founded on democratic rebellion.*" We remind our readers of this declaration at this time, in order to introduce to them a coincident remark of the the leader of the 14,000 British veterans, who invaded New-York in September last. The following article is from the Plattsburg Republican of the 9th inst.

Sir George Prevost, about a year since, while his army was in the the full tide of successful experiment" "said to a citizen of this village—"*It is the determination of my government to displace Mr. Madison,*" or words to that effect.

(Patriot.)

JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1815.

Mr. Simpson from the joint committee who were appointed to procure a transcript of all the confirmed and unconfirmed lands in this territory, for the use of the legislature reported.

That they had waited on Frederick Bates Esquire, Recorder of Land Titles for the purpose of obtaining from him, or extracting by his permission, a copy of the claims, as they were, and that they received for answer from him that it would not be consistent with his duties and instructions to give himself or to permit to be taken from his books, such statements as required by the committee. The committee are therefore unable to procure the statement required.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The bill supplementary to an act prescribing the power and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature was taken up and read the second time, and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day, for this day.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The engrossed bill for the division of the county of New Madrid was taken up and read the third time and ordered for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered that its title be an act erecting the county of Lawrence, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Wednesday, Jan. 4th. 1815.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

A message from the governor by Mr. Bates.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed by the governor to inform you that he has approved and signed two enrolled bills, entitled, the one 'an act to prevent the increase of vagrants and other disorderly persons within this territory,' the other 'an act establishing circuit courts and county courts and for other purposes.'

House adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 5th.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled 'an act doing away the distinction between sealed & unsealed contracts which bill is herewith sent, and the legislative prays the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Another member to wit. Charles Lucas from the county of St. Louis appeared produced his credentials as well as the certificate of one of the judges of the superior court of his having taken the oath of office and took his seat.

Mr Carr submitted a resolution to the house, respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St. Louis, to he northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana, which resolution was agreed to by the house.

Mr Wilson from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled 'An act establishing the county of Laurence, and 'An act legalizing the acts and doings of the clerk of the general court for the county of Arkansas, in certain cases and for other purposes.' Also an enrolled resolution for the relief of the militia and other persons in this territory, which bills and resolutions were severally signed by the speaker, and sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hunter.

Mr Speaker,

The president of the legislative council has this day signed 'an act legalizing the acts and doings of the clerk of the general court of the county of Arkansas and for other purposes.' Also 'an act establishing the county of Laurence and also some resolutions for the relief of the militia and other persons in this territory, which bill and resolutions are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Saturday, Jan. 7th.

On motion of Mr de-Mun,

The memorial addressed the legislature by William Russell, on the subject of land claims, was taken up and read,

And on motion of Mr deMun,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to take said memorial in to consideration, whereupon Messrs deMun, Lucas, and Wilson was appointed that committee.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The president of the legislative council has this day signed an enrolled bill entitled 'an act supplementary to an act regulating the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Mr Hart gave notice that on monday next that he would ask leave to bring in a bill authorizing the citizens of New Madrid to purchase a tract of land on the Mississippi for the purpose of building a village and other purposes.

Monday, Jan. 9th.

Mr Hart from the joint committee of conference appointed on the bill supplementary to an act fixing the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid, reported that having had the subject matter referred to them under consideration that they could not come to any understanding or satisfactory arrangement on the subject that the committees each insisted on the propriety of the measures adopted by their respective houses, the committee do also submit to their houses a copy of the correspondence on the subject referred to them for their consideration and necessarily beg leave to be discharged.

Tuesday, Jan. 10th.

The bill prescribing the mode of petitioning the legislature in certain cases was taken up and read the first and second times and declared ready for commitment.

And on motion of Mr Heath,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The engrossed bill erecting part of the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau into a seperate county was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas 18 Nays 3.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Bollinger, Byrd, Caulk, Carr, Caldwell, Cassady Davidson, English, Heath, Harris, Hart, Journey, Pitman, Sewel, Smith, Wilson, Lucas and Caldwell speaker. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs de Mun, Simpson and Thomas.

Whereupon, ordered that the title of said bill be an act erecting a part of the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau into a seperate county to be called the county of Caldwell.

A message from the Legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the report of the committee appointed on their part as a joint committee of conferrence on the bill supplementary to an act fixing permanently the seat of justice of public buildings in the county of New Madrid.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do not concur in passing the bill entitled an act making it unlawful for officers in the United States to hold offices under the government of this territory, which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled an act supplementary to an act concerning insolvent debtors, which bill is herewith sent & the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

On motion of Mr Hart,

The petition of the inhabitants of New Madrid was taken up and read,

And on motion of Mr. Hart, ordered that said petition be referred to a select committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, whereupon Messrs Hart, Heath and deMun, was appointed that committee.

Mr Hart presented a copy of some petitions which were presented to the last legislature from some of the inhabitants of the county of Cape Gerardeau and a debate arising thereon, Mr Hart asked and obtained leave to withdraw said petition.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestates real estates, and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes.

And on motion of Mr Harris,

That the house do disagree to the 8th amendment as made by this house to said bill, which goes to say that the widow shall be secured in her right of dower to the amount of one third of her deceased husbands estate, and the question thereon it was carried in the negative,

Yeas 5, Nays 16.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Bollinger Byrd English Hart Harris. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Caulk Carr Cald. well Cassady deMun Pitman Simpson Sewel Smith Thomas Wilson Lucas and Caldwell speaker. And on the question will the house agree to said bill as amended, it passed in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 4,

ERRATA.

Scriblerus is sorry to find that the first sentence, in his rule for attaining the Bathos, was made unintelligible by false punctuation. The lovers of the Bathos will find all plain in the following correct copy. "whoever would excel therein (in the Bathos) must studiously avoid, detest, and turn his head from all the ideas, ways and workings of that pestilent foe to wit, and destroyer of fine figures, which is known by the name of common sense."

The National Intelligencer contradicts the account of Com. Decatur being ordered home, and says that it is the Epervier and not the sloop of war Ontario that had been sent home from the Mediteranean with despatches.—It is much feared she is lost.

From the Mediterranean,

Boston, Oct. 2.

Capt. Babson, of the schooner Mary Elizabeth, from Alicant, gives us the following verbal information from our squadron off Tripoli, &c.

Peace was concluded on the 4th of July by Com. Stephen Decatur, on the part of the United States, with the Algerines. Conditions, all American prisoners to be given up, and all property restored. They Dey of Algiers to indemnify the American government for the full expense of the expedition. No tribute hereafter to be paid, and American property to be respected. After the treaty had been concluded, the Dey sent off to the Commodore, requesting of him as a favor to restore the vessels he had captured—stating that he (the Dey) was apprehensive of being assassinated by his own subjects, should he refuse to give them up, from which circumstance the Commodore made a donation of them to the Dey.

Commodore Decatur sailed from Algiers 10th of July, and arrived off Tripoli the 15th.

Commodore Bainbridge arrived at Carthagena about the 12th August, at which place were lying 2 schooners of Com. Decatur's squadron, which were dispatched to him by Com. Bainbridge with orders to return to the U. States.

Com. Bainbridge performed 5 days Quarantine at Carthagena, and sailed for Tripoli to touch at Algiers.

United States ship Ontario sailed from Algiers 7th July, with dispatches for government (which vessel it is feared is lost.)

The Dutch fleet were off Algiers, consisting of five frigates and two sloops of war. The Dutch Consul of Alicant, an board of one of the squadron, had made propositions similar to these obtained by Com. Decatur, but the Dey refused to accept them, and in return made proposals to the Dutch Admiral which were in a like manner refused.—The Dutch Consul had arrived at Alicant being unable to negociate a satisfactory treaty. The Dutch fleet, were in daily expectation of reinforcement, at which time should no peace be concluded, they would bombard the city, and intercept a part of the Algerine squadron which was out.

The most serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the United States' sloop Ontario. She must have passed out of the Straights about the 12th July.

Gen. Labedoyere was executed at Paris August 19th, and met his fate with firmness. Ney had been brought to Paris, and committed to the Conciergerie.—Soult had taken up his residence at a place assigned by the police

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TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

Moreland township, New Madrid County, ss.

BE Edward Tanner a justice of the peace in and for the said county, do hereby certify, that Jacob Friend personally appeared before me and made oath to the following statement or incantation, This deponent saith that he thinks the duty he owes to society, and the public good requires this duty of him, he hereby solemnly affirms before almighty God and the public at large, that he does hereby retract, unsay and deny as false, every word, assertion or hint, which may have been spoken or proceeded from him directly or indirectly, as impeaching the following gentlemen, of any dishonesty of any kind whatever, or of aiding or assisting in any thing contrary to honesty and truth; but that the confession said to have been made by him in the town of St. Charles, when in the hands of the regulators, and under their torture, was forced from him, in order to save himself from further punishment, and to screen himself from their unlawful cruelty, but was without any shadow of truth; which gentlemen alluded to are the following, to wit: Capt. Edward Robertson, Major James Brady and Doctor George C. Hart, all of the county of New Madrid, and any other person or persons of his neighbors or acquaintances; that he was in a state of intoxication at the time, he cannot now recollect all the names that were mentioned, but that he does hereby acquit them all of any charge or charges which may have been exhibited by him against any of them, but that the bills which he passed when he was in the county of St. Charles, for which he was taken up, he received from a certain Samuel Fulton, who resided at his house sometime about 18 months ago. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of October, 1815.

Jacob Friend.

Teste, Edward Tanner, J. P.

I do hereby certify the above is true copy taken from my record, this 18th day of October, 1815.

Edward Tanner, J. P.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 13 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation well timbered first rate soil and bottom land on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered, situate 37 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct 27th, 1815

FOR SALE.

A sound staunch KEEL BOAT of 30 tons burden.

For terms apply to

Nov. 4. *John Cromwell.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me will please to make immediate payment.

George Tompkins.

Nov. 1st.

NEW HARTFORD.

On monday the 6th day of November next, at Danl. Shopes tavern in St. Louis, WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, 100 LOTS, 150 by 120 feet, in the above place, excepting a few lots reserved for the purpose of presenting (gratis) to a good, sober, industrious blacksmith, saddler, carrier, &c. who will build and prosecute their trades for the term of two years. NEW HARTFORD is the handsomest and best situated for a town on the Mississippi between St. Louis and the mouth of Ohio, being high and healthy, never overflowed by the Mississippi & is watered by several excellent springs, the water from two of which may with little expence be carried over the whole of the lower part of the town, the streets are 6 feet wide, except broad street which is eighty, the banks of the river are good, with a tolerable good harbor for boats and do not cave in, there are no creeks to impede travellers from entering the town, or waggons from bringing in lead, and is opposite the west ending of the opposite side of the Mississippi, for the convenience of those who wish to purchase the produce of the American bottom, being directly opposite the mouth of the Eagle creek, which affords a good harbor for boats the greatest part of the year, and which at high water may be ascended for several miles. The road from New Hartford to Potosi, is several miles nearer and better than any other road from the Mississippi to that place, and is one of the best roads in this part of the territory. It is not more than three fourths of a mile from the road leading from St Louis to S. Genevieve, which passes by an excellent ford across the Joachim creek at Vanfints mill. The encampment is situated in a flat bottom between high rocks and hills which deprives it of a free circulation of air, so essential to good health, a greater part of the town is frequently inundated by the waters of the Mississippi: last spring this place was so much overflowed that large canoes might have gone up into a large pond which lies on the back part of the town. John W. Honey, J. Geiger and Jacob Kinley were obliged to remove from their dwellings which were surrounded by water. Waggons (with mud) could not reach nearer than half a mile to the store houses. Lead had to be brought from a considerable distance above John McLots through the woods and down the Joachim creek in canoes. This creek is at all times so filled up with mud, deposited by the Mississippi, that a pole may be pushed down several feet, which prevents the building of a bridge over it, thereby rendering a great barrier to travellers and the bringing in of lead, neither of which can pass it except by a craft.

Travellers frequently get their horses mired & are dependent on the citizens to assist in getting their horses out which are thereafter much injured, there being no boat kept for the crossing of travellers, who have to depend upon a chance boat being there which is a great inconvenience to them and to those who come from the South to trade at this place. There is almost throughout the year a considerable quantity of stagnant water remaining in the pond, which it is believed occasions much disease; the Joachim creek also is considered unhealthy, inasmuch the mouth is mostly stopped with mud, which prevents the water of the creek from running off and almost surrounds the place. The banks on the Mississippi every freshet cave in so much, that the Mississippi street, which was formerly 60 feet wide, is now in many places not more than 25 feet. The town has no water but what is afforded by the Mississippi and the creek, consequently, those who settle on the hill will have to carry their water a considerable distance and the ground does not admit of their ever having good well water. Herculaneum lies opposite to the town of Harrison, on the back part of which, every spring the Mississippi so overflows the country, that it is rendered impossible to reach the prairie, from which rations produce at this season of the year cannot be brought in. The road from Herculaneum to Potosi very bad, having in its way many bad and steep hills and muddy bottoms, and runs part of the way on a post oak ridge, which in the spring is in most places so soft that loaded waggons frequently sink to the hubs of the wheels, and is at least 2 miles from the road leading from St, Louis to S. Genevieve.

A plan of NEW HARTFORD may be seen at the subscribers in St. Louis or at the dwelling of John W. Honey, in NEW-HARTFORD.

Christian Wilt,
Proprietor,

October 7th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of Scott & M'CLURG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

VENDUE.

On saturday, the 28th, day of November next, I will sell at Public Vendue, all my Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, 1000 bushells of corn, 500 bushells of Oats, 12 or 15 barrels of Cider, and a copper Boiler, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Same time, my Farm situate below Belle Fontaine, will be leased for five years.

Terms of sale made known on the morning of the vendue.

Vincent Carrico.

St Ferdinand, Oct. 26th, 1815.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a valuable tract of Land for sale, situate on the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Charette, containing four hundred arpens, well timbered with a handsome orchard of full bearing apple trees. An unquestionable title will be made to the purchaser by

Abraham Darst.

Femme Osage, St Charles county,
October 26th, 1815.

Notice.

I request such persons as have owed me for two years and upwards, to pay the demands against them to Charles Lucas Esqr. of St. Louis, with whom I have deposited their obligations for collection, and who will do the business of my office, and is authorised to lease my farm 3 miles above the town of St. Louis.

R. Easton.

October 21st, 1815.

Last Notice.

All those indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis Oct. 26th, 1815.

25 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Runaway from the Subscriber a dale *Negro Man* aged 35 years named *Harry*, five feet eight inches high, thin visage, few teeth, slow, lazy, fond of little work, his favorite trade is blacking shoes; he has worked at the Brickyard in St. Louis 18 months. It is thought that he has descended the Mississippi either for New Orleans, or some other town on the river.

The above reward will be given and reasonable charges paid for delivering or securing the said negro so that I may get him again.

Charles Fremon Delauriere

St Louis, October 25, 1815.

The editors of the Louisville Courier, and Nashville Clarion, are requested to insert the above, and the favor will be reciprocated.

Take Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Saturday the fourth day of November, 1815. I shall apply to David Barton Esqr a judge of the Circuit Court for the county of St. Louis and Territory of Missouri, or in his absence to two justices of the peace, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Henry Rees

St. Louis Jail, 13 October, 1815.

Taken Up

By Absolem Luck, in the county of St. Louis, on Feelee's creek, a bay mare seven years old, fifteen hands high, a few white hairs in her forehead, a small white spot on her left side under the saddle; branded on the near shoulder but cannot make out what it is. Appraised to sixty dollars, by John Graham and Peter Jump, before me

Thos. R. MUSICK, J. P.

Recorded 17th, October, 1815.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis, October 26th.

M. P. Leduc Clk. St. L. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Gibboney, a sorrel horse colt, two years old last spring, with a white spot on the right nostril, no marks nor brand perceivable; thirteen hands high, appraised to eighteen dollars, before me, this 11th day of September 1815.

Enoch Evans J. P.

For Cape Girardeau township.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. C. C. G.

TAKEN UP

By Peter Crites, of Byrd township, in the county of Cape Girardeau, on the 24th day of June, 1815, a bay mare four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a star in her forehead, branded on the left shoulder and thigh with a stirrup iron. Appraised to thirty two dollars and fifty cents, before me

John Davis J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron Clk. C. C. C. C. G.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL PROPERTY.

On the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court of the county of St. Genevieve, to be held at the town of St. Genevieve, on the second monday of November next.

WILL BE SOLD

By the Commissioners appointed by the said court, the following valuable property belonging to the estate of Louis Bolduc senior, deceased, of St. Genevieve, to wit:

1. A house and lot situate in the town of St. Genevieve, adjoining on the south the lot of John Baptiste Pratte senior, and on the north to a street opposite the lot of John Baptiste Valle senior.

2. Half a lot in the said town of St. Genevieve, adjoining on the south a lot of Jemien Beauvais, and on the north bounded by a street.

3. A tract of land, being one and a half arpent in front, running for depth to the Mississippi, situate in the common field of St. Genevieve, is termed the Pointe Basse, adjoining on the north the land of John B. Valle senior, and on the south, the land of the widow Etienne Bolduc.

4. A tract of land being one arpent in front situate in the said common field, adjoining on the north the land of John B. Pratte senior, and on the south the land of the late John B. Lacroix.

5. A small tract or lot containing about two arpents of land situate in the said common field, coming from Michel Leroy.

6. A tract of land being two and a half arpents in front, and 40 arpents deep, situate in the common park of New Bourbon, called les Cotes.

7. A tract of land being 2 arpens in front, situate in the large concession, back of the park of New Bourbon.

8. A tract of land being three and a half arpents in front, situate at a place called the Grand Marais, about three miles south east from the town of St, Genevieve.

9. One eighth part of a salt spring, or saline, transferred to the deceased by John Baptiste Pratte senior, situate on the saline creek

10. The title to a concession of a sugarcamp, on the river establishement.

A credit of twelve months will be granted to purchasers, they giving bond and security, according to law.

Julien Depestre,
Barthelemi St. Jemenes,
Edmund Roberts,
Commissioners.

St Genevieve, October 16th, 1815.

FOR SALE,

The plantation of Remne a Baguette, containing two hundred and forty French acres; about six miles above the town of St. Charles, and on the north bank of the Missouri. For particulars apply to Mr. Francis Duquette, in the town of St. Charles.

October 20th. 3t 68

A few barrels of good
GIN,
for sale at the store of
Henry. Vonphul.
Oct. 20th. 3t.

Joachim township, County of St. Louis.

Taken up by John C. Benedict, a sorrel horse, blaze face, white hind feet, 13 hands high, five years old, no brands perceived, valued at eighteen dollars.

Before me this 22d August, 1815.

J. Rankin, J. P.

Recorded October 14th, 1815.

True copy from the Stray book in my office.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

POST OFFICE.

The Eastern and Southern Mails arrive at St Louis on friday—and closes at 3 o'clock on monday. Letters put into the office after that hour will remain till the succeeding mail.

R. Simpson, P. M.

October 21.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, intending to go to the eastward this winter, earnestly requests those indebted, to call and pay their accounts.

R. Simpson.

October 21.

STRAYED,

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to lie in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

Territory of Missouri.

Taken up by James G. Miller, living in Cape Girardeau county, on the bank of the Mississippi river, eight miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, a bright bay mare four years old past, thirteen hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to ten dollars and posted before me this fourth day of september 1815.

A copy teste

Wm. Kelso, J. P.

WANTED.

A new or second hand
THERMOMETOR,
apply to the Editor.

St. Louis, Nov. 2. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, bring 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Craveceur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

NOTICE.

I hereby caution the public against trading for, or in any manner taking, my note to Aaron Criss, for $170, having three credits endorsed on the back, viz. of $9,25, $22,00, and $17,68 cents. The said note was given to him on settlement, on Saturday last, the 7th inst. for his services as a journeyman in my employ: since which period, an error in our accounts has been discovered, and he the said Criss refuses to correct it, although sufficient proof exist to prove the error which he will not rectify.

P. Bartlett.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th, 1815.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the cow POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new Rose building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity ——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

MEDICINE.

The Subscriber has a large supply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINE on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Also, a quantity of Whiskey and Flour.

R. SIMPSON.

St Louis, Sept 22, 1815. tf.64

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Choutean.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t-67

SHOT FACTORY

FOR SALE.

This property is erected on a settlement right of 600 arpens, situate on the Mississippi, below and adjoining Joachim creek. The various apparatus belonging to the business are in good order, and will be sold; together with a negro, an excellent shot dropper, enured to the different operations of manufacturing shot.

There are on the premises a well enclosed garden and an orchard bearing apples and pears of the best kind: also twelve acres under fence in cultivation.

For terms apply to P. Blacklot the owner, or to

Charles Gratiot.

Aug. 17th, 1815. 3t-59.

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Barber, Dent, & M'Clelland,

Will do business on commission at New Orleans: reference for St. Louis, Mr. John Cromwell.

May 1st. 6m

A PIANOFORTE

FOR SALE.

A well toned Piano of modern construction for sale.——Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 11th, 1815.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

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MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1815. [No.371.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Moreland township, New Madrid County, ss.

I Edward Tanner a justice of the peace in and for the said county, do hereby certify, that Jacob Friend personally appeared before me and made oath to the following statement or recantation. This deponent saith that he thinks the duty he owes to society, and the public good requires this duty of him, he hereby solemnly affirms before almighty God and the public at large, that he does hereby retract, unsay and deny as false, every word, assertion or hint, which may have been spoken or proceeded from him, directly or indirectly, as impeaching the following gentlemen, of any dishonesty of any kind whatever, or of aiding or assisting in any thing contrary to honesty and truth: but that the confession said to have been made by him to the town of St. Charles, when in the hands of the regulators, and under their torture, was extorted from him, in order to save himself from further punishment, and to screen himself from their unlawful cruelty he was without any shadow of truth; with gentlemen alluded to are the following, to wit: Capt. Edward Robinson, Major James Brady and Doctor George C. Hart, all of the county of New Madrid, and any other person or persons of his neighbors or acquaintances; that he was in a state of intoxication at the time, he cannot swear correct all the names that were mentioned but that he does hereby acquit and discharge all of any charge or charges which may have been exhibited by him against any of them, but that the business he passed when he was in the town of St. Charles, for which he was taken up he received from a certain Samuel Fulton, who resided at Louisville sometime about 18 months before which to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of October, 1815.

Jacob Friend.

Test, Edward Tanner, J. P.

I do hereby certify the above is true copy taken from my record, this 18th day of October, 1815.

Edward Tanner, J. P.

FOR SALE.

500 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 15 miles below Jones's, and 4 miles above O'Fallon's, in the township of St. Ferdinand, county of St Louis, and some small tracts in the territory of Louisiana well timbered fine tobacco bottom land on which are two excellent springs of water, which both have elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole of it.

400 arpens good up land well timbered about 37 miles above St Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pare Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815.

Colquhoun on the Resources of the British Empire.

(Remarks and Extracts,)

Concluded.

The history of nations proclaims the power and activity of England. No nation ever made greater exertions abroad, or raised such immense revenues at home; nor, with equal means of conferring happiness, has any other empire inflicted so much calamity on the human race. The government of England is the unwearied fomenter of war, to which the nation is so inured that quietness seemed dulness, and the prospect of a long peace too irksome to be borne. Yet, *her experiments have been on a scale so broad and bold* as to furnish more examples to be avoided or imitated, (with respect to national economy) than are to be met in the history of any people beside.

Her encouragement of domestic manufactures, of commerce and inland trade indicates her knowledge of the surest sources of wealth and power. Her excessive paper currency, which tended to diminish exports, to raise the price of labour, and to shock public credit, teach *us* what to shun—if we are in need of foreign lessons on a subject that comes home to the feelings of every man in the community.

In 1812	
England exported to all countries	£73,725,602
Imported from all	60,424,876
Difference	£13,300,726

Her foreign commerce and shipping employ 406 350 individuals; 28,061 vessels, and 134 351 men.

"The French economists; says the Review; considered agriculture as the only productive employment. [France indeed had but few *Sullys* and *Colberts* and *Turgots*] If they had known to what pitch of improvement MANUFACTURES could be carried by the aid of machinery, they must have confessed the absurdity of their theory. In England we have felt the importance of manufactures" &c And truely does Mr. Turgot remark—"it is the clearest of all clear propositions, that they [agriculture and manufactures] are most intimately connected together for the manufacturers eat what the agriculturists grow; and the latter wear what the former weave, and if one thrive the other must thrive."

After stating the velocity of circulation carried on in the capital, the banking institutions,* colonial remittances and labour, Mr. Colquohoun recapitulates the annual creation of property in Great Britain and Ireland, thus:

Agriculture and all its branches	£216,817,624
Mines and minerals, coals &c.	9,000,000
Manufacturers in every branch	114,230 000
Inland trade	31,500,000
Foreign commerce and shipping	46 373 746
Coasting trade	2,000,000
Fisheries (*exclusive* of the colonial fisheries of Newfoundland)	2,100,000
Chartered and private bankers	4.500,000
Foreign income remitted from the colonies	5,000,000
In 53 colonies and dependencies, annual produce of labor	50,740 470
Possessions in India	211.966 494
Total	£693 228.336

"The magnitude and splendor," says Mr. Colquohoun, "of the resources which have been thus developed, cannot fail to fill the mind of every British subject with exultation." &c. These resources are certainly very great and latter successes must have made them much greater. The progressive increase of national debt, of paupers, and of paper currency, are so many hints to temper, 'exultation,' with reflection, and even dash the swelling thoughts of triumph with regret. The taxes demanded of the people by the government have scarcely a parallel in any other country in the world. In 1797 the Bank of England was screened by law from cash payment and bank notes, if not *directly* declared a legal tender, became so per consequence: for, on offering payment in bank paper all processes were annulled for the recovery of debts. Whilst the bank was thus protected in bankruptcy, its issues were encreased as bullion vanished; and the greatest gains were made by the stockholders at the time the distresses of the people were most aggravated By augmenting the paper circulation, the proportion was deranged between labor and food, fixed income was less valuable, from the depreciated paper in which it was paid; the affluent in many instances became poor, and the laborious poor wearied out with fruitless toils to fence off indigence, were driven to the paupers' asylum at last, Money was constantly going abroad; paper was regularly accumulating at home—the ambition of the government to prosecute war, was the scourge of the people. Still, remonstrance was vain; with obstinate perseverance did the English cabinet persist in hostilities, as if they hazarded annihilation rather than relinquish the possibility of ultimate success. The blindness of Napoleon at length divested France of her armour, and gave England that victory which he could never have won. Since 1797 her greatest financial efforts have been made; but her paper currency has been encreased from 18 to 28 millions of pounds sterling issued by the Bank of England! The depreciation created much enquiry, it was scrutinized in parliament, it was discussed in pamphlets and debated every where. "The merchants entertained one idea respecting the paper currency, the bankers another and the money dealers a third;" a committee of parliament was at variance with the opinion of the house; but the evil was at last acknowledged to proceed from an excessive issue of paper money. The financiers in England assert that the same effect would be occasioned by "an excess of any circulating medium, no matter whether it were gold, or silver or paper." In America, our business is not to weigh nice theories, but to avoid known and positive perils. Perhaps, a disastrous war instead of a successful one, should have wrecked Great Britain with her public credit. She has escaped the rocks; but that is no temptation for another nation to steer so near to them, The experience of England has shewn also, that paper is as good as metal for all domestic exchanges and commerce, while its amount is kept within due limits. This is all we were concerned to know, and this we have already taught ourselves by excess. Of *incorporation* it seems useless to speak, pro or con, we have entered deeply, very deeply into the system.

With a cursory glance at another topic, we relinquish the subject for the present. That topic is the national debt of England, under whose weight the yeomanry groaned and the nation staggered. But a short time since the existence of her government appeared to hang by a thread, so close was the race between encreasing no farther. The fall of France has removed the frightful prospect—England can reduce her debt by reducing her expenditures. The illusions of the omnipotency of compound interest to meet large sums by small savings have disappeared.

The abstract calculations of the amiable Dr. Price, &c. are scarcely disapproved; but the attempt to pay off debts by borrowed money (for the sinking fund) is proved to be abortive. The predictions of Home have not been fulfilled—the national debt has risen nine times as high as he fancied it was possible to encrease it without dilapidation or explosion. The strength of the government seemed to be often invigorated of late by the wretchedness of the people; as it had been formerly demonstrated that governmental wealth was not always incompatible with private poverty. Custom has reconciled British subjects to heavier taxes than any other people could bear. Longer acquaintance with the management of funds and loans, &c. has made their government more dexterous and familiar with the arts of raising and depressing stocks, and driving men from factories into the army, when their services are wanted, than any power in Europe, Hence it is apparent that a great debt is a great evil. It is not the happiness but the power of that nation which we admire. It is the facts not the opinion of Mr. C. that we regard; and none of his opinions perhaps are so superficial as those he entertains of paper currency, and countenances with respect to the public debt. The spur given by enormous loans and taxes to industry, is like a goad to a beast overburdened and weary, ready to sink under his load. The government and the mule driver had better consider whether lightening the load should not answer full as well as adding another thong to the whip.

But Great Britain is emancipated from bankruptcy she is extricated from the rivalship of France for half a century—she has disengaged much of her revenue from expenditure for the reduction of her debt—and some of her visionary beings are, or affect to be alarmed lest that debt be discharged too soon, and throw more money into the nation than could be circulated! or find appropriation.

Suppose the British cabinet should discard a tiresome peace and 'rouse the lion from his lair' within a few years; what ought to be our policy in the mean while? To lead the public enquiry to this question is the chief object of all my preceding remarks.

The British government have command of the whole national power in time of war; they impress men for the navy, and create an efficient militia for the land. Their conscription is effectual. I hope never to see impressment here; but I hope to see the time when the nation can exact the military service of every citizen when it shall be needed.

England shou'd be weak, if she relied on external revenue alone, she resorts to internal taxes and to duties on exports, at the same time. It is for us then solemnly to enquire whether internal taxes, or only the most vexatious ones, should be abolished, and whether congress ought not to be authorised as soon as possible to lay a moderate duty on exports, if hereafter it be deemed wise in any instance, to use such power.

Whenever *different parties* recognize but ONE COUNTRY, and agree in measures to promote her strength and independence, we may expect to behold ephemeral interests superseded by a great, permanent, national system, which will ever regard the *present as pregnant with the future*—which shall reap prudence by prosperity—and evince after a long succession of years, the maturity of wisdom and power, instead of dotage and decrepitude. It is a lamentable sight to see an individual grow old without becoming wise—but if governments now a days be not wise, in their infancy revolution or conquest will relieve them from old age.

The wisdom and virtue of the country would be equal to all emergencies, if parties could be persuaded to struggle half so much to do good, as they usually do to effect harm.

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* Banks, bankers and capitals, are thus enumerated:

Banks and Bankers.	*Capital.*
5 in all; 1 in England, 2 in Scotland; and 2 in Ireland, whose united capitals are	£20,500,000
72 banking houses in Scotland	800,000
63 banking houses in Ireland	1,400,000
72 private bankers in London	4,000,000
659 country bankers in England	4.000,000
871 Total Capital	£40,700,000

The money paid and received in the capital daily, is ellimated at 5 millions, or 1 550 millions in a year. Yet such is the facility of settling accounts, that 46 bankers pay their balances, by an exchange of checks with only £220, 000, 'this sum being about the average difference which are paid by bank notes.'

† The cabinet is in fact the whole of the practical government—parliaments are nothing but a name.

INTERESTING.

TRIAL OF COL. LABEDOYERE.

[*The following sketch of the celebrated* Labedoyere, *is copied from a Paris paper of the 16th August—a paper edited under the immediate superintendence of the Censors of Louis XVIII, for which allowances must be made.*]

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.

AFFAIR OF COL. LABEDOYERE

SECOND COUNCIL OF WAR.

This affair for a long time past had excited the livelied interest and curiosity in the public mind. Among the spectators were remarked several strangers of the highest distinction:—Prince William of Prussia, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wirtemburg, &c. and several general officers. The trial commenced at half past 11 o'clock. The charges of accusation were read.

Col. Labedoyere denied that he held any command in the army after the capitulation; he acknowledged that he remained several days at *Rhoms*, and that he expected to be appointed *chef d'etat major* of the 2nd corps.

Being asked why he concealed himself in the house of Madame Fonterry, where he was arrested, in Paris, he replied that that lady was the friend of Madame Labedoyere. He denied that he had ever had any communication with the isle of Elba during Bonaparte's residence there, or that he had received any order from him whatever. He avowed, that previous to the return of Bonaparte, he did frequent society where political discontent was manifested; and that on some points he entertained similar sentiments of discontent, but not on others.

It appeared by Colonel L's. papers, which had been seized, that he had conceived a design of going to the United States, and that a Mr. Onvrard had given him two letters of credit, of which one was on a house in Philadelphia—among them was also found a passport granted to him under the name of *Ruche*, by the sub-prefect of Rhiom.

The declarations of the witness were read.

In an interrogatory which Col. L. had undergone, and which was read, he avowed that he did send an officer to meet Bonaparte after his landing, and that on his entry he escorted him with his whole regiment. He confessed that he had caused the eagle of his regiment to be carried to Grenoble by his orders, himself at the head of it; that General Devilliers made representations to him, which he did not think himself bound to submit to, because he (Col. L.) had solely the interest and safety of his country in view. He demanded that every person who might have any knowledge of the facts imputed to him might be heard.

The accused was conducted into the presence of the judges. His stature is elevated; his physiognomy fine and agreeable. He at first appeared pale and somewhat dejected; but his countenance soon resumed an air of confidence, and his public interrogatory commenced.

He states that his name is *Charles Angelique Francois Huchet de Labedoyere*, aged twenty nine years, a general officer.

He acknowledged that he had been appointed by the King Colonel of the 7th regiment of the line, and had received a white flag for his regiment; but that not being present when the white flag arrived at *Chambery* he declared that he never took the oath.

He declared that he carried out his regiment to meet Bonaparte and uttered the cry of *Vive l'Empereur*. He was asked if General Devilliers his superior, did not make representations to him—he replied that he did not yield to them, because the considerations on which the motives of his conduct were founded seemed to him all of personal interest He desired to be heard before the evidences should be taken which was granted

He read observations tending to prove that he ought not to be judged by the council of that division in which the fact took place, and desired that the witnesses on both sides should be equally heard.—The witnesses were called

Count d'Agout repeats the declaration he had before made, and does it with the utmost reserve Col L questions him if he knew the military measures that had been taken for the defence of Grenoble.—The witness says that he only knew the arrangement made relative to the placing of the artillery

General Devilliers deposes that he ordered Colonel Labedoyere to proceed with his regiment from Chambery to Grenoble. The 7th March, about four, P. M. he learned that the Colonel had left the town with his corps, and gone to meet Bonaparte; that he hastened after the Colonel on the road to Gap and overtook him; represented to him his *duty*, his *oaths*, and the interest of his family; but the Colonel refused to obey him. The accused reminds Gen. Devilliers of certain questions he proposed to him at Grenoble, and which prove that he doubted of the efficacy of the measures taken for the defence of that place against an attack from Bonaparte. The General acknowledges the correctness of these facts.

M. Andru, lawyer of Grenoble, deposes, that on the 7th March he saw Col L. going on at the head of his regiment crying *Vive l'Empereur!* and in the evening saw him in the courge of Bonaparte returning at the head of his regiment.

M. Bouvet, of Grenoble, declares that he was not an eye witness of Col. L's. defection, but that he heard it spoken of

M. Gagnon, lieutenant in non activity, at Grenoble, declares that Col Labedoyere lodged at his house, and that a month after Bonaparte's return, he found a white flag had been torn on the morning after Bonapartes arrival at Grenoble

M. Crouy, chasseur royal at Grenoble, deposes that *he heard is said*, on the 7th March, that Col L had placed an eagle upon the end of a branch of willow, and had distributed *tri colored cockades* to his soldiers. The next day witness saw the eagle on the square at Grenoble.

The President reads the article of the code which permits him to call in witnesses in virtue of his discretionary power, and they are introduced in the following order.

M Maximi, royal volunteer at Barreau; He declares that he heard spoken of the defection of Col. Labedoyere; adding that on the night of the 7th, being at *Beaune*, he heard some one without exclaim, "Make way for me, my friends, we have served together: I am Col. of the 7th. and the Emperor is here."

M. Random, of St. Marcel, deputy king's attorney at Grenoble, was not an eye witness of the affair of Col. L; but some time before that, having dined in company with him, he heard him give a very equivocal toast; and after the entry of Bonaparte the circumstance of that toast was forcibly brought to his recollection. The witness adds, that he himself was met by Bonaparte on the 7th March. and being recognised was interrogated by him as to the spirit of the people of Grenoble.

These witnesses being heard, the president asks Col. Labedovere if he desires that any others should be introduced; and on the answer of the accused in the negative, the reporter takes up the subject.

He retraces the principle facts of which Gen. L. stands charged, with clearness and precision, and supports them by the declarations of the witnesses and the acknowledgment of the accused.

"Thus says he, Col. Labedoyere, forgetful of his oath, went forward to receive the man, against whom he was bound to combat until death, and became his accomplice."

The reporter found the crime to be the greater, as the crimes resulting from it were the more calamitous.

Mr. Beaun presented himself, not as

the advocate, but as the counsel of the accused, confined himself to the following observations and addressed the judge.—"Gentlemen, before I determined to lend my assistance to the misfortune of Col. Labedoyere, I endeavored to know him, and to penetrate the recesses of his soul—I have found there nobleness, and grandeur, and I have thought that his defence could not interest more interest in the mind of his judges, than when delivered from his own lips."

The Colonel rose and read his defence, which appeared to be written in haste upon loose sheets of paper. He prefaced that he had never betrayed his honor. "If the accusation," said he "regarded only my life, he who had sometimes led brave men to the point of death would himself again face death like a man of courage, and I would not ask your attention with the sentiments that have directed my conduct, but my honor is attacked as well as my life, and I am the more bound to defend it, as it belongs not exclusively to myself; I am accountable for it to a wife, the model of every virtue, to my four children, to the future moment that the light of reason dawn upon his mind, to push for his revenge? I feel that I am able to resist the most terrible of blows, if I can exclaim—my Honor is preserved.

"I may have been deceived, misled by illusions, by recollections, by false ideas of honor; it is possible that my country may have spoken a chimerical language to my heart."

[The accused declared that he had neither the intention, nor the possibility of denying public and notorious facts but we wished to justify himself against the accusation of having been engaged in a plot which preceded the return of Bonaparte. He spoke of the virtues of the king and depicted the enthusiasm of the people in his favor when he ascended the throne; but he said that the faults of his ministers had damped the public spirit. When we wished to explain that gradual discontent which he would have argued in extenuation of his crime, the president observed to him, that he must confine himself simply to his defence, & not enter into political circumstances which were foreign to it. It is not of a political crime that you are accused, said he, but of a military one.]

"How do you expect," replied Col. Labedoyere, that I should combat notorious facts, or disavow public actions? I never conceived such an idea, and since you forbid me to enter into an examination of the political causes that determined the conduct which I have to answer for before you, I renounce all such defence; I will confine myself to the acknowledgement of a great error, and I confess it with pain when I view the deplorable state of my country. My fault is not to have better understood the intentions of the king."

Col. Labedoyere made a tardy, yet an affecting reparation for the monarch, which he terminated with the following words:

"I have shed my blood for my country, and I am willing to believe, that my death proceeded by my error, will be of some utility; that my memory will not be held in horror, and when my son shall arrive at an age to be fit for the service of his country, that his country will not reproach him with his name."

The firm and noble accent, the modest and manly countenance, and the penetrating tone of Col. Labedoyere inspired all the auditors with one sentiment, which was no doubt equally felt by the Judges; with a regret that so many fine qualities, which might have rendered the possessor the pride of his country and of his family should have contributed but to make him the instrument of an event that has covered France with the most frightful, sad family.

After a long deliberation the president of the council returned into the audience chamber with the visible expression of grief, accompanied by the other judges, and pronounced against Col Labedoyere the *Sentence of Death!*—One of the motives of the judgment was that Col. L. had not availed himself of the delay of 8 days, allowed by the King to all the accomplices of Bonaparte within which term they were suffered to return to their duty.

The Council of War was composed of

Berthier de Sauvigeny, Adjutant Commandant—President.
Viotti Chef de Battalion—Commissary Reporter.
Maserot de Montdesir, Adjutant Commandant.
Durand, idem
St Just, Chef de Battalion.
Chevalier Lantiry, Captain Adjoint of the Etat Major.
Viscount Grenier, idem.
Gaudrior, Officer of Gendarmerie—King's Attorney.

Note.—Col. Labedoyere appealed from the judgment; but the appeal was not admitted—and the sentence was carried into execution!

The theory of the winds is yet a mystery—"The winds bloweth, where it listeth and no man come to tell why." At the Spring and autumnal Equinoxes, we expect a storm, if not at the exact time, either a few days before or after the 21st of March and Sept. This season, the Equinoxial gales, if they can be so called began in the month of August. On the 9th or 10th of that month, the great Jamaica fleet, bound for England, was met by a violent storm on the other side of the Banks, which dismasted the ships of war, shattered a part of the merchant vessels, and about 40 sail are said to have been lost. Since that time the gale has extended its ravages along the whole of the American coast. Accounts from every seaport from Halifax to South Carolina, state numerous shipwrecks, the entire loss of many vessels and cargoes, and the great sufferings of those men who have escaped a watery grave. *Balt. American.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

[*From a Review of Memoirs de l'Academie des Sciences de Turin.*]

"A young man was bit by a cat in the leg; he suffered acute pain for some time: this ceased, and he became well. Every method of preventive for Hydrophobia, was used, cautery, caustic, alkali, blisters &c. all in vain. the 40th day the symptoms appeared, and the patient died with his teeth fixed on a piece of iron which he had seized hold of. It is remarkable that the cat had only been rendered furious by being confined in a room and tormented. On dissecting it, the cerebellum were found to be inflamed, with other symptoms of disease, and similar appearances were found on dissecting the patient.

"A cow feeder having remarked a cat coming often to steal milk in his dairy, lay in wait for it, and attacked it with a hatchet—there was a considerable contest, till at last, the cat unable to avoid an approaching blow, leapt at the man, and seized his chin, whence there was no possibility of detaching it but by cutting off its head; the patient was carried to the hospital, and all the preventives of hydrophobia, as cautery, purging, bleeding & mercurial salavation applied.—On the 20th day, the fatal symptoms made their appearance, he experienced much difficulty in swallowing water, but this he overcame with great fortitude; the difficulty increased, and the wound became bad—the patient grew furious, endeavored to bite every one that came near him—was bound in chains, and immediately broke them in pieces—leaped from his bed, ran up and down the hospital, attempting to bite all he met, till reaching the outer door in order to escape, he was seized with a shivering and fell down dead. The dissection of his body offered appearances similar to the other; the ramifications of nerves on the Pharynx were as usual, very tender and easily broken; and the Pharynx itself lived."

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICE.

The Georgian Planet is now visible to the naked eye any clear night. I saw it distinctly and repeatedly on Saturday the 27th ult. at ten o'clock at night, about 4 or 5 degrees to the north west of Antares, in Scorpio, in the south eastern heavens, about 16or 17 degrees above the horizon: it souths now a little before midnight—is paler & less vivid than the fixed stars near it in Scorpio. It will remain in company with Antares for two or three years to come, passing north o'it about the middle of the year 1816, and veering to the eas, on the left hand, at the rate of 10 degrees 18 sec. annually, being near seven years in passing one sign, and 84 years in making an entire revolution.

[*London pap.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5.

A letter was received in town yesterday, from a naval officer belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, dated, "*Alicant, Aug. 20*" which states, "that Com. Decatur was about returning home in the frigate Guerriere; and that the whole of the U. S. squadron under the command of Commodore Bainbridge, would sail for home about the middle of September." The letter says nothing about a war with Tripoli.

LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.

Charleston, Sept. 28.

Arrived at this port last evening, the Spanish letter of marque schooner Galaga, Capt. Vallejo, in 17 days from St. Jago de Cuba. By this vessel we have received a Kingston, Jam. paper of the 20th ult. which contains the following interesting articles relative to south American affairs. No other news at Kingston.

Carthagena, Aug. 17.

Morillo's squadron is discovered from the heights. He is landing his troops; but as the heavy seasons are set in, it will be impossible for him to approach this with cannon. He cannot have more than 6,000 men; and with that force, or even double, he cannot succeed. I feel confident of the result, should he have the temerity to attack the place, as every preparation has been made.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated the 17th inst.

"Morillo has acted with great impolicy in the provinces of Santa Martha, having dismissed all the native officers, from having no confidence in them which has very much disgusted the native troops, as they are now commanded by Spanish officers.

"A division of the independent army from the interior, under the command of Col, Santander had arrived in Chiriquiana, and was to be followed by two other divisions—so as to attack the province of Santa Martha in its rear—This is intended as a powerful diversion against the Spanish force."

Immense Compliment!

If the following, from the London *Globe*, (says the Weekly Register) is not too stupid for the purpose it contains the highest compliment that has yet been paid to the American navy. *Eight or ten naval battles were fought* with pretty nearly an equality of force in all which we beat the English—but the *accidental* capture of the *Chesapeake* is compared with the battle of Waterloo!

"Remarkable Similarity
in two
Recent Achievements.
WELLINGTON at Waterloo; BROKE
at Boston Light-house.
BOTH
preferred waiting the attack to becoming the assailant;
WELLINGTON, when he saw confusion in the enemy's retreat;
BROKE, when he saw the enemy flinched from his guns, rushed on like a lion from his den; (the former in 9 hours, the latter in three minutes)
drove all before them.
The result,

SIGNAL & DECISIVE VICTORY.

Skill and bravery so consummate,
while it adds lustre
to the military and naval glory of the
United Kingdom,
cannot fail to obtain, through
Divine Providence,
the legitimate end of War—safe and honorable Peace."

While *federal* editors make sport of *Bonaparte's* being sent to *catch rats* at St. Helena, they prove to a shaving, that were he to be sent here, he might catch a few *Jack-Asses* and *Monkeys*. An *Ass* may kick at a dead *Lion*, or even a live one with an *ocean* between them—and a *Monkey* may *grin* at a *Mammoth*, keeping at a respectful distance, with equal impunity.

Albany Register.

VERMONT.

Extract of a letter dated Middlebury, Vt. September 15.

"Before you receive this, I trust you will be fully apprised of the overwhelming triumph in this State—not of that contemptible faction which has so long cursed our country.—No, God be praised. It is a triumph of principle.—It is an American triumph. Its blaze BLASTS, and WITHERS, and CONSUMES the hopes of our country's enemies. Vermont is the FIRST which has fairly come out of the crucible, and she has come out *pure*. *Every* department of her government will be Americans.

"JONAS GALUSHA will exceed Chittenden by at least 1500—and probably 2,000. The Council will, beyond all doubt, be republican; and I have just ascertained from the most authentic sources, that there will be a net republican gain in the House of at least 30, probably some more. This will give us a decided majority in that Branch.

"Never was triumph more glorious—never was defeat more disastrous—and never, I assure you, did any man more exquisitely enjoy the moment than I do."

Governor TOMPKINS has made a treaty with the Seneca nation of Indians for the cession to the state of New-York, of Squaw, Strawbury, Grand, Navy and Goat Islands, lying in the Niagara river; for the remuneration of 1000 dollars. The speculation is said to have been a good one.

Capt. Paul Cuffee, a man of colour is about to proceed to Africa, with several families to form a settlement there. He will sail in the brig Traveller, now at Philadelphia, receiving two families there—afterwards touch at New Bedford and receive the remainder of her company and proceed the latter part of October on her voyage.

It is said that 10,000 acres of land were purchased in the United States, some time since for Joseph Bonaparte.

BATTLE OF MOSKWA.

From the 'Edinburg Review' of Labaume's Narrative, of the campaign in Russia.

The action commenced precisely at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th—and the chief object of contest, where our author was stationed, was a redoubt in the centre of the position. This redoubt was attacked and carried by the French, after a tremendous loss. It was then stormed by the Russians, under the fire of 300 pieces of cannon, and they were advancing to strike a decisive blow against the French centre, when the progress was arrested by General Friand, who with a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, carried death and destruction into their ranks. The interesting narrative of our Author, thus proceeds:—

"The Viceroy seized this decisive moment and flying to the right, ordered a simultaneous attack of the grand redoubt, by the first, third and fourteenth divisions. Having arranged all three in order of battle, these troops advanced with cool intrepidity. They approached even the entrenchments of the enemy, when a sudden discharge of grape shot from the whole of their artillery spread destruction through our ranks.—Our troops were staggered at this fatal reception; but the Prince knew how to reanimate their spirits, by calling to the recollection of each regiment the circumstances in which they had formerly covered themselves with glory. To one he said, 'Preserve that courage which has gained you the title of invincible'—to another, 'Remember your reputation depends on this day;" then turning towards the 9th of the line he said to them with emotion, "Brave soldiers, remember you were with me at Wagram, when we broke the enemy's centre." By these words, and still more by his example, he inflamed the valor of his troops to such a degree, that shouting with joy, they again marched with ardor to the redoubt. His highness riding along the line, arranged the attack with the utmost coolness, and led it himself at the head of Broussier's division. At the same instant a division of cuirassiers, from the centre of the army, rushed on the redoubt, and offered to our astonished sight a grand and sublime spectacle. The eminence which overhung us, appeared in an instant a mass of moving iron; the glitter of the arms, and the rays of the sun reflected from the helmets and the cuirassiers of the dragoons, mingled with the flames of the cannon that on every side vomited forth death, gave to the redoubt the appearance of a volcano in the midst of the army.

"The enemy's infantry, placed near this point behind a ravine, kept up so destructive a fire on our cuirassiers, that they were obliged immediately to retire. Our infantry took their place—and turning the redoubt to the right and left, recommenced a furious combat with the Russians, whose efforts rivaled our own.

"The Viceroy and his staff, in spite of the enemy's fire, remained at the head of Broussier's division, followed by the 13th and 30th regiments. They advanced on the redoubt and entered it by the breast work, massacred on their pieces, the cannoneers that served them.—Prince Kutusuff, who had witnessed the attack immediately ordered the cuirassiers of the guard to advance and endeavour to retake the position. These were the best of the cavalry. The shock between their cuirassiers and ours was therefore terrible—and one may judge of the fury with which both parties fought when the enemy, in quitting the field left it compleatly covered with dead.

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"The interior of the redoubt presented a horrid picture. The dead were heaped on one another. The feeble cries of the wounded were scarcely heard by the surrounding tumult.—Arms of every description were scattered over the field of battle. The parapets, half demolished, had their embrasures entirely destroyed. Their places were distinguished only by the cannon, the greatest part of which were dismounted and separated from the broken carriages. In the midst of this scene of carnage, I discovered the body of a Russian cannoneer, decorated with three crosses. In one hand he held a broken sword and with the other firmly grasped the carriage of the gun at which he had so valiantly fought.

All the Russian soldiers in the redoubt chose rather to perish than to yield. The General who commanded them would have shared their fate, if his valor had not saved his life. This brave soldier had sworn to die at his post, and he would have kept his oath. Seeing all his companions dead around him, he endeavored to precipitate himself on our swords; and he would inevitably have met his death, had not the honor of taking such a prisoner arrested the cruelty of the soldiers. The viceroy received him with kindness, and committed him to the care of Colonel Asselin, who conducted him to the Emperor.'—p. 192-193.

The Russians having evacuated their position during the night, the field of battle was immediately occupied by the French—and never, perhaps, did any human eye behold such a spectacle of misery & slaughter. The ground for about the space of a square league, was literally covered with dead and wounded. The fire of the howitzers had been so destructive, that heaps of bodies lay scattered over the plain; and where the ground was not encumbered with the slain, it was covered with broken lances, muskets, helmets, and cuirasses or with grape shot and bullets as numerous as hail stones after a violent storm.—"But the most horrid spectacle (continues our author) was the interior of the ravines, where almost all the wounded, who were able to drag themselves along, had taken refuge to avoid further injury. These miserable wretches, heaped one upon another, and swimming in their blood, uttered the most heart-rending groans. They frequently invoked death with piercing cries and eargerly besought us to put an end to their agonies." Such are some of the details of this *glorious* battle, which we lay before our readers, not for the purpose of shocking their feeling, but because we think they serve to place what is called military glory in its true light.

JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The house took up the amendments proposed by the legislative council to the resolution respecting the laying out of a road from the town of Saint Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana, and agreed to the same. Whereupon, the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the Governor by Mr Bates the Secretary.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to inform you that the governor has approved and passed the following bills to wit. An act legalizing the acts and doings of the general court for the county of Arkansas, in certain cases and for other purposes. An act for the relief of Joseph Stilwell an act regulating the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus also a resolution respecting the militia and for other purposes.

Thursday, Jan. 12th.

House met pursuant to adjournment;

Mr. Caulk from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Brownson reported a bill for the relief of Lucinda Brownson, which bill was received and read the first time and on the question being put shall the bill be read the second time. Mr Thomas moved that said bill be rejected. and on the question thereon carried in the affirmative. and the petitioner had leave to withdraw her petition.

Mr Thomas from the committee to whom was referred the several laws regulating the fiscal concerns of this territory, reported a bill on that subject which bill was received and read first time.

And on motion of Mr Thomas,

Ordered that the clerk be instructed to furnish the printer with a copy of said bill for publication for the use of the members.

Mr. deMun gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act prescribing the mode of taking the enumeration of free white male persons in this territory.

Friday, January 13th.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The house took up the amendment to the last amendments made by the legislative council to the bill relating in case the several laws regulating the militia, & agreed to the same. Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Wilson from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a resolution requesting the governor to have the act establishing circuit courts and county courts and for other purposes printed in the newspaper as speedily as possible, speaker signed said resolution and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

Mr Speaker,

The president of the legislative council hath this day signed the resolution to require the governor to cause to be printed a copy of the act establishing circuit court and county courts and for other purposes. Which said resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Edmonds.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a resolution to request our delegate in congress to procure at least one hundred copies of the militia law of the United States, the rules and articles of war, and the discipline adopted by the United States, which resolution is herewith sent, and the concurrence of the house of representative in the said resolution prayed for.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

These verses were prepared with a wish to be sung on the last fourth of July, at Potosi, but circumstances prevented my going. The Editor of the Missouri Gazette is requested to give them a place in his paper. M. H.

TUNE—"*The night before Larry was stretch'd*"

What tho this old head be quite grey,
My heart is as light as a feather,
For to hail independence this day,
And rejoice we have all met together;
Dull care stand aloof for a while,
Humility be thou my portion,
And a son of old Erin shall smile,
And hail this great day with devotion.

No thanks to John Bull for all this,

Hail Goddess of Liberty fair,
At thy shrine let me pay adoration;
Oh in all this wide world there are
No people so blest as this nation;
For all which that old vicious Jade,
Brittania she spits fourth her venom,
And tried with his paper blockade
To enslave us in naval dominion,
And orders of council so fine.

Now England puts in an old right,
Her subjects to claim as a mother
And out of mere malice and spite
our commerce she threatens to smother,
For long she has play'd the old game,
All nations to slander and plunder;
And if they attempt to complain,
Britania will bluster and thunder;
To frighten them out of their wits.

Have you heard of the wonderful fight,
Displayed on the Serpentine river,
When old England's tars they did fight,
And the Yankee ships all they did shiver;
For many spectators were there,
And fired with popular mania,
Their shouts fill'd the whole atmosphere,
And the musick struck up rule Brittania!

Brittania the queen of the waves!

Lack a day, what a battle was there?
Poor Jonathan had to knock under,
While pensive with grief he did stare,
At the stripes that were many in number,
Despised and insulted of right,
For such was this farcical vision,
They swore that the Yankees can't fight,
And their keel was held up in derision,
For John Bull to laugh at that day.

But now that the scene is transfer'd,
From London unto the salt ocean,
That Yankee ships fight rather hard,
John Bull will allow I've a notion,
For sure all the world will agree,
The Jack tars of old England are beaten,
They will never more venture to see
Columbia's brave tars to threaten.
For of fighting they have got their fill.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The subscriber desiring to erect a saw and grist mill at the place called Indian ford, at the foot of the bluff in Madison county, Goshen settlement, at a distance of about three miles from the Mississippi, and four miles from the mouth of the Missouri, those who will be willing to contract with him for the said undertaking, may find him at his house in Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois territory, or at his mill seat, which is about one mile and a half above Venerodale's ferry opposite St. Louis. The said subscriber offers also to lease between ten of twelve thousand acres of the first rate land in the aforesaid territory, the greatest part of which is on the banks of the Mississippi above St. Louis, he will lease it out in as small parcels as the lessee may desire it, and he will give them moreover the enjoyment of it for the term of three years gratis.

N. JARROT.

Cahokia, Nov. 1st, 1815.

Avis au Publique.

Le soussigné désirant faire faire un moulin à scie et à farine, à la place nommée Indian ford, au pied des côtes, dans le comte de Madisson, district de Goshen, à environ trois milles du Mississippi, et à quatre milles de l'embouchure du Missouri; ceux qui désireront contracter avec lui pour cet effect, le trouveront à sa maison de Cahokia, comte St. Clair, Territoire Illinois, ou à la place de son moulin qui est à environ un mille et demi plus haut qui la traverse de Venorodale en face de St. Louis. De plus il offre à amodier entre dix à douze mille acres de terre de la premiere qualité de terrkoire susdit, dont la plus grande partie se trouve le long du Mississippi, au dessus de St. Louis. Il amodiera en aussi petite quantité que les personnes jugeront à propos, et donnera la jouissance de la dite terre pendant le cours de trois année gratis.

Nov 11. N. JARROT.

NEW BAKE SHOP.

CHRISTIAN SMITH

Begs leave to inform the citizens of St. Louis and those who attend the St. Louis market, that he has opened a BAKE-SHOP in Decatur street, opposite Edward Hempstead's Office, where household bread, cakes, biscuits, crackers, &c. &c. will always be ready for customers.

TOMORROW MORNING

The first batch will be drawn, and the citizens are invited to send and make trial.

For the accommodation of his friends of the north end of St. Louis he will keep bread for sale at the house of Mr Wallace, the place lately occupied by Mr Jourdan Labrose.

Nov. 11.

WANTED.

A person who will clear and fence a piece of land near St. Louis, for which liberal wages will be given, in either land or money.

Apply to the printer.

November 11. 3t-7t

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

"CRITICISM."

"In order to it I will first lay down the chief rules from the happy, uncommon, Scriblerus Magnus" and "Profundus" and "cite passages" for illustration from those illustrious luminaries of the Mississippi.

Rule 1. "To prove that on the banks of the Mississippi we (meaning no doubt I) do not yield even to the most illustrious Europeans *in a genius* for the profound is my present object." Now the examples. "An ordinary genius would have said,' my present object is to prove that on the banks of the Mississippi" &c. but our *sublimely critical author, placed as he is on an elevated situation*, of right, must claim the privilege of being partially poetical, on all important subjects which act as stimulants to genius, and of using (although repugnant to the most simple rules of grammar) the indefinite article "a" when definitely, or generally pointing to the "genius for the profound on the banks of the Mississippi." "Scriblerus Magnus," for the want of correct ideas, shall have the privilege wherever he pleases, of violating all the necessary rules of punctuation in his "profound" writing, as he has done in the first sentence of his matchless criticism, to wit, in the omission of a comma, before and after the imperfect phrase, "on the banks of the Mississippi." What can be more excellent!!"

Rule 2. "How witty is *this* following passage made by utterly banishing common sense." How beautiful; how sublime and matchless is the preceding rule. "What can be more excellent!" Illustration. A school master, on the St. Francis, would have instructed his students in making a reference to particular and subsequent things to use instead of the pronominal adjective "this," the definite article; then the first clause of the second rule, as above, would read, "how witty is *the* following passages &c. He also would have informed his progressing grammarians, in some of his logical dissertations on grammar and perspicuity, that material bodies possessing animation, were alone susceptible of, or subject to the laws of banishment; and that the beautiful expression "utterly banishing common sense," was a figurative nonentity in the English language.

Rule 3. "Now gentlemen may write without restraint, orthography, etymology, syntax etcetra, *are* dead, and before this time rotting under ground." Illustration. Orthography are dead, etymology are dead, syntax are dead, etcetra are dead "and before this time rotting under ground." An inquisitive wag would, very naturally, enquire under what ground? The ground of Col. Chouteau on the hill at St. Louis, the ground at the Isle of Wight, or at St. Helena. "What can be more excellent!" Ignorance must secure a chartered asylum by a special act of permission from our *learned" few*, common sense be banished, or the illiterate enter into voluntary exile, for St. Louis of late is growing *too wise*.

Rule 4. "Another exposed many grammatical errors in a certain composition, yet strange to tell, he *himself* knew nothing *at all* of grammar!!!" Illustration. I went to Rome, I did not go. I fought a battle, I did not fight. Exposed many grammatical errors, knew nothing *at all* of grammar." What "can be more excellent!" Blush not perspicuity, for such the is refined language of the great *western luminary*, now disseminating correct erudition, and publishing his critical bulletins at St. Louis. Such is the language of the *Horne Tooke of* Missouri. Any genius, except our colossean preceptor, would have written "another attempted to expose many grammatical errors in a certain composition, yet strange to tell, he knew nothing of, or about grammar:" rejecting as surplusage, the personal pronoun "himself," and the broad scotch "*at-all*." But our renowned, learned, "happy uncommon, unaccountable Scriblerus Magnus," and "Profundus" write in a style——"*what can be more excellent.*"

Scriblerus Minus.

POSTSCRIPT.

It is said Jerome Bonaparte has escaped from France to the Court of his father-in-law, where, it is added, he is permitted to reside with his second wife.

It appears by letters from Lucien Bonaparte and from Cardinal Fesch, which have been published in Europe, that it was the intention of the *whole of the Bonapartean Family* to come to the United States.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

We learn that the frigate on board of which the furniture and other effects of Mr. Bagot, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, have been embarked, is to be immediately paid off, and the property to be relanded, and that Mr. Bagot has been informed that he will not be required to proceed on his embassy for several weeks.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Manufactures, particularly of cotton, are in very great demand. Never was Manchester more busy than recently. The orders from America are numerous; and an extraordinary number of persons on mercantile business have arrived at Liverpool from the U. States. The shipments to Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, are important.

Ten tons of silver, the property of a single house in the city, has been lately melted down for exportation.

DEPARTURE OF NAPOLEON.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

When Lord Keith communicated to Bonaparte his intended removal to the Northumberland and conveyance in that ship to St. Helena, he appeared very uneasy at the communication, and after a long expostulation, flatly refused to go, but on Lord Keith's observing that such was the order of his government, and that he hoped he should not be under the necessity of resorting to coercive measures, Bonaparte replied. Oh no, no; Your command I must obey! You may take me; but recollect I do not go with my own free will" He then formally protested in writing against the act before witnesses. As soon as his baggage had been removed from one ship to the other, the parting scene commenced, which was truely effecting. All wept, but particularly Savary, and a Polish officer (6 feet 2 inches high) who had been exalted from the ranks by Bonaparte. He clung to his master's knees & wrote an interesting letter to Lord Keith, entreating permission to accompany him, even in the most menial capacity, which could not be admitted. Previous to the moment of separation, Bonaparte gave some of his officers left behind a certificate to the following effect, which had been first drawn up at the general request by Gen. Gorgand, and then altered by Bonaparte himself, and signed:

"Circumstances prevent my retaining you any longer near me. You have served me with zeal. I have always been satisfied with you. Your conduct on this last occasion deserves my praise, and confirms me in what I had reason to expect from you.

NAPOLEON."

On board the Northumberland, 7th Aug. 1815.

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APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach dysentaries choleramorbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head ache, horror, faintness hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, qlerts, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr. Robertsons celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertsons Patent Stomachic Powders—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marches, lakes stagnated pools rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and various only other exploded prescriptions failed they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertsons Infallible worm destroying lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness assidiously disagreable breath, hard swelled belly great thirst the urine frothy and sometime of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially, when asleep frequent pains in the side with a dry cough unequal pulse palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweet, palsy epileptic fits &c. &c.

Though numberless medicine are extolled of expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, cholic pains Flatulences indigestions dizziness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth ache Drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Tissot's celebrates Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor,

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c, may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used D. Robertson's celebrated Family medicines which are now prepared by Dr. T W Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—In testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county—Wm Armes, Y D X No 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street—John D Nelson, No 93 Race street—Adam Vance. No 76 Christian street—William Juban, No 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough, No 181 Noble street—David Fisher, No 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhillstreet—H L Broslasky No 82 south six hstreet—John Shreeves Jr No 63 Coate street—James Hamil N E Corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street—Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth—Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge—James Barton Northampton township Burlington county N J—Wm Hollinshead Mullica Hill Glocester county N J—Enoch Eldridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J—Isaac Wiggins Chester county—John Smith, No 368 north second street—Christopher Dresher, Upper Dublin township Pa—Michael Kraft. Morisville Pa—Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county—George Ingels. United States arsenal—Hector David, Germantown. James M. Hosier Nantucket. June 5. 1y

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber a pale *Negro Man* aged 35 years named *Harry*, five feet eight inches high, thin visage, few teeth, slow, lazy, fond of little work, his favorite trade is blacking shoes: he has worked at the Brickyard in St. Louis 18 months. It is thought that he has descended the Mississippi either for New Orleans, or some other town on the river.

The above reward will be given and reasonable charges paid for delivering or securing the said negro so that I may get him again.

Charles Fremon Delauriere

St Louis, October 25, 1815.

The editors of the Louisville Courier, and Nashville Clarion, are requested to insert the above, and the favor will be reciprocated.

Taken Up

By Absolem Link, in the county of St. Louis, on Peefee's creek, a bay mare seven years old, fifteen hands high, a few white hairs in her forehead, a small white spot on her left side under the saddle; branded on the near shoulder but cannot make out what it is. Appraised to sixty dollars, by John Graham and Peter Jump, before me

Thos. R. MUSICK. J. P.

Recorded 17th, October, 1815.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis. October 26th.

M. P. Leduc Clk. St. L. C. C.

VENDUE.

On saturday the 28th, day of November next, I will sell at Public Vendue, all my Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, 1000 bushells of corn, 500 bushells of Oats, 12 or 15 barrels of Cider, and a copper boiler, with many other articles too tedous to mention. Same time, my Farm situate below Belle Fontaine, will be leased for five years.

Terms of sale made known on the morning of the vendue.

Vincent Carrico.

St. Ferdinad, Oct. 26th, 1815.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a valuable tract of Land for sale, situate on the Missouri river, 60 miles above the mouth of Charette, containing four hundred arpens, well timbered with a handsome orchard of full bearing apple trees. An unquestionable title will be made to the purchaser by

Abraham Darst.

Femme Osage, St. Charles county, October 26th, 1815.

Notice.

I request such persons as have owed me for two years and upwards, to pay the demands against them to Charles Luca Esqr of St. Louis, with whom I have deposited their obligations for collection, and who will do the business of my office, and is authorised to lease my farm 3 miles above the town of St. Louis,

R. Easton.

October 21st, 1815.

Last Notice.

All those Indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis. Oct. 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLURG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street. St. Louis.

October, 12th.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Giboney, a sorrel horse colt, two years old last spring, with a white spot on the right nostril, no marks nor brand perceivable, thirteen hands high, appraised to eighteen dollars, before me, this 11th day of September 1815.

Enoch Evans J. P.

For Cape Girardeau township.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. C. C. G.

TAKEN UP

By Peter Crites of Byrd township, in the county of Cape Girardeau, on the 24th day of June, 1815, a bay mare four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a star in her forehead, branded on the left shoulder and thigh with a stirrup iron. Appraised to thirty two dollars and fifty cents, before me

John Davis J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron Clk. C. C. C. C. G.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the cow pox MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the courthouse, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t-07

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL PROPERTY.

On the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court of the county of St. Genevieve, to be held at the town of St. Genevieve, on the second monday of November next.

WILL BE SOLD

by the Commissioners appointed by the said court, the following valuable property belonging to the estate of Louis Bolduc senior, deceased, of St. Genevieve, to wit:

1. A house and lot situate in the town of St. Genevieve, adjoining on the south the lot of John Baptiste Pratte senior, and on the north to a street opposite the lot of John Baptiste Valle senior.

2. Half a lot in the said town of St. Genevieve, adjoining on the south a lot of Jemien Beauvais, and on the north bounded by a street.

3. A tract of land, being one and a half arpent, in front, running for depth to the Mississippi, situate in the common field of St. Genevieve, is termed the Pointe Basse, adjoining on the north the land of John B. Valle senior, and on the south, the land of the widow Etienne Bolduc.

4. A tract of land being one arpent in front situate in the said common field, adjoining on the north the land of John B. Pratte senior, and on the south the land of the late John B. Lacroix.

5 A small tract or lot containing about two arpents of land situate in the said common field, coming from Michel Lamy.

6. A tract of land being two and a half arpents in front, and 40 arpents deep, situate in the common park of New Bourbon, called les Cores.

7. A tract of land being 2 arpens in front, situate in the large concession, back of the park of New Bourbon.

8. A tract of land being three and a half arpents in front, situate at a place called the Grand Marais, about three miles south east from the town of St. Genevieve.

9 One eighth part of a salt-spring, or saline, transferred to the deceased by John Baptiste Pratte senior, situate on the saline creek

10 The title to a concession of a sugarcamp, on the river establishment.

A credit of twelve months will be granted to purchasers. they giving bond and security, according to law.

Julien Depestre,
Barthelemi St. Jemenes,
Edmund Roberts.
Commissioners.

St Genevieve, October 16th, 1815.

STRAYED,

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, 2 yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to lie in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.—He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

A PIANOFORTE

FOR SALE.

A well toned Piano of modern construction for sale.—Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 11th, 1815.

FOR SALE.

A sound staunch KEEL BOAT of 30 tons burden.

For terms apply to

Nov. 4. *John Cromwell.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me will please to make immediate payment.

George Tompkins.

Nov. 1st.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named *Stephen*, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bowlegged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

WANTED.

A new or second hand

THERMOMETER,

apply to the Editor.

St. Louis, Nov. 2. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Cravecœur adjoining Lewis' mill tracts about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

SHOT FACTORY

FOR SALE.

This property is erected on a settlement right of 600 arpens, situate on the Mississippi, below and adjoining Joachimi creek. The various apparatus belonging to the business are in good order, and will be sold; together with a negro, an excellent shot dropper, enured to the different operations of manufacturing shot.

There are on the premises a well enclosed garden and an orchard bearing apples and pears of the best kind: also twelve acres under fence in cultivation.

For terms apply to F. Macklot the owner, or to

Charles Gratiot.

Aug. 17th, 1815. 2t-59.

COMMISSION WARE HOUSE,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Barber, Dent, & M'Clelland,

Will do business on commission at New Orleans: reference for St. Louis, Mr. John Cromwell.

May 1st. 6m

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1815. [No. 373.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

The Author of Scriblerus Magnus to Scriblerus *Minus* and Nat. Quiz

I feel myself much honored in having the faults of Pope charged to me by two such critics. This is equal to the censure passed by your master, the political pastor of the yeomen, on the Missouri Legislature for not repealing an act of Congress. Your criticisms on my own style betray equal folly. What a *pair* of dunces you are! unless you both be that very clerk from whose piece Scriblerus Magnus culled this choice flower of the Bathos; "compromit his English understanding." Why would you be content to hide your long ears? Mr. N. is more discreet. Before the appearance of Scrib. Mag. he frequently gave the public in one paper as many as seven editorial pieces. If he has written any thing *at all* in the three numbers issued since that time, he has carefully avoided putting his name to it. Do not however imagine that Scrib. Mag. has yet exhausted the absurdities either of your piece, or of his Circular Address to the public. Scriblerus shall trouble your repose no more.

Adieu.

JOURNAL

of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

Mr Carr from the committee of ways and means who were instructed to confer with the printer for the publishing of the laws of the present session reported, that they had conferred with Joseph Charless and Joshua Norvall printers, on the subject of printing the laws of the present session of the general assembly, and have received proposals from them each, which proposals are as follows viz. Joseph Charless offers to print 300 copies of the laws of this session, on a type a specimen of which has been furnished, at the rate of one dollar per page, and for any additional number of copies not exceeding five hundred, at the rate of fifty cents per page. Joshua Norvall offers to print 300 copies of the laws before mentioned at the rate of ninety cents per page, and for any additional number at the rate of fifty cent per page, a specimen of the type accompanying, for more particular information your committee recommend an examination of the printers written communications.

Which communications was taken up and read, when Mr Thomas offered the following resolution to wit. Resolved by the legislative council and house of representatives, that the legislative council and house of representatives will at four o'clock this afternoon assemble in the representatives chamber for the purpose of electing by a joint ballot of both houses a public printer for the purpose of printing the acts passed at the present general assembly, and on the question will the house agree to said resolution.

Mr. Carr offered the following amendment to said resolution to come in by striking all said resolution after the word resolved in the first line to insert the following, by the legislative council and house of representatives that the committee of ways and means be instructed to contract with Joseph Charless for doing the public printing of the present session who shall give security to do the public printing agreeable to the terms proposed and on file with the clerk of the house of representatives, & on the question will the house agree to said amendment it was negatived.

When Mr Lucas offered the following amendment to said resolution to come in at the end of said resolution to wit. "and that said printer when elected shall enter into a penal bond with to inform you that he has approved and signed an enrolled bill entitled an act with sufficient security in the sum of one thousand dollars to the governor and his successors in office conditioned that he will faithfully and truly perform his contract which bond shall be taken by the joint committee of ways and means, and that the said printer be allowed per page according to their proposals on file with the clerk of the house of representatives, which amendment was agreed to by the house.

And on motion of Mr. Thomas,

That the blank in said amendment be filled with the sum of one dollar per page for printing the laws, and the question thereon it was negatived,

Yeas 9. Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs de Mun Davidson Heath Harris Lucas Simpson Thomas Wilson and Caldwell Speaker. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Bollinger Byrd Caulk Carr Caldwell Cassady English Hart Journey Pitman Sewel and Smith.

When Mr Heath moved to fill said blank with *ninety cents* and the question thereon it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 14, Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Bollinger Byrd Caldwell Cassady de Mun Davidson Heath Harris Hart Lucas Simpson Thomas Wilson and Caldwell Speaker. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Caulk Carr English Journey Pitman Sewel and Smith.

Whereupon said resolution was agreed to as amended and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

The engrossed bill prescribing the mode of perpetuating testimony in this territory was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage.

And on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The legislative council convened in the representatives chamber at 4 o' clock agreeable to the joint resolution Whereupon Messrs Wilson and de Mun was appointed tellers of the election on the part of the house of representatives and Mr. Scott on the part of the legislative council and on examining the ballots it was found that Joseph Charless had 26 and Joshua Norvall 3. Whereupon Joseph Charless was declared duly elected printer for the present session of the legislature. When the legislative council returned to their own chamber.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

That the house do agree to the report of the committee of conferrence on the 2nd and 3d amendments made by the house of representatives to the bill pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes, and the question thereon, negatived,

Yeas being 10 Nays 11.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Byrd English Heath Hart Journey Pitman Sewel Smith Thomas and Caldwell Speaker. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Bollinger Caulk Carr Caldwell Cassady de Mun Davidson Harris Lucas Simpson and Wilson.

Monday, Jan. 16.

On Motion of Mr. Simpson,

Ordered that Joshua Norvall have leave to withdraw his last communication made to the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The house agreed to the resolution respecting the adjournment of both houses on saturday next, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on saturday next which resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative counil do concur in passing the bill entitled an an act directing the mode of perpetuating testimony within this territory with some amendments to the said bill, which said amendments with the said bill are herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives in the said amendments.

A message from the Governor by Mr Bates the Secretary.

Mr Speaker,

I am instructed by the governor for the discharge of Joseph Thompson from his imprisonment also an act establishing the county of Lawrence.

Mr. Carr submitted the following resolution to wit, whereas it has been stated by a member of this house from the county of St, Louis to wit, Robert Simpson, that he has received the appointment of Post Master of the town of St, Louis, and, whereas it is declared by the 6th section of the organic law of this territory that any person holding an office under the United States or an office of profit under the territory shall be a representative, and it appearing by an official act of said Robert Simpson by an advertisement in the Missouri Gazette, signed by him as post master, that he is now and has been for some time past acting as post master, therefore,

Resolved by the house of representatives of the territory of Missouri, That the office of post master is incompatible with a seat in this house, and that the seat of Robert Simpson a member from the county of St. Louis is therefore hereby declared to be vacated, and that the governor of this territory be forthwith acquainted thereof.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act establishing the office of recorder was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative.

And ordered that its title be an act supplementary to an act establishing the office of recorder.

Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The bill supplementary to the act, entitled 'an act prescribing the mode of taking the enumeration of free white male inhabitants,' was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

Whereupon ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow,

The house took up the resolution requesting our delegate in congress to procure 100 copies of the laws of the United States, the rules and articles of war and the discipline adopted by the U. States and agreed to the same, whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the amendments proposed by the house of representatives to the bill entitled an act supplementary to an act concerning insolvent debtors with some amendments to the said amendments, which said amendments together with the said bill and amendments are herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives in the said amendments,

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house took up the amendments to the amendments made by the house of representatives to the bill entitled an act supplementary to an act concerning insolvent debtors and agreed to the same.

Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr, Speaker,

The legislative council do recede from their third and fourth amendments to the second section of the bill directing the mode of perpetuating testimony in this territory and they do insist on their second amendment to the said 2d section of the said bill which bill and amendments are herewith returned and the legislative council prays that the house of representatives may recede from their disagreement to the said second amendment.

The house took up the amendments to the bill pointing the mode of perpetuating testimony in this territory.

And on motion of Mr Thomas,

The house recede from their disagreement to the said 2d amendment to the 2nd section of said bill,

And the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

On motion of Mr Heath,

That the house disagree to the resolution respecting the vacating of the seat of Robert Simpson, a member of this house from the county of Saint Louis, in consequence of his holding the appointment of Post Master, and the question thereon it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 17, Nays 2.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Bollinger Byrd Caulk Caldwell Cassady deMun Davidson English Heath Harris Hart Journey Lucas Smith Thomas Wilson Caldwell speaker. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Carr and Pitman.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The house took up the amendments to the bill supplementary to the law regulating elections, and agreed to the same. Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The house took up the amendments to the bill supplementary to the act establishing the office of recorder and agreed to the same. Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Wilson from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill directing the mode of perpetuating testimony within this territory also a bill for the appointment of circuit attorneys and for other purposes. Also an enrolled resolution for the purpose of laying out a road from St. Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana.

Which bills and resolutions were signed by the speaker of the house of representatives and sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council,

Thursday Jan. 19.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Gallatin has this day obtained leave and introduced a bill in the legislative council, entitled an act to repeal the proviso contained in the 15th section of an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons,

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled an act to repeal the proviso contained in the fifteenth section of an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature. Which bill is herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

The engrossed bill for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, when Mr Heath offered an amendment, to come in as a 7th section which went to say that all civil officers in this territory holding their appointments under the government of the United States as well as those holding a civil appointment under this territory where a salary is annexed should pay such a certain tax for territorial purposes in consequence of their holding such appointments, which amendments was agreed to by the house, when Mr Wilson moved a reconsideration of said vote on the reception of said amendment, when Mr Thomas moved to strike out all that part of said amendment which relates to officers holding their appointments under the general government, and the question thereon it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 13. Nays 4.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Bollinger Byrd Caulk Caldwell deMun English Harris Hart Lucas Simpson Thomas Wilson and Caldwell speaker. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Carr Cassady Davidson and Heath.

And on the question will the house adopt said 7th section as amended it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 12, Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Bollinger Byrd Carr Caldwell Cassady Davidson English Heath Journey Lucas Simpson and Caldwell speaker. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Caulk deMun Harris Hart Pitman Thomas and Wilson.

Mr Cassady offered the following amendment to come in the 9th line of the 2nd section of said bill after the word claimant, shall only be charged for the quantity of one league square for each and every seperate and distinct settlement situated within the limits of such concession, and proved that there are no settlements on such claims, they should only pay for the quantity claimed in league square and provided also that the ——and on the question will the house agree to said amendment it was negatived.

Yeas 3, Nays 15.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Cassady de Mun and English. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Bollinger Byrd Caulk Carr Caldwell Heath Harris Hart Journey Lucas Pitman Simpson Thomas Wilson and Caldwell speaker.

When Mr. Cassady moved to strike out the whole of said 2nd section, and the question thereon it was negatived.

Yeas 4, Nays 14.

The yeas and nays being called on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Caulk de Mun and Wilson. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Bollinger Byrd Carr Caldwell Davidson English Heath Harris Hart Journey Lucas Pitman Simpson Sewel Smith Thomas and Caldwell speaker.

And on the final question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas 19. Nays 2.

The yeas and nays being called on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Bollinger Byrd Caulk Carr Caldwell Davidson English Heath Harris Hart Journey Lucas Pitman Simpson Sewel Smith Thomas Wilson and Caldwell speaker. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Cassady and de Mun.

And ordered that its title be an act providing for collecting the territorial and county tax.

Mr Lucas gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill allowing compensation to the members and officers of the present general assembly.

Mr Carr introduced a resolution predicated on the report of the auditor of public accounts stating that he had been refused permission to examine the books of Frederick Bates Esq recorder of land titles for the purpose of getting information of lands owned or claimed by non residents and which have been made taxable by the laws of this territory, requiring our delegate in congress to use his best endeavors to procure such of congress to be passed giving to the auditor of public accounts permission at all reasonable and proper hours to examine the books of said recorders office for the purposes aforesaid.

SPECIMEN OF HISTORY.

The following extract from the 5th chapter of the History of the War, which is proposed to be published by the Editors of the Kentucky Palladium, will serve at once as an example of the minute and accurate information possessed by the author, and of the style in which he has conveyed it.

"Shortly after this expedition by Gen. Tupper to the Miami Rapids, a tragical adventure occurred in the left wing of the army, which merits to be minutely recorded. Captain JAMES LOGAN, the Shawanee chief, by the orders of Gen. Harrison, proceeded with a small party of his tribe, to reconnoitre in the direction of the Rapids. He met with a superior force of the enemy near that place, by which he was so closely pursued, that his men were obliged to disperse for safety, in their retreat. Logan with two of his companions, Capt. John and Bright-horn, arrived safe at Gen. Winchester's camp, where he faithfully reported the incident of the excursion.—But there were certain persons of the army, who suspected his fidelity; and reproached him with being friendly, and with communicating intelligence, to the enemy. The noble spirit of Logan could not endure the ungenerous charge.—With the sensibility of a generous soldier, he felt that his honor and fidelity should not only be pure and firm, but unsuspected. He did not however demand a court of inquiry—following the natural dictates of a bold and generous spirit, he determined to prove by unequivocal deeds of valor and fidelity, that he was calumniated by his accusers.

On the 22d of November, he proceeded the second time accompanied by the two persons named above, firmly resolved either to bring in a prisoner or a scalp, or to perish himself in

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the attempt. When he had gone about ten miles down the N. side of the Miami, he met with a British officer, the oldest son of Col. Elliott, accompanied by five Indians. As the party was too strong for him, and he had no chance to escape, four of them being on horseback, he determined to pass them under the disguise of friendship for the British. He advanced with confident boldness, and a friendly deportment, to the enemy—but unfortunately one of them was Winemac, the celebrated Potawatimie chief, who had fought at the battle of Tippecanoe, after having made, but a few days before, the warmest protestation of friendship to Governor Harrison. To this chief the person and character of Captain Logan were perfectly well known. He persisted however in the first determination and told them he was going to the Rapids to give information to the British.—After conversing some time, he proceeded on his way, and Winemac, and all his companions, turned and went with him. As they travelled on together, Winemac and his party closely watched the others, and when they had proceeded about 8 miles, he proposed to the British officer to seize and tie them. The officer replied, that they were completely in his power: that if they attempted to run, they could be shot; or failing in that, the horses could run them down. This consultation was overheard by Logan: he had previously intended to go on peaceably till night, and then to make his escape; but he now formed the bold design to extricate himself by a combat with double his number.

Having signified his resolution to his men, he commenced the attack by shooting down Winemac himself. The action lasted till they had fired three rounds a piece, during which time Logan and his brave companions drove the enemy some distance, and seperated them from their horses. By the first fire both Winemac & Elliot fell; by the second a young Ottowa chief lost his life; & another of the enemy was mortally wounded at the conclusion of the combat, at which time Logan himself as he was stooping down, received a ball just below the breast bone: it ranged downwards and lodged under the skin on his back. In the meantime Bright-horn was also wounded, by a ball which passed thro' his thigh. As soon as Logan was shot he ordered a retreat; himself and Bright-horn, wounded as they were, jumped on the horses of the enemy and rode to Winchester's camp, a distance of 20 miles, in five hours. Capt. John, after taking the scalp of the Ottowa chief, also retreated in safety and arrived at the camp next morning.

Logan had now rescued his character as a brave and faithful soldier, from the obloquy which had unjustly been thrown upon him. But he preserved his honor at the expense of the next best gift of Heaven—his life. His wound proved mortal. He lived two days in agony, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, and died with the utmost composure and resignation. "More firmness and consummate bravery have seldom appeared on the military theatre," says Winchester, in his letter to the commanding general. "He was buried with the honors due to his rank and with sorrow as sincerely, and generally displayed as I ever witnessed," says Maj. Harden, in a letter to Governor Shelby.

His physiognomy was formed on the best model, and exhibit the strongest marks of courage, intelligence, good-humor and sincerity. It was said by the Indians, that the British had offered 150 dollars for his scalp. He had been very serviceable to our cause by acting as a pilot and a spy. He had gone with Gen. Hull to Detroit, and with the first Kentucky troops who marched to the relief of Fort Wayne.

Winemac, while in conversation with Logan before the encounter, declared that he commanded all the indians in that quarter; & boasted that he had caused the massacre of Wells, and those who had surrendered in the battle of Chicago: after having gone with Wells as a friend to guard the garrison of that place to Fort Wayne.

Capt. Logan had been taken prisoner by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in the year 1785, when he was a youth. The general sent him to school some time in that state, and on parting with him gave him his name, which he retained to the end of his life. Before the treaty of Greenville, he had distinguished himself as a warrior, though still very young. His mother was sister to the celebrated Tecumseh and the Prophet. He stated that in the summer preceding his death, he had talked a whole night with Tecumseh and persuaded him him to remain at peace, while Tecumseh on the contrary endeavored to engage him in a war on the side of the British.—His wife, when she was young, had also been taken prisoner by Colonel Hardin, in the year 1789, and had remained in the family till the treaty of Greenville. In the army he had formed an attachment for Major Hardin, the son the Colonel, and son-in-law of General Logan, and now requested him to see that the money due for his services was faithfully paid to his family. He also requested that his family might be removed immediately to Kentucky, and his children educated and brought up in the manner of the white people. He observed that he had killed a great chief, that the hostile Indians knew where his family lived, and—that when he was gone a few base fellows might creep up and destroy them.

Major Hardin having promised to do every thing in his power to have the wishes of his friend fulfilled, immediately obtained permission from the general to proceed with Logan's little corps of Indians to the village of Wopoghconata, where his family resided. When they reached near the village, the scalp of the Ottowa chief was tied to a pole, to be carried in triumph to the council house; and Capt John when they came in sight of the town, ordered the guns of the party to be fired in quick succession, on account of the death of Logan. A council of the chiefs was presently held, in which, after consulting two or three days, they decided against sending the family of their departed hero to Kentucky. They appeared however to be fully sensible of the loss they had sustained, and were sincerely grieved for his death."

INTERESTING JOURNAL.

(The following highly interesting extracts are the conclusion of a series of papers published in the Richmond Enquirer, entitled "Journal of Events by an American in Paris." The Editor of the Enquirer says that if he were permitted to give the name of the author he should be saved the necessity of stating that he is a man of no little distinction in his own country.)

Paris, July 7.

On this day the Capitol of France yielded up its independence and its reputation without a struggle; and this day six years past, the trophies of Wagram seemed to have placed the military character of the French beyond the effects of change or chance—Of the Heroes of that memorable Battle, Bonaparte is an out-law; Bernadotte, an alien, Macdonald, an exile, Marmont, denounced as a traitor, and Massena commander of a patrole.

The last act of the piece, I do'nt know what to name it is now under representation. The Prussians in great force have entered and marched through the City, with swords drawn, guns charged and *matches lighted.* Woe betide the unlucky wight who looks awry! One of the dragoons with his musket cocked, pursued a poor devil, who fled into the crowd for refuge, pressing and getting behind an American gentleman and myself. He was upon the point of firing and I should probably have received my death at the hands of a two-penny cut-throat scoundrel in regimentals. They proceeded to the Thuilleries, turned out the provisional government neck and heels, took possession of the Luxemburg where the peers were sitting, planted cannon on the bridges, and a few hours arranged and settled every thing. In 1800, the French paraded in triumph the streets of Berlin, recreated themselves in the palaces and Gardens of Potzdam and Sans-Souci.

Even-handed justice now commends the poisoned chalice to their own lips," and the Prussians exultingly tramples over their Capital, pollutes their magnificent edifices, and rifles the sweets of the enchanted bowers of St. Cloud, Versailles, and the Champs Elysees. How the French conducted themselves, I know not; but, the contemptious and insulting looks of the Prussians were insufferable; besides this, the brutality of their conduct in riding among groups of men, women and children, and cracking with their whips the horses and drivers of carriages passing them! Never, no never, ought a wretch to be forgiven, who elevates himself by inflicting on his country, humiliation so bitter, and disgrace so deep. Berlin and Vienna and Moscow and Washington were taken by enemies; *these* were subjects of regret, out not of mortification; but Paris is insulted and derided by her friends, by Louis *Le Desire* and hordes of affectionate Englishmen and Russians. Although their Capitals fell, Prussia, and Austria, Russia, and America valliantly and successfully opposed the foe; but, France sinks with Paris, is even compelled to smile in her agony, and kiss the hands which inflict on her bloody and indelible stripes.

July 8.

The chamber of peers convened as usual on the 7th. They had under consideration a Declaration of certain principles of Government, which had been adopted by the Representatives, and presented to the Allied Sovereigns by a Committee, composed of M. M. La Fayette and three others. The Duc de Dantzic (Lefebvre, I believe stated, that the garden of the Luxemburg was occupied by Prussian troops; this was contrary to the convention; he therefore proposed the appointment of a deputation to demand an explanation from Blucher. Whilst other members were very innocently expressing their astonishment at this event, a message was announced from the provisional government; its contents were as follows:—*Mr. President*—Until this moment, we had reason to believe that the allied Sovereigns were not unanimous as to the choice of a Prince who should reign over France. Our Plenipotentiaries on their return had given us the same assurances. Nevertheless, the ministers and generals of the allied powers have declared yesterday that all the allied sovereigns had entered into an engagement to replace Louis 18th on the throne; and that he would make his entry into the Capital this evening or to-morrow. Foreign troops now occupy the Thuilleries where the Provisional government sit. Under these circumstances, we can do no more than offer up prayers for the happiness of our country; and, as our deliberations are no longer free, we deem it our duty to seperate." —Signed; Fouche, (Duc d'Otranre.) Count Grenier, Quinette, Carnot, Caulincourt (Duc de Vicenza.) The members hastened to the reading of their deathwarrant with much calmness, submitted to their fate and dispersed. Not so in the House of Representatives. They heard the message with much indignation. M. Manuel a young man of much merit and eloquence, mounted the tribunal; he inveighed against the treachery and injustice of the Allies protested against their conduct, and concluded in repeating the sublime sentiment of Mirabeau. "We sit here by the will of the people, and nothing but the power of the bayonet shall drive us hence." General Sebastiani and many other members evinced the same determination, to submit but to force. The next morning agreeably to adjournment, they repaired to their chamber. The evenues were guarded by armed men, the doors closed, and the members given to understand by the officers, that they had received formal orders not to permit them to enter. They then repaired to the house of M. Lanjunais, the President, signed a *proces verbal* of those circumstances, and retired each his several way; "the world before them, where to choose, and Providence their guide." Thus terminates the short Bonapartean Government of 1815. That the representatives have displayed much talent and energy cannot be denied. They certainly made a bold stand when they compelled Napoleon to resign. They thought in this way to deprecate the wrath of their enemies; they have discovered their error; but at too late an hour. Their situation has been hazardous and difficult. That any other course than the one they have pursued, would have been better, I am not prepared to say—but I will say, that nothing could be worse than the situation to which they are reduced. Under no circumstances, could they, their country, and their principles be more completely subjugated and debased. They ought to have followed the army. The English will assert that they have not interfered in the internal Government of France; they only summoned and seized towns in the name of Louis 18th; and, while their friends, the Prussians, were seating him, stood by, merely as spectators; but a vessel of war in sight when a capture is made, comes in for a share of the prize, on the principle of being present, aiding and abetting.

The King has made his solemn entry into his good city of Paris, this 8th day of July, preceded and followed by an immense concourse of people on horse back, in carriages, and on foot. Before he ventured in, about 30,000 Prussians, again with swords, drawn guns loaded, and matches lighted, marched through the streets *in terrorem.* The people were thus brought to a proper state of mind, to appreciate their happy lot; so when the gouty monarch made his appearance the women from the windows and the boys in the streets shook their handkerchiefs, waved their lillies and cryed out *"Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi!"* They had done the same a little while before, when Blucher passed; and still worse, a lame drummer had excited their most enthusiastic acclamations. Every effort was made by the cavalcade to induce the croud to cheer. This was not generally done. I discovered many countenances, which exhibited the keenest mortification, and deepest distress. Notwithstanding all the resolves to the contrary, I saw the national flag struck, and the white colors raised on the top of the column erected to commemorate the glory acquired by the French armies in the memorable campaign of 1805. This column is 133 feet high, and covered with *bas relief*, of the brass of the cannon taken from the Austrians.——These victories were gained under the tricoloured flag: how much like an interloper, looked the Lilly livered banner. I have witnessed frequent scuffles among individuals about the cockade. However, the contest will not continue long; as a royal proclamation has already appeared on the subject.—The army in retiring from Paris a few days ago, urged the National Guard to This they resolved to do; but a few days afterwards, they were no longer to be seen preserve the National Colours. The Army further declared, that they would again fly to arms, if the privilege to choose their Government was denied to the nation; but the nation feels no solicitude on the subject. The patriotism of the troops is not seconded, they are abandoned by their chief, and by the people. They are the only depositary at present of sentiments worthy of France. Long after Bonaparte ceased to command, they continued to hold a language honorable to themselves as Citizens and Soldiers. They said in their late Address to to the National Guards, a body of men unworthy of their praise;

"Adieu! brave comrades, and you Fellow Citizens, who deserve the name of Frenchmen! On the banks of the Loire, as on those of the Seine, our vows shall always be for our *Country* and for you." Brave men! you will be compelled to descend from your elevated stand. You will follow reluctantly, the vile example of Paris and of the National Guard—Indeed you look around for support in vain; the Representatives of the people dispersed, the President of the Provisional Government uniting with the oppressors of the Country, abandoned by your Chiefs, you have no other alternative, but submission. You are at this moment surrounded by enemies, too numerous to be opposed. The Prussian army has left Paris to watch your movements: and the whole country is nothing but a Camp, filled with Russians, English, Germans, Wirtembergers, Bavarians, Spaniards and Swiss.

The Baron de Muffling, a Prussian, is at present Governor of Paris, General Maison is to be his successor: but, *when*? not until English troops are encamped in the Champs de Elysees; Prussians occupy the Tuilleries, Carousal, &c.; and are quartered in private houses. It is said that it is the intention to destroy the bridge of Jena and all other monuments of their defeats, the Germans, Italians &c. ought to do the same. Paris ought to be stripped of her borrowed plumage. She is no longer worthy of honorable trophies. To preserve them, she has sacrificed the nation; may she be disappointed in receiving the price of meanness. Let the pictures and statuary of Italy and Spain be taken back; the horses of Venice restored! the triumphal arches and columns erased! They belong to the character of the tyrant, whom she hastened to disavow: they are too intimately connected with Bonaparte, to be a source of pride or pleasure to her. The Government of Louis the 18th employed itself during the former twelve month's reign (will it be believed?) in the important task of picking the N's out of the public buildings; it can again return to that employment.—Blucher demands heavy contributions; it is said, 100,000,000 francs. The Russians are in the neighborhood; dreadful havoc, and outrages the most attrocious, have been perpetrated. When France awakes from her unaccountable torpor and finds herself stripped of her Liberties, her independence, her honors, and her property, she may find that she has yielded up these inestimable advantages with too much facility. Perhaps she may arise in the majesty of her strength, defy her foreign enemies, and bring to punishment the home-bred traitors, by whose perfidy she has been insulted, disgraced and subdued.

A gentleman writes from Holland to his friend in Philadelphia, that notwithstanding the veil of darkness which the tyrants cast over their attrocities and numbers in France, "it is supposed they have now above a *million* of men in it, and are continually making new levies" to encrease their armies. "Some suppose it will be partitioned off into dutchies." "Barbarism, tyranny, ignorance, brutality and stupidity have got the upperhand—Europe is fast returning to barbarism." "As for the emperor of Austria, he is an ass, and led by his ministers who are bought by Great-Britain."

The National Intelligencer of the 9th remarks that the insinuation in a northern print of the commercial treaty being unpalatable to the administration is groundless; and that without pretending to know more of the treaty than the public does, it is probable it will be ratified.

It is rumoured that the Franklin and Washington, U. S. ships of the line, are to be equipped for service forthwith, and that they will have orders to cruize along our coast, for the protection of our commerce, &c.

Merc. Adv.

Buffalo, Oct. 3.

Progress Westward—Within two days past more than twenty families have, we believe, passed here to settle in Ohio.

It is reported that the Prince Regent has directed the seat of government in Upper Canada to be removed to Kingston Kingston, we learn, lies within some 50 miles of the boundary line between the two provinces.

New-London, October 4.

Captain Evans of the Navy, has by order of the government taken an accurate survey of this river, harbor and coast adjacent, with a view to the establishment of the Navy Arsenal. The captain expressed himself much pleased with the advantageous facilities, which this port offered for the object in view and it is understood his report will be favorable. It is found that 27 feet of water may be carried six miles above the city. Should an arsenal be established in this river it will of course be in the neighborhood of Gale's ferry and Comstock's point. Capt. Evans has returned to New York.

We understand that General Jackson has departed from his residence near Nashville for Washington City.

☞ The Pennsylvania and New-Jersey elections have terminated generally in favour of the democratic party—that of Delaware, as usual in favour of the federalists. At the head quarters of "steady habits," Connecticut, democracy at the last election was looking up.

☞ A good prospect is before our Tobacco Planters. That article is now selling at New Orleans and Charleston, (South Carolina) at 13 dollars—500 hogsheads of it, were lately sold at Richmond, (Virginia) at 21 dollars 40 cents, per hundred, and in one instance Tobacco of an excellent quality brought 27 dollars.

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the county of St. Louis, for the year ending, Oct. 31st, 1815.

Receipts.

Amount in the hands of the treasurer at March term of the county court, 1815	$155	97½
Amount of the county tax list of St. Louis county for the year 1815	1242	81
Fines imposed in criminal cases and defendants committed until sentence complied with. On Francis Cooper 50 dollars. On John Grayum 15 dollars. On Robert Duncan 15 dollars. On John Shoemaker 10 dollars	90	00
Amount received for fines imposed on delinquent jurors, and for which executions issued, returnable to the October term of the circuit court, 1815, 119 dollars. Fines jurors paid in court, 14 dollars	134	00
Total	$1622	78½

Expenditures

Payments allowed Sheriff on settlement with the court at June term, 1815.

By certificate in favor of M. P. Leduc for	$11	50
Paid John B Maurice dit Chatellon for his quarterly allowance as pauper	6	50
Paid Stephen Hempstead, esq. all-lor of St. Ferdinand township for the year 1814	60	00
Paid E. Anderson for carrying election returns of the election of Point Labbadie township.	7	00
Paid Stephen Hempstead esq. for bringing returns of ditto of St. Ferdinand township	2	00
Paid Judge Christy	6	00
Paid John Seely for work done on the Jury room	30	00
Amount of delinquencies for the year 1813	24	84
Sheriff's commission on 123 dollars	9	84
	$157	68

Payments allowed on settlement with sheriffs at September term of the county court, 1815.

Paid Jeremiah Conner, for assessing the township of St. Louis for the year 1814	80	00
To John W. M'Girk for assessing Labbadie township for the year 1814	18	00
To Robert Simpson late coroner	12	00
To J. B. Maurice allowance as pauper.	6	50
To William Dodds for taking assessment of Point Labbadie township for 1815	36	00
To amount paid B. Vasques adjutant 1st regt. M. M.	8	00
Amount paid Robert A. Smith for repairs done to the court house	57	20
To William Sullivan coroner for view of a dead body	18	75
Paid Auguste Chouteau, for storage of powder belonging to the United States.	70	80
To William Sullivan for boarding Joseph Trokier and other prisoners	75	58¾
To Wm. Sullivan for boarding Thos Welch prisoner.	20	41¾
To William Sullivan as bailiff	13	00
To do for buckets furnished	3	00
To Wm Sullivan for boarding prisoner Landra alias Pierre	8	25
Sheriffs account against the county for services in the following cases, to wit; United States vs John Burns; same vs George W. Wheeler; same vs Robert Anderson; same vs John B. Provost; same vs Josette Binard; same vs Thos W. Welch; same vs Andrew Reed; same vs Daniel Shop as per account on file amounting to	143	74
Sheriffs commission on dolls 569 93¾ cents.	45	35¾
	610	49¾

Accounts audited by the court at September term, and certificates ordered to issue.

To Mat. M'Girk deputy circuit attorney for his services in case U. S. vs John Burns	6	00
To G. J Howell circuit attorney for services in case U. S. vs Andrew Reed.	6	00
To James M'Cullock for taking the assessment of Joachim township for the year 1815	62	00
To Joseph Charleff for taking assessment of St. Louis township for the year 1815	50	00
To Andrew Kinkead for assessing Bonhomme township for the year 1815	30	00
To Thomas R. Musick for assessing the township of St. Ferdinand for the year 1815	66	00
To Mary P Leduc clerk, for services in cases U. States against John Burns, Wilf. Dunn, Robert Anderson, Thomas W Welch, Josette Barard, Jno. B. Provost, Jno M'Kean, Andrew Reed, Robert Duncan and Solomon a blackman, amounting to	80	86½
To Thomas F. Riddick late clerk for his services in case of U. S. vs John Burns	2	37
To Wm. Sullivan for his attendance as Bailiff at the July term of the circuit court 1815	16	80
To ditto for furnishing clapboards, rafters &c. for Jury room.	10	00
To ditto for service as turnkey in case U. S. vs. Solomon	1	00
To ditto for services in case U. S. vs J. B. Provost	10	00
	340	73½
	157	68
	610	49½

Total expenditures $1108 91

I Mary P. Leduc Clerk of the county court of St Louis county, do certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the receipts and expenditures of this county, for the year ending thirty first October last.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at St. Louis, this fourteenth day (L. s.) of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of our independence the fortieth.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

WANTED

30 or 40 cord of FIRE WOOD, of a good quality, for which I will give the highest price.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Nov. 7.

Intending to remove to St. Louis, I offer

FOR SALE

My House, Garden and Field, about one quarter of a mile from Potosi, (Mine a Burton) on the road leading to Bellevue. The House is spacious, and calculated for a Store and Tavern, having several useful outhouses.

For terms apply at the premises.

J. Bonjean.

Mine a Burton, Nov. 17th, 1815. 3t

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 18.

ANOTHER CREEK WAR.

The Tennessee Governor M'Minn has ordered out 10 militia, to rendezvous at S W. Point. Maj General Gaines has demanded of the Governor of Georgia 2000 militia, to rendezvous immediately at Fort Hawkins, to check the hostile movements of the Creeks, and to protect the Commissioners engaged in running the boundary line.

From our correspondent in St Charles County.

Col. Nicholas and his regiment are hutted for the winter, a little below the rapids of the Mississippi, on the Illinois side. The officers were surprised to meet with such immense bodies of rich land on both sides of the river, particularly that designed for the soldiers. It is said that the Pottowatomies claim the Illinois lands and intend preventing the surveyors laying it off. They have no right whatever to the soil: they are mere interlopers, as the Peorians are the rightful owners. Not long since the Sacks claimed it, but are now as silent on that subject as they are of fighting our troops near Fort Johnston. Both sides of the Illinois swarm with indians, a few days ago thirteen large canoes, full of indians arrived within three miles of the Mississippi and have commenced hunting. In that neighborhood reside several frontiermen who have lost fathers, sons, daughters, husbands and wives, in the late savage contest, and who we fear, will seek revenge at this favorable period. Capt. Philips who commands at Peoria has done much in making up differences with the indians, particularly with the friends of those that were killed by the Illinois rangers. An officer stationed on an indian frontier post, should be extremely dignified in his deportment, sparing in promises, temperate, ing, generous and kind. Philips is all this, and he is feared and esteemed by the indians. I do not know this officer, but as we have had so few who merit public notice, that I cannot omit this opportunity of paying him a tribute only his due.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Indian Manners and Customs.

LETTER IX.

National quarrels between tribes are easily adjusted, but disputes with the whites are of difficult accommodation. If the misunderstanding is with a neighboring nation, the young men are sent out to hunt, a feast is prepared where the chiefs and warriors, with those of their neighbors, who have come to demand redress, sit down and eat, after which the pipe is smoked and the business is opened and perhaps soon concluded or laid over until a more favorable period, as a cloudy day or some bad omen may occasion a postponement. If the quarrel is with the whites they generally stick to a point until the fear of losing their hunting ground drive them to any terms which may be dictated.

A warrior who dies going to war, is buried in the usual way, but those who fall in battle are generally set up against a tree or stone, with his face towards the enemy. If he die at his village or hunting grounds, his body is buried or secured on a scaffold, in the branches of some forest trees, agreeably to the request of the deceased; they generally name the relative or friend who is to perform this last sad office some time previous to their decease. If the body is to be committed to the flames his property is preserved, otherwise a new suit of cloths with all his valuables are buried with him.

Their ideas of a future state may be gathered from the following anecdote.

An indian chief left his son, a youth of 12 or 13 years of age, the father and mother grieved much at the event, the mother particularly lamented the sufferings of her son in the world of spirits as he was too young to hunt and support himself and had no deceased relative there to assist him.

Some short time after the decease of the son the father died and was followed to the grave with much satisfaction by the mother, who declared she was now content, as her husband had followed her son to the dear world, where he would take care of him and did not let him want: that the great spirit had taken pity on her son by sending for his father to relieve his wants.

I have known an indian to be buried at Fort Wayne, some few years ago who had property deposited in his grave to the amount of 300 dollars: indeed they are generally put in a new suit of clothes, in order to be ready for the chase in the unknown world.

When an old indian draws near the end of his days, and is fearful he will be unable to retaliate for injuries he has received, he will enjoin it as a last request on his son to seek and obtain revenge. He will recapitulate the injury received, perhaps twenty years before, that he never had an opportunity of revenging, and conjures him to destroy the object of his hate the first opportunity.

The ancient ceremonies of burial are laid aside; sometimes a post is set up at the head of the grave, and the friends of the deceased will strike the post with their war club and cry aloud that at such a place he killed so many of the enemy, whose spirits he now gives as slaves to the spirit of his departed friend.

Z.

MARRIED.

On Thursday week last by the revd. father Savine, Doctor Clayton Tiffin to Miss Eliza Jarrot, both of Cahokia.

POSTSCRIPT.

New-York, Oct. 31.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Captain Smith, of the ship Ceres, from Havre, informs us that on the 1st of September news reached there from Paris, that a Treaty of Peace was concluded between France and the Allied Powers; and that Marshal Ney having been tried and found guilty of treason had suffered military execution.

ONE DAY LATER.

The brig Harpet, Capt. Merry arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 45 days from Havre de Grace.

Capt. Merry left Havre on the 2d of September but did not bring any confirmation of the condemnation and execution of Marshal Ney, nor of a treaty of peace between France and the Allies.

LATEST OF BONAPARTE.

Boston Oct. 13.

Arrived, brig Gov. Jones, Wood, from Funchal, Madeira. Capt. Dana a passenger, has politely furnished the following memoranda —

On the 24th August a fleet of British vessels, viz. the Northumberland 74, Admiral Cockburn, the Havanna frigate, 2 men of war brigs, and two troop ships having on board the British 53d regt. full compliment, commanded by Col. Bingham (who was on board the N.) arrived at Madeira, got supplies, and sailed 26th Aug. for St. Helena. Passengers in the Northumberland, the ex-emperor Bonaparte, and suit for St. Helena. It was understood at Funchal, that Napoleon enjoyed good health, was very cheerful and in high spirits. No person was permitted from Madeira to board the Northumberland (which did not come to anchor,) except the Scotch consul, in his official capacity as Navy Agent.

U. S. Epervier.—By the arrival from Malaga at this port of the brig Amelia, Hughes, we learn that the American Consul at Gibraltar informed capt. Hughes that the U. S. brig Epervier, Lt. Shubrick, had called there early in August, landed some prisoners, and proceeded for the U. States.

Eve. Post.

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NEW YORK, October 17.

Latest from Europe.

By the schooner Spartan, captain Davis, in 33 days from Bordeaux, arrived at this port this morning, the latest European intelligence is received. The French papers are to the 30th of August, but no information of importance can be obtained from them. We learn verbally, that great discontent exists throughout the kingdom, one half of which is occupied by the foreign troops, on account of the disorderly conduct of the soldiery, (towards both sexes.) and that the state of things could not long continue.

Generals Savary and Lallemand had been sent from England to Malta, in the Eurotas frigate, at their own request.

The visit of earl ——— to Bonaparte was supposed to be for the purpose of conveying a message to him from the Prince Regent.

P. S. *By latest Verbal News from France* by the Spartan, we learn that horrible excesses are constantly committed in the departments by the allied troops, that the allied kings decline giving any specific answer to Louis the Eighteenth; and that they prohibited the printing of *Fouché's* report to the king on *the deplorable state of France*; that the French army had not submitted, but were in the mountains of Auvergne; daily encreased by volunteers; —that shocking massacres had been committed on the protestants near Nismes, where it was wickedly contrived to hold them up as Bonapartists—1600 are the number said to have been killed;—that a Spanish army was marching into France, also!

The duke of Otranto's report is received in town. We hear it was copied, re-copied and privately circulated, through France.

General Wilkinson, save the Salem Register, has prepared for the Memoirs of his own Times, in three octavo volumes. It is impossible to have been in such various scenes as distinguished this writer, and not to obtain some documents of importance in the history of our times.

The following four lines are highly descriptive of the effects of the hurricane in the country.

Leaves arms and trees, aloft in air are blown
The broad oaks crackle, and the sylvans groan;
This way and that the rattling thicket bends,
And the whole forest in one crash descends.

Taken Up

By Absolem Link, in the county of St. Louis, on Feelee's creek, a bay mare seven years old, fifteen hands high, a few white hairs in her forehead, a small white spot on her left side under the saddle; branded on the near shoulder but cannot make out what it is. Appraised to sixty dollars, by John Graham and Peter Jump, before me

THOS. R. MUSICK, J. P.

Recorded 17th, October, 1815.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis, October 26th.

M. P. Leduc Clk. St. L. C. C.

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Barber, Dent, & M'Clelland,

Will do business on commission at New Orleans: reference for St. Louis, Mr. John Cromwell.

May 1st. 6m

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate the business of obtaining Warrants for Military Bounty Land under the Acts of the 24th December, 1811, of the 11th January, 1812 and of the 10th December, 1814, all persons interested are invited to attend to the following.

INFORMATION:

1st. Every Person whose services entitle him to a Land Warrant, and who personally applies for it, will be held to produce at the War Department his original Discharge, which ought to express the date of Enlistment, the Term for which the Person was Enlisted, that he has faithfully served the United States during that Term, and that he is honorably *Discharged*. The Phraseology of *Discharges* for *Disability* necessarily differs from ordinary *Discharges*; but in those the term "honorably discharged" is deemed tantamount to the Certificate of faithful service required by law.

Claim. In Cases where the original claimant shall not personally apply for his Land Warrant, his original discharge must be transmitted to the War Department, accompanied by a Power of Attorney, duly executed of the following form: viz.

Know all men by these presents, That I, late a in captain Company, in the Regiment of who was enlisted the day of one thousand eight hundred and to serve* and honorably discharged from the army of the the United States, on the day of one thousand eight hundred and as will more fully appear by my original discharge hereunto annexed, HAVE, and by these presents DO, nominate, constitute and appoint my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name, and in my behalf to procure and receive from such officer, person or persons, as shall be legally authorized to grant the same, a Warrant for the quantity of land to which I am entitled for the services rendered by me as a in the army of the United State, during the late war, pursuant to the law of the United States in such case made and provided. And I do further hereby empower the said to do & to perform all such acts and things, and to give such a receipt or receipts, or execute such instrument or instruments in writing as shall be required, in as full and ample a manner as I could myself, do were I personally present. And I do further empower him to constitute and appoint an attorney or attorneys under him for the said purposes, and also at pleasure to revoke the same. And do further hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at this day of one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of

State of } ss.
and County of }

being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the same person described in and who executed the above power of attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

Sworn to, and subscribed this day of 181 *before me,*

State of } ss.
and County of }

and being duly sworn deposes and says, that they and each of them are personally acquainted with the above named and well know him to be the person described in the above power of attorney.

Sworn to and subscribed this day of 181 *before me,*

State of } ss.
and County of }

I Certify that the above named and are credible witnesses. Dated at the day of 181

I Clerk of the County of State of do hereby certify that before whom the above affidavits appear to have been made, is a acting under the authority of this State, and that the above is his signature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of the said County, &c. this day of, &c.

N. B. In those instances where the Power of Attorney in question is executed before a Notory Public, and, of course, attested by his official Seal and Signature, the above Certificate of a County Clerk on each Instrument will be dispensed with; but in such a Case it will be required that One seperate Official Certificate from the Municipal or State Authority shall attest the quality and Signature of Such Notary, which Single certificate shall be admitted as the sanction of all such Notorial Acts that accompany it.

N. B. All Substitutions of such a Power must be made before a Notary Public, in legal form.

3d. In cases where the original Claimant is dead, and an Heir applies in his Right, he or she will be held to ascertain by legal proof that the Person in whose Right the application shall be so made, did enlist in such or such a Company, or Corps, on such a day, and for such a term; and that he was slain by the Enemy, or did otherwise die while in the service of the United States, at such a time and place.

Next, the actual Claimant will be held to adduce legal Certificates from competent authority to ascertain that he or she thus claiming a Land Warrant, is a legitimate Heir at Law, and of lawful age: in which case, although other Heirs may exist, yet the Warrant will be issued in the name of the Heir so proving, adding thereto the words—"and the other Heirs at Law of—&c. &c.

A Land Warrant will not be issued to an Executor, nor to an Administrator.—The Government of the U. S. has not authorised any Person to act as an Agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants; which will as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department; nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other Agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union.

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*For "five years" or "during the war" as the case may be.

August 24th, 1815. 69-3t.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber desiring to erect a saw and grist mill at the place called Indian ford, at the foot of the bluff in Madison county, Goshen settlement, at a distance of about three miles from the Mississippi and four miles from the mouth of the Missouri, those who will be willing to contract with him for the said undertaking, may find him at his house in Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois territory, or at his mill seat, situate at about one mile and a half above Venorsdale's ferry opposite St. Louis. The said subscriber offers also to lease between ten of twelve thousand acres of the first rate land in the aforesaid territory, the greatest part of which is on the banks of the Mississippi above St. Louis, he will lease it out in as small parcels as the lessees may desire it, and he will give them moreover the enjoyment of it for the term of three years gratis.

N JARROT.

Cahokia Nov. 1st, 1815.

Avis au Publique.

Le soussigné désirant faire faire un moulin à scie et à farine, à la place nommée Indian ford, au pied des côtes, dans le comte de Madison, district de Goshen, à environ trois milles du Mississippi, et à quatre milles de l'embouchure du Missouri; ceux qui désireront contracter avec lui pour cet effect, le trouveront à sa maison de Cahokia, comte St. Clair, Territoire Illinois, ou à la place de son moulin qui est à environ un mille et demi plus haut qui la traverse de Venorsdale en face de St Louis. De plus il offre à amodier entre dix à douze mille acres de terre de la premiere qualité du territoire susdit, dont la plus grande partie se trouve le long du Mississippi, au dessus de St-Louis. Il amodiera en aussi petite quantite que les personnes jugeront à propos, et donnera la jouissance de la dite terre pendant le cours de trois année gratis.

Nov 11. N. JARROT.

NEW BAKE SHOP.

CHRISTIAN-SMITH

Begs leave to inform the citizens of St. Louis and those who attend the St. Louis market, that he has opened a BAKE SHOP in Decatur street, opposite Edward Hempstead's Office, where household bread, cakes, biscuits, crackers, &c. &c. will always be ready for customers

For the accommodation of his friends of the north end of St. Louis he will keep bread for sale at the house of Mr Wallace, the place lately occupied by Mr Jourdan Labrosse.

Nov. 11.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t-67

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

WANTED.

A new or second-hand THERMOMETER,

apply to the Editor.

St. Louis, Nov. 2. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red cedar framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1200 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Traveceur adjoining Lemit' mill tracts about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me will please to make immediate payment.

George Tompkins.

Nov. 1st.

WANTED.

A person who will clear and fence a piece of land near St Louis, for which liberal wages will be given, in either land or money.

Apply to the printer.

November 11. 3t-71

STRAYED,

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to lie in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

A PIANOFORTE

FOR SALE.

A well toned Piano of modern construction for sale.——Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 11th, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a valuable tract of Land for sale, situate on the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Charette, containing four hundred arpens, well timbered with a handsome orchard of full bearing apple trees. An unquestionable title will be made to the purchaser by

Abraham Darst.

Femme Osage, St. Charles county, October 26th, 1815.

Notice.

I request such persons as have owed me for two years and upwards, to pay the demands against them to Charles Lucas Esqr of St. Louis, with whom I have deposited their obligations for collection, and who will do the business of my office, and is authorised to lease my farm 3 miles above the town of St. Louis.

R. Easton.

October 21st, 1815.

Last Notice.

All those indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis, Oct. 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLURG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Gibbony, a sorrel horse colt, two years old last spring, with a white spot on the right nostril, no marks nor brand perceivable, thirteen hands high, appraised to eighteen dollars, before me, this 15th day of September 1815.

Enoch Evans J. P.

For Cape Girardeau township.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. C. C. G.

TAKEN UP

By Peter Crites of Byrd township, in the county of Cape Girardeau, on the 24th day of June, 1815, a bay mare four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a star in her forehead, branded on the left shoulder and thigh with a fleur-de-lis iron. Appraised to thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, before me

John Davis J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron Clk., C. C. C. C. G.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

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25 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ranaway from the Subscriber a pale *Negro Man* aged 35 years, named *Harry*, five feet eight inches high, thin visage, few teeth, slow, lazy, fond of little work, his favorite trade is blacking shoes: he has worked at the Brickyard in St. Louis 18 months. It is thought that he has descended the Mississippi either for New Orleans, or some other town on the river.

The above reward will be given and reasonable charges paid for delivering or securing the said negro so that I may get him again.

Charles Fremon Delauriere

St Louis, October 25, 1815.

The editors of the Louisville Courier, and Nashville Clarion, are requested to insert the above, and the favor will be reciprocated.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1815. [No. 378.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

Attention the Whole!!!

The following address touches the dearest interests of the United States and awakens every patriotic feeling in the breasts of those who hold liberty dear. It is one more warning to the constituted authorities of United America of what they may expect from the *allied despots* who now desolate and enslave France. The writer is well known in America, as the Editor of a paper called "*The Porcupine*," published in Philadelphia some years ago, under the patronage of Sir Robert Liston, ambassador from the court of St. James. On the fall of the federal party, Cobbet removed to London, where he became the favorite of the Ministry then in power, (Messrs Windham, &c. and who declared on the floor of Parliament, that Cobbet, for his services in America, ought to have a statue of gold. Almost on the heels of this declaration, Cobbet was thrown into prison for a libel on the government, his friends having been previously ousted from the *cares* of state. Cobbet losing court favor became the champion of free governments: from his opportunities of receiving information from the English Whigs, together with a bold style of writing, he is worse than corns on the toes of Ministers. ED.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, AUGUST 5.

To the people of all parties in the United States of America.

ON THE NECESSITY OF THEIR BEING PREPARED FOR THE DEFENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Botley, July 29, 1815.

Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the great events which have taken place in Europe. Those events, if you seriously look at them, will convince you, that it is high time for you to betake yourselves to the means of making your country a *durable* asylum for the oppressed of all nations: a *safe* abode of freedom. This is, in no way, to be done, but by *arming yourselves*; by keeping yourselves *constantly* armed; by being, at *all* times ready to enter the field of battle; and this state of preparation is to be effected only by *wise organization*.

If you look into our newspapers a fortnight past, you will see, that they have now openly and unreservedly promulgated principles, according to which your country might be *laudably* invaded, your cities laid in ashes, your women violated yourselves, robbed and murdered, even in the hour of peace. You will see, that they recommend the *perpetual imprisonment*, or the *murder*, of NAPOLEON, who has given himself up as a *prisoner of war*, whose victories were never stained by cruelty or insult to the captive, and to whose clemency so many old reigning families owe the preservation of that power, under the combination of which he has, at last, fallen. You will see, that they recommend the murder of *every man*, who has distinguished himself by his exertions against the horrible feudal and ecclesiastical tyranny formerly existing in France. You will see, that they almost literally thirst for the blood of every man in France, who has done, or who is suspected of wishing to do, any thing to preserve the liberties of the French nation. You will see, that, now that Napoleon is wholly unable to act against the kings of Europe, these men are directing their malice against all that they think likely to oppose their views of *universal oppression*. You will see, that, as the king of France does not appear disposed to shed blood, and to strip the people almost of their very skins, these men are urging the Allies to take the work into their own hands. You will see, in short, that they have now undisguisedly avowed, that England and Europe can never be *safe*, while one particle of freedom is left in France; while any thing but misery and slavery are left in that populous and extensive country.

We are not to believe it possible, that these savage, these murderous recommendations, will be followed; nor, if followed are we to believe that the wishes of these fiends in human shape would be accomplished. We are not to believe it possible, that any *king* or any *minister*, will entertain the wish, much less attempt the deed, of making neighboring or rival nations, wretched "*for a century*," lest their growth and prosperity should endanger his power and means of living in splendor. We are not to believe it possible, for instance, that any king, or minister, of England, will ever entertain the horrid wish of "*putting you back for a century*" that you may not be able cope with him. But, while you actually see that there are public writers, even in this country who not only openly avow such wishes, and that, too, with respect to America, as well as with respect to France, ought you not to think it possible, that in some part or other of the world, sooner or later, the principles of these men may possess the minds of those who may be able to *endeavor* at least to put them into execution?

These writers are men of great weight in the world. You have seen the numerous instances in which they appear to have been the dictators of faction in mighty affairs. Their writings are never to be despised. They are always to be *attended to*; and; I beseech you, *to attend to them*. They hate you mortally, chiefly because you are *really free*, and because you exhibit to the world the great example of order, tranquility, prosperity unparalled, under a government of such *mildness* and *cheapness*. They are men of excellent memories; *revenge* is never extinguished in their breasts; from the same motive that they now recommend the murder of the great and generous conqueror of the continent of Europe, they would, if they had the power, tear your bodies to pieces. Be you assured that those men will die, without having felt one moment of solid satisfaction unless they see your political institutions destroyed, your country made a heap of ruins, and yourselves reduced to the most degrading slavery.

While you know, that such passions are existing in the world; while you see, that the human mind may be so brutalized so corrupted, and so hardened against the feelings which nature inspires, it becomes you to guard your liberties and your lives—to begin *betimes* to prepare for their protection against the acts to which such persons may finally lead. And, let not any *party* amongst you suppose, that these men, if they could stir up an enemy against you, would make any *exceptions in favor of that party*. Until they saw half a million of the allies in France, they were applauding the Royalists, and urging them to cut the throats of their republican countrymen. But, *now*, they make no *distinction*. It is *now France* that is to be punished; it is, *now*, not Napoleon, not the Jacobins; it is France that is to be "put back for a century." Only think, for a moment, of the means that must be used to accomplish such a purpose. Only think of the pillaging, the murders, the acts of devastation which are necessary even to afford a chance of effecting such an end. Only think of the rancour, the bloody mindedness, that must have engendered such an idea. Those men now applauds the Federalists, whom they call the '*sound* part of the people.' But, if they could urge any power to invade you, the Federalists would soon find, as the Royalists in France now do; that it is against the whole country, against the prosperity and happiness of the whole nation, that their hatred is directed. Now and then, when thrown off their guard by some particular cause of exasperation, they confound in their abuse, both parties under the name of 'the Americans;' and I have been not a little amused at reading in a Boston federal paper, serious but very plaintive, remonstrances upon this score, stating, 'that it is unjust in these our writers to confound the different descriptions of Americans thus: that they ought to discriminate: that they are right in venting their hatred against the democrats; but that they should recollect that the federalists are a very good and respectable sort of people, lovers of order and religion, and that, besides, they actually fight the battles of these writers in America.' Let these malignant men only be able to stir up the means of doing you mischief, and the authors of these humble wailings will soon see, that their hatred, like the bullet, is no respecter of parties or persons. Before the allies were in France, they told us; that all the 'sound part of the community' (keep this phrase in mind) were decidedly in favor of the king, and especially the 'good and respectable bourgoisie. But, now they announce to us, with delight, the *loss* of money and the *miseries* of food and drink, which, as they tell us, the allies are compelling the '*sound*' as well as unsound to pay. They tell us, with particular satisfaction, that the 'honest old marshal Blucher' is quartering his soldiers upon the people of Paris; that is upon the 'good and respectable bourgoisie,' who were so hearty and faithful in the time of the king. This is the treatment they approve of as to the royalists in France; this is the way, in which they turn round upon their friends there. And, would they not do the same towards their friends in America?

I will here intert a passage from the Times newspaper and one from the Courier, under the date of the 28th July, 1815, in order to give you a specimen of the views of our leading public prints. And again and again I beseech you to mark well their conduct: for I tell you, as indeed, you must know, that they are not singular in their way of thinking. We will first hear the Courier:

"We have been given to understand that the conditions which the allied sovereigns think it necessary to dictate to France in her twice captured capital, will be made known in a few days. One of the French papers on Monday announces that the treaty of Paris is to be maintained—that of course the territory of France remains untouched—that there are to be contributions imposed for the expences of the war, all participation in which it is understood, have been renounced by two of the powers (we trust we are not one)—that the allied troops will soon retire, except about 150,000 Russians who will evacuate the country by 25,000 at a time, in proportion as the French army becomes re-organized; that the Emperor of Austria has declared, that wishing to avoid all causes of jealousy or umbrage, he will not leave a single Austrian corps in France. The Journalist then concludes with compliments to the magnanimity of the Allied Powers. Magnanimity! call *it rather folly*; but we do not and cannot believe them to be capable of *throwing away in this manner the advantages they have gained*, and of sacrificing their duty to their subjects. Leave the French territory as it was! and thus leave her *the power to disturb again the repose of Europe!* endanger Belgium! for will any man say she can be secure whilst France keeps her northern fortresses?—The paragraph, therefore, in the Paris Journal, cannot be correct. The following arrangement, we hear, will be found to be nearer the truth—The immediate disbanding of the army of the Loire by the King—an Ordinance to that effect may be expected in a day or two.—Why not extend the Decree to the other armies of France? The raising another army comprised of men that have proved their fidelity to the King. The delivery *en depot* to the Allies of the three strongest fortresses till this new army is raised and ready to act.—Eight millions of francs as an indemnification to the Allies of their expences; (800 *millions would not indemnify them.*)—The *punishment* of the principal offenders to be left to the prudence of the King.—If such be the principal outlines of the new arrangements, we can only say, that they will be *any thing but satisfactory*. A new army *may* be work. His escape, his release, re-appearance must be constantly expected. Instead of an infamous criminal, he will be considered as an injured Prince unjustly kept from the embraces and salutations of a longing people; and when at last he breaks prison (which sooner or later he undoubtedly will do,) his return will be more triumphant, and his power more consolidated than ever. He is to be guarded by an English regiment. But the whole regiment is not always on guard—is it imagined that an English sentinel alone can neither be bribed nor eluded? In the English army, too, it may be asked whether there are none of those *weak & unreflecting men, who admire daring successful crime?* To speak *plainly*, is it not a *known fact*, that *many even of the English officers are personal admirers of Napoleon Bonaparte?* Most of these young gentleman (for it is of the younger sort that I speak) have no better reading than the *Morning Chronicle* or the *Edinburg Review*, or some other worthless production, in which the Monster is usually described as the first of Heroes, the great Captain of the age, &c.—It is no wonder that such studies should dazzle their imagination, and confound their moral sense; and we may be assured that *so long as Napoleon Bonaparte lives* this *very serious evil* will go on increasing."

Now, can you suppose, that a Monster, like this writer, who would commit a deliberate murder in revenge on a man for being an object of admiration, would not, if he could, gladly cut all your throats, men, women and children! The fears the wretch feels and describes are a proof of the falsehood of his accusation; for, if Napoleon's deeds were such as he asserts them to have been, what reason can there be to take away his life left so large a part of mankind should still feel an interest in his fate? He would have Napoleon murdered, not because he has done that which has made him an object of hatred and contempt; but because he has done that, which has made him an object of love and admiration. Having thus disposed of Napoleon, he comes to the French army, the whole of whom also, he seems to wish to see disposed of in the same bloody way.

"The first point," says he, "and without which all others would be nugatory, is that the army of the Loire, whatever may be the terms which the King might be disposed to accept of its admission, shall be disbanded; an intimation to that effect will, we have some reason to suppose, be published in a day or two. If the troops give up their arms, disperse and retire, as they will be required to do, their past rebellion, attrocious as it has been, will be overlooked; but should they obstinately persevere in their criminal conduct, we suppose that they themselves can hardly wish to be forgiven; a preponderating force will be sent against them. Indeed, that this army got together by treason, led by the traitor himself into the field, and there defeated, should think it possible that it can co-exist with any regular and legal government, is incredible. Our great doubt as to the *effectual execution* of this article, results from the character and habits of the men; they are chiefly *without homes*;

inured only to camps, garrisons, battles, and familiar with no other hopes than such as are incident to those courses of life, plunder, advancement, or what they term glory: so that it is *next to impossible that such men should ever learn to limit themselves to the sober expectations of* TRANQUIL LIFE."

So that, if these men attempt to prevent the absolute and entire conquest of their country, they are not to *expect* to avoid being hanged; and if they lay down their arms and are willing to disperse, they have '*no homes*' and it is impossible or next to impossible, that they should ever return to *tranquil life*. A t once *ruffian* and *hypocrite!* He knows well, that, if that army could be completely annihilated, France would have no chance of salvation. But let me beseech you to recollect what these men *formerly* said about the persons composing this same army. While Napoleon was leading this army to victory; while this army was following him over Europe, these writers *exulted their fate.* They were then poor unhappy youths, dragged from the fire sides of their fond and respectable parents, tied hand and foot, and thus carried to the army and compelled to fight. Oh! how these writers 'pitied' them and their parents! Aye, that they did! from the bottom of their souls! Vile hypocrites, and they now call the same persons *robbers.* They say that they are '*without homes,*' and recommend the massacre of them, it is impossible, that they should return to *tranquil life.*

And do your *Federalists* imagine, that *they* would be put in possession of power, if these men could fall up a conquering enemy against you upon their principles? If once they saw your country overrun, your government put to the route, they would that very moment talk of the whole of you in a lump. They would call every thing *folly, criminal weakness,* short of the utter ruin of your country. Nay, have you not already had a specimen of their moderation? Before the victories over Napoléon last year, they always talked of '*the sound part*' of you. They only wished to *defend* our rights, and to live upon good terms with you. They said that the '*sound* part of the people' were with them: and that the war party were a *French faction*, who hated England because she was the great 'Bulwark of Religion.' Do you remember how they changed their tone all in a moment, when they heard of the fall of Napoleon? Do you remember that they then said that *no peace* could be made with JAMES MADISON the no treaty ought to be signed, except *at the head quarters of the English army in the heart of the United States?* Do you remember how soon they dropped all distinctions in their invectives, and called for the *flogging* of '*the Americans?*' Do you remember that they insisted that no peace should be made with you until your political institutions had been subverted, until your civil and political state had been destroyed; until that '*mischievous example of successful* DEMOCRATICAL REBELLION' had been done away? Until this was effected they said that there could be no safety for the regular governments of the civilized world. Not a word did they then say about the sound part of the community; not a word about the *Federalists;* not a word about 'the *good people* in the Eastern States;' not a word about Mr. OTIS or the other Misters whom they used to praise. They looked upon the conquest of your country as sure; and they were preparing for calling aloud for the 'punishment' of you *all.* It was the 'mischievous example of the success of Democratic Rebellion' that they wished to destroy. And were not the Federalists Democratic Rebels as well as the rest? *All* your presidents, all your governors, were according to these men's views of the matter, 'Democratic Rebels.' What reason, then, could they have to suppose, that they were by these writers, intended to be spared any more than the rest of the people? In all their praises of 'the sound part of the people' they were actuated by the desire of obtaining the aid of the Federalists in rendering your ruin more certain and more complete.

Two months have not passed over our heads since these writers were applauding the sending of arms and ammunition to the royalists of La Vendee, whom they called brave, faithful, religious, and whom they urged on to exterminate the Jacobins, as they called them, who were opposed to the Bourbons. Now, because the Vendeans do not seem to relish the total conquest, the dismemberment, and the utter ruin of their country by foreign armies, they confound them with the army of Davoust; they lump them along with the other parties; and even accuse them of ingratitude? They are called ungrateful to England, because they do not appear inclined to aid in the despoiling *even the king of his territories*, even that king to fight for whom they received their arms and ammunition! But what is this more than they had before done with regard to your Federalists? When they saw notices of the Meeting of the Convention at Hartford they chuckled with delight. They cheered them on. They applauded the conduct of the promoters. But when the Convention broke up, with merely agreeing to an application to be made to the several states to join them in demanding a reform of the Federal Constitution, our writers turned round upon them with reproaches of all sorts:—'What!' said the Times newspaper, 'is THAT ALL? We expected a division of the Union to be declared at once; or at least, the impeachment of Madison and his associates. These conventionalists are men of no vigor. Why do they not like the brave Vendeans, take up arms and co operate with our naval and military commanders? This was what we expected. Or at the very least, we expected the neutrality of the New England States to be declared. As things now stand these States ought no longer to experience our forbearance, seeing the ingratitude with which our past forbearances has been repaid.'

Was there ever impudence like this heard of before? Is not this insulting the feelings of mankind? And what humiliation must it have been to Mr. Otis and others to have been objects of such men's praise! I do not impute to the Hartford Convention the base design of aiding in the subjugation of the country and in the subjugation of freedom amongst men; but if we take the then circumstances of America into view, it is impossible to deny that they intended so to embarrass the General Government as to compel it to do what would have been disgraceful at least to their country, in order to sink their rivals and raise themselves upon their ruins: and this was to say the least of it carrying party spirit to an unwarrantable length—There is no doubt in my mind, nor in that of any man of information, that I have ever conversed with on the subject, that it was the encouragement held out by the conduct of men in the Eastern States, which prolonged the war after the peace of Paris; and indeed, it was that encouragement which more than any thing else produced the war. I hope that these men will now take warning. That they, like the Vendeans will now see, that the praises bestowed on them by our writers are only upon the presumption, that they are ready to cut the throats of their countrymen and to aid in the subjugation of their country.

If we were asked why these writers of ours should be such implacable enemies to the freedom and happiness of mankind; why they should desire to stir up war, internal strife, and all manner of evil against every nation, where freedom is enjoyed, I might answer, that I am not bound to show the cause of their abominable wishes, having so clearly shewn that they have these wishes. But, the cause appears to be this:—they see, they feel, that the taxes in England, joined to other causes must, if the world be left in quiet for years, produce a great degree of decline in this country—These men have for many years been brawlers for war. They now tell us that the war has been crowned with glorious success: but they foresee that peace to us will be not what peace usually has been. They saw that the peace of Paris instead of crowding our ports with ships and goods and filling our streets with the bustle of trade, produced a calm, a stillness, as to trade, truly gloomy. They saw that our own people flocked to France for comfortable living. They saw enterprising tradesmen and manufactures flocking to America. They saw the houses in and near London untenanted. They every where heard of the decay of trade, and of ruined farmers. They saw that without a law to raise the price of corn, the taxes could not be paid by either landlord or tenant. They saw in short, that the war had created the cause of impossibility to live in peace, while France on one side, and America on the other held forth the temptations of liberty and abundance. And they saw, which observe was not the smallest object of their terror, that the landlords and tenants in almost every part of the country complained of the hardships of tythes and pointed out the example of France, where tythes had been abolished. They know, that we have about forty five millions of pounds, or 180 millions of dollars a YEAR, to pay in taxes forever, being the interest of the debt, instead of the nine millions of pounds, or 36 millions of dollars, which we had to pay on this account before the war. They see, that in consequence of the increase of industry produced in France by the revolution, and of our burdens produced by the war, the French are able to sell at much less than half the price that we must sell at or must leave the taxes unpaid:—They see all these things. They are seized with the panic, that the 'tight little Island' will become as desert as that on which Capt. LAKE put the poor fellow Jeffries, who was saved by the kindness of one of your countrymen; and in the rage, inspired by their forbodings, they would if they could, render every other country too miserable for man to live in. They do not recommend the reducing of the army to what it was before the war. They know that this would not answer their purpose. They might recommend the reduction of the navy; but, then you have them in the face. The Civil List is indispensable. They would recommend to wipe off the debt; but then, the whole system crumbles to atoms. Their last resource is, the hope, by their writings, to stir up the means of making other nations still more wretched.

The state of this country, as regards the means of enjoying happiness, may be pretty correctly estimated by this one fact; namely, that a notice has been given, in the House of Commons, that a measure will be proposed, early in the next session, to lay a tax upon the property of all persons, who shall go to reside out of the king's dominions from which tax those residing in them shall be exempt. I do not believe it likely for such a law to pass; but, after what we have seen, I do not pronounce it to be impossible. At any rate the idea has been seriously enough entertained to produce its mention in Parliament. Reflect then, for a moment, on the means which must be used in order to assess such a tax: reflect on the immediate superintendance which it would give the government over the person of every man of property: reflect on the vassal like degradation to which it would reduce us: reflect on the passion, which such a state of restraint would engender; and then form to yourselves an idea of the desperation, which must have been the parent of such a proposition. The truth is, that the amount of taxes is so great, that all but the immense fortunes are sinking under the weight; and that too, with a rapidity that is quite astonishing. The necessities of the government *require* so *large* a part of every man's income and earnings, that numbers are seeing the means of escaping the demand. Taxes when excessive, must create paupers; because they go on pulling the whole of a people downwards: and of course, those who are just above the poor list are forced into it. It has lately been stated in Parliment, and that too by GEORGE ROSE, that the beggars, the common beggars in the metropolis alone have increased to thirty thousand! Equal to nealy half the whole population of Philadelphia, when I lived in it. This fact appears to have been dated by Geo Rose as introductory to a *measure for putting a stop to the evil.* But how? Would he send the beggars to the county? We are overstocked already. Observe trifling as is this village, scarcely a day passes without bringing one, and generally more beggars to my door. The vagrant act warrants us taking them before a justice and having them punished. But who will take the trouble, even if he wishes to do it? Thus are they left to wander about. They swarm over the country like the vermin upon their own bodies; and are produced by causes nearly similar. I have here stated two striking facts; my authority is the Parliament itself. I state them here in the face of the country, and I thus invite contradiction, if that be possible. Let me, in this place, observe however, that I do not look upon myself as bound to refrain from making use of the press of America, when I shall think, that I ought to state truths, which I dare not state here: but I never will send to that press any thing, which even a Federalist will not say, that I ought to be permitted to publish in any part of the world. I write with the strong desire of being read. I see several millions of readers on the other side of the Atlantic. I know many facts, many arguments occur to me, which I am anxious to convey to the whole world if possible; and if I am forbidden under enormous pains and penalties, to convey them through the press of this country, is there any reason why I should not convey them through the press of a country, where the prohibition does not exist & where any one is at liberty to contradict or to canvass all I may say? The *French and English writers, who used to have* their works published at the Hague, at Amsterdam, at Geneva or elsewhere abroad, were never regarded as guilty of foul play; but on the contrary, were by every lover of truth applauded for the zeal which urged them to resort to their method of overcoming the obstacles to its promulgation.

To return now to the cause of the malicious efforts of the writers, of whom I have so often spoken, and to draw your attention to which efforts is the principal object of this address, this cause appears to be the apprehensions which the present state of England excites, joined to a hatred of the very name of liberty and revolution, contracted by these illiberal men ever since they heard them associate with the name of Frenchman. This I am well convinced, is the real cause of their rancour against France and America, both of which, as they constantly show, they would gladly see annihilated. Whether there be OTHER PERSONS, who entertain the same apprehensions and wishes, I leave you to conjecture. But, I know that they do, because they discover the fact by their words. They have said, that America must be put back for a century. They have called the attention of the government to the growth of your navy. They have said, that if it be not strangled in its birth, it will be dangerous. They actually proposed to make you give up all your ships of war, to stipulate never to build another, and never more to cast a cannon ball.

You will laugh at this; but I beg you not to laugh at it; or, at least, to do something else besides laugh. In the whole extent of the world, it may happen that their principles may find the means to work up some power to assail you. Therefore, I say, be on your guard. Peace is what you ought to desire; but, it is peace accompanied with safety. To preserve peace you must always be well prepared for your *defence*, at least. The navy you will not neglect. Its increase is not dangerous to your freedom; or, not in the way or degree that a larger standing army would be considered to be dangerous. It is the necessity of adopting now in the hour of peace, an efficient system of internal defence—defence of your territory and homes, that I am anxious to impress upon your minds. A large body of soldiers by profession you cannot have without destroying your liberties. You must all be prepared to *march* from your immediate homes; and all be able to make a *skilful* use of your arms.

Mr. JOHN CARTWRIGHT, who is generally called *Major Cartwright*, from his having been a major in the Northamptonshire militia, who quitted the service, as a lieutenant of the navy in the year 1775 or 1776, because he would not fight against what he deemed the cause of freedom; who to the age of 75, has persevered for 40 years, and still perseveres, in unremitted endeavors to obtain a reform in Parliament; this venerable patriot, beloved *by all who know him* for his gentle and amiable manners, and honored for his talents and integrity even by those who are the enemies of his political principles, seeing the danger of invasion on the part of France, in the year 1803, and seeing the government in great consternation as to securing the means of defence, republished a work which he had published some time before, entitled ENGLAND'S ÆGIS, a copy of which he sent to all the members of the royal family, to all the ministers and many other men of weight in the country. To this work, a copy of which is sent to Mr. *Mathew Carey*, of Philadelphia, I beg leave to call your attention. In some of its details it cannot be adopted by you, on account of the difference in the division of the territory and of the civil authorities of the two countries. But its objects being to put the country in a situation to be able, at all times, to defend itself against any enemy, however numerous and valiant, without a standing army, and without regular soldiers; its basis being the duty of arms bearing inseparably from the right of representation in the legislature, it appears to me, that all its principles and all its out-lines are exactly suited to your case.

In the hope that what I have said may awaken amongst you some portion of that serious reflection which the subject demands, and in the stronger hope, that you will derive great and useful information from the work of Mr. Cartwright, I remain your friend,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the *peace* between America and the Algerine Dey has been announced as *a report*. Perhaps your Commodore had authority to make peace.—Certainly, with such a power, cannon balls are the best negotiators. Whether the pirates will abide by the treaty or not, if it *has been made*, your government has done itself great honor in the affair.

This event will not, however, give satisfaction *all over the world*. Algiers was a sort of *cur* to be *set on* as occasion may require. However, you have broken his jaws, and made him retire to his den for the present. This is truly a noble use to make of naval power! It cannot fail to enhance your fame, to give pleasure to your friends, and to add to the mortification and vindictiveness of your enemies:—I do not believe the news. But, if true, there is another thing which Mr. Madison has accomplished previous to his being "deposed."

The English Premier, Lord Castlereagh, alias Stewart, alias M'Greggor, is the grandson of a Scotch adventurer of the last mentioned name, who was gardener and afterwards overseer in the Stewart family; his stewardship resulted in the acquirement of the family estates of his patron, whose name they also have taken, whilst the ancient family are miserable dependants on the court. ED. M. G.

From the N. York Columbian.

The presence of "lord Castlereagh" in France, who "will certainly not sin on the side of mercy," is confessed to be a source of "consolation" to the English Shylocks who speculate in the tears, blood, and devastation of nations—As lord Castlereagh owes *all* his promotion in England to his treachery, venality and cruelty in Ireland;—a glance at his early merits is unavoidable: He professed, like William Pitt, to be animated by "the glorious spirit of whigism," and was elected to parliament. He was soon bought by the ministerial party, and (like William Pitt again) began to persecute the friends of reform with whom he had voted and associated a few days before.—The government drove the Irish people into revolt,—to provide a pretext for seizing their liberties, under the name of a parliamentary union—Lord Castlereagh, after selling himself, was active in buying others; and the Irish parliament usurped the power to dissolve itself—it has sunk, not into '*oblivion*,—but into deathless infamy. The hundredds whom Castlereagh and his wicked father, (the earl of Londonderry) caused to be dispatched without trial, proved indeed, that in *Ulster* he "did not sin on the side of mercy." But martial law had superseded the civil, & that was a ready plea for butchery. Nothing, we are informed, could exceed the callous indifference of lord Castlereagh—it was common, says our informant, for this *Stewart* family, to debate as about the choice of amusements, whether they should go a hunting, of a forenoon, or see the executions; and, one of the Castlereagh's tutors narrowly escaped the fate of Nero's, for a similar offence, —being virtuous in a corrupt age. Thus was trained on the obscure theatre of a devoted province, the present agent of the British cabinet,—who buys ministers, manages kings, and puts an extinguisher on nations. He was scarcely "fleshed in smaller sports" till like a blood-hound, he grew ravenous in carnage, and the gore of thousands was necessary to feed his appetite. He "certainly will not sin on the side of mercy."

From London Papers.

Lord Castlereagh is expected in town from Paris in the course of this week.

Lord C. inquiring of Fouche, whether it was the intention of the French Government to proceed against any of the remaining traitors? Fouche laconically replied, "*Ney.*"

The wife of the unfortunate Labedoyere, died a few days after her husband's execution.

Letters from Egypt mention that the plague is making terrible ravages in Cairo and its vicinity—the deaths are from 4 to 500 every day.

Letters of the 2d instant from Paris, very positively assert that the ratification of the treaty of peace has been received from England; and that according to the tenor of the instrument, 150,000 of the allied troops are to continue in possession of the French fortresses until the contributions of 800 millions of francs (20 millions sterling,) is fully discharged.

Carnot, during the cruel desolation of his country, lives in retirement at his estate. There are some objects too reverend to be abused or destroyed, even in the wrath and fury of barbarian spoliation and murder.

The British government had ordered 30 regiments to be sent immediately to India, which are to be made 1000 strong

each, by volunteering, which is to be permitted from those regiments which are not ordered.

On the 21st of August, about 60 gentlemen dined at the Vine Tavern, Liverpool, to celebrate the return of Mr. Brougham to parliament. Among the toasts, the following was given:—

"The United States of America—May our friendship be as lasting as our interests are inseperable."

On preposing the health of the mayor Mr. Shepherd, a member of parliament, made an enlivening speech, which was received with unbounded applause; in the course of which Mr. S. observed,

"Had his voice been listened to, we should have been saved the disasters of an American war; we should have been saved the discomfiture which our troops experienced in the north and the south of the United States, on Lake Champlain and at New Orleans; nor would it have been a point of discussion whether the Americans would without odds, encounter us at sea."

BOURBONS AND BIGOTRY RETURNING TOGETHER.

London, Aug. 27.

In the south of France a most horrid persecution has been raised against the *Protestants*. Thousands have been slaughtered by the Catholics, who cloak themselves under the authority of the Duke D'Angouleme, who is well known to be one of the greatest bigots of the age.

August 31.

Bullion is a shilling an ounce lower—foreign gold in bullion now £4 10s. and new doubloons, £4 5s.

September 1.

Mr. Bagot, it is expected, will proceed in a very short time on his mission to the United States. The Nigar frigate it is said is to prepared for his reception; and the delay that has arisen in his departure, has unavoidably taken place in consequence of its being necessary to pay off the Lacedemonian frigate in common with all other ships previous to the reduction of the fleet; in which he was to have taken his departure. Captain Jackson, of the Lacedemonian, it is added, will have the command of the Nigar on this occasion.

London, Sep. 5.

We received at a late hour this morning the Paris papers of Saturday. The official gazette contains an important proclamation from the king relative to the dreadful atrocities committed in the south of France. It will be recollected that the Paris papers were either totally silent respecting them, or represented them as of little importance. But here we have official confirmation of the violence and extent of them. The king orders the laws to be strictly executed and no weaknsss or indulgence to be shewn to the guilty. The south continues to be in a most agitated state.

We learn by a gentleman from Canada, that 7000 troops were expected from England, to garrison the different fortifications on the lakes, &c. and that the British were fortifying the Isle au Noix, on Lake Champlain.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We understand that Sir. J. Yeo proceeds in the Inconstant to command, with a broad pendant on the coast of Africa. Sir R. Hall, lately returned from Canada, proceeds again immediately to that country, to supersede commodore Owen in the command on the waters of Canada, where government intends keeping up a respectable establishment in future.

A large tract of cleared land in the province [state] of New-York, to the amount of 17,000 acres, has lately been purchased in London, at 4s. per acre!

English paper.

Brussels, Aug. 30.

The Prussians have occupied the citadel of Sedan, the governor had hoisted the white flag, and has given up the fortress to the allies by the express order of the king of France. This is the first example of the kind, and this circumstance gives rise to various conjectures.

JOHNSTON, (N. Y.) Oct. 11, 1815.

On Friday last agreeable to sentence, *Barent Becker*, who was convicted for the murder of his wife, was taken from prison to the place of execution, where he immediately ascended the gallows—and, after confessing his guilt, and the usual ceremonies being performed, at 2 o' clock the platform dropped and he was launched to eternity. His conduct throughout, was marked with a fortitude and resignation which astonished all present. It is supposed that from 8 to 10,000 persons were present at this awful scene.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

It is hardly possible (says Mr. Niles,) to imagine with any degree of certainty, the value annually created by the recently applied industry of the people to *manufactures*, aided by the various labor-saving machinery, adapted to large institutions or *household* establishments. We are friendly to the former to a given extent, but it is on the latter that we chiefly rely to accomplish a sublime independence of the new world. The one is liable to objections as to health, morals and intelligence [the soul of liberty] and may also be productive of a state of dependence, that the other is free from; and by means of the time of women and children, unprofitably lost six years since, now gives a value to the general stock of wealth of not less than thirty or forty millions of dollars a year. *This is a clear gains to the country*—not to speak of the multitude of large manufactories of cotton and wool spread over the United States.

Nashville, October 31.

The punic faith of the restless Creek Indians again compels the relinquishment of ease and comfort for the hardships and privations of the tented field. The annext executive order will be read with mixed emotions of indignation and regret by every Tennesseean. Indignation at the treachery of the foe, and regret that his perfidy requires chastisement at their hands. There appears to be a perverseness in that tribe that must sooner or later terminate in the total extinguishment of it, and as the recent clemency of our troops seems to have been misunderstood, it is probable such measures will be taken as will remove all causes for future drafts of the militia for the purpose of preserving peace on that frontier.

Executive Office, Nashville, October 29, 1815.

SIR—By a letter received from Maj. Gen. Gaines, dated, Head Quarters, Eastern Section, 14th October, 1815, I am directed to cause one thousand of the militia of the state of Tennessee to be raised, organized and held in readiness to rendezvous at South West Point, when ordered.

You will cause the commanders of the first and second divisions of the militia of this state each to furnish five hundred men, to be armed with good rifles and otherwise completely equipped, to serve a six months tour of duty; although it is stated by general Gaines, that he feels fully persuaded the objects of the campaign will be accomplished in a much shorter period.

You will order that those troops be organized into companies—the componant parts of which will be one captain, one 1st and one 2nd lieutenants, one ensign, one drummer, one fifer, six sergeants, five corporals, and ninty privates. The whole to comprise one regiment.

You will detail the field officers of this regiment by taking the commandant and first major from the second division, and the lieut. colonel and second major from the first division—due regard must also be paid to the militia law in calling the captains and subaltern officers into service, in order that the eldest who have not performed duty shall be selected.

It must be distinctly understood that each captain will without delay return a complete muster roll, noting the number of arms & accoutrements—to the end that muskets may be provided for all delinquents; those returns must be forwarded to each Major General of a division, with the least possible delay, and by them transmitted in like maner to the adjutant General's office, at this place.

I have it in command to state, this regiment is to form a component part of the army destined to check the hastilities of the Creek Indians, in opposing the establishment of the boundary line called for in the late treaty.

JOSEPH M'MINN.

Col, A. HYNES.

From the Georgia Argus, Oct. 11.

At a council held at *Tookanbatchie* on the 1st ult. the chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation, in entire disregard to the most solemn obligations, refused to abide by the terms of the treaty heretofore recognized by them, and duly ratified in February last.

In consequence of this information, Maj. Gen. Gaines of the United States' Army, has called upon the Executive of this state for *two thousand* militia to be held in readiness to assemble at Fort Hawkins, on the shortest notice, for the purpose of enabling him, with the United States' troops, to check any hostile movements against the Commissioners engaged in running the boundary line, or against our frontiers.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I wish to sell my Farm below Saint Charles, in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground, full barn, stacks and cribs: also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser. If payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

Wm. Thompson.

October 21. 3t-73

The probable receipts of the treasury of Washington county for the year 1815, will be as follows, to wit.

By balance of taxes in the sheriffs hands not collected for the year 1814, at the time of settlement $109 42½, for which the court gave further time for collection, of which these may be collected say	$50 00
By fines on delinquents for not working on public roads say	35 00
By balance on a subscription for building a temporary jail say	25 00
By the county taxes for 1815 amounting to the sum of 415 dolls. 22½ cents, from which deduct say 65 dollars 22½ cents for delinquencies and commission, leaves	350 00
Total Amount	$460 00

The expenditures of the county for the present year not accounted for and of the year 1814, are and will be as follows, to wit.

To William Sloan for services as Judge of the court of common pleas, as certificate issued August 12th 1814	69 00
To Benjamin Elliott for house rent firewood &c. for the court of common pleas at Nov. term 1814	10 00
To Martin Ruggles for services as Judge of the court of common pleas at Nov. term 1814.	15 00
To Benjamin Elliott for house rent, firewood, &c. for the superior court Feb. term 1815	30 00
To Martin Ruggles for the rent of the Mine a Breton academy for the April term of circuit court and June session of the county court	24 00
To J. V. Garnier for fees in the case U. S. against Samuel Goforth	28 00½
To John M'Kean for carrying Pollbook from the Richwood township to Potosi and returning 36 miles	1 80
To Martin Ruggles for carrying poll book from the township of Bellevue to Potosi and returning 26 miles	1 30
To John Andrews for carrying poll book from Concord township to Potosi and returning 32 miles	1 60
To Robert M. Stevenson assessor of Bellevue township	27 00
To Joseph Boring for attendance on the circuit court and Jury at April term 1815	8 00
To Martin Ruggles for the rent of Mine a Breton Academy for July circuit court and September session of county court	28 00
To John M'Kean assessor of the Richwood township	10 00
To John Andrews assessor of Concord township	6 00
To Joseph Boring assessor of Mine a Breton township	36 00
To Daniel Dunklin sheriff for services attending county courts	8 00
To John Brickey for services to the county court as clerk for the year 1815	43 00
To an appropriation to procure weights and measures	25 00
To the rent of the Mine a Breton academy for a call session of the county court and the October term of the circuit court say	28 00
	$353 79½

Which will leaves $106 20½ cents in the treasury

I John Brickey clerk of the county court do hereby certify the above statements of expenditures correct, unless the last item for which the county court have made no order, and of the receipts into the county treasury, only as supposed no settlements having taken place.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (L. S.) seal of office this 13th day of November, 1815.

John Brickey, Clk.

For Sale,

By the Subscriber, Cucumbers in vinegar and pepper, retail and by the barrel, Also Bread every day fresh, opposite Capt. Paul's new stone House.

John Wallace.

St. Louis, Nov. 23d. (3t 73

Strayed or Stolen.

From the Subscriber, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis County, a dun or cream colored horse, with a black mane and tail, he has no brand recollected but has a scar on his off thigh low before and is a natural trotter and is about 14 hands high. He was raised in the county of New Madrid where he may stray. Any person giving information to the Printer hereof, so that he may be had, or delivering said horse to the subscriber will receive five dollars reward.

John M'Donald.

St. Louis County, Nov. 23d. (3t 73

Notice.

All persons in the territories of Missouri and Illinois, having United States property of any description in their possession, will have it delivered at this post without delay.

J. M'GUNNEGLE,
Brig. Q. M.

Belle Fontaine, Nov. 10th. (3t 73

Notice.

I wish to sell a lot in St. Louis, on Main Street, which separates the same from the lot of Andre Laidreyille; bounded north by the lot of J. P. Cabanne, south and west by the undersigned. Said lot contains sixty feet on said Main Street and 150 feet in the rear, on which there is a small stone house.

Alexander Papin.

St. Louis, Nov. 20th, 1815. (3

POSTSCRIPT.

The U. States sloop of war Peacock, has arrived at New York from a cruise of 9 months and six days: she is from the Indian ocean where she made great havoc among the British india trade——The news of the taking of fort Jackson by the Creek Indians is thought to be premature, as the Tennessee papers are silent on the subject.

We understand that the schooner *Mink*, Capt Hammond, on her passage from Detroit to *Buffalo*, sometime since, was hailed by H. B. M. sch. *Nancy*, and two musket shots fired at her, one of which passed very near, or through her sails. When Cap. Hammond went on board the British schooner, the commander it appears had no excuse for the outrage, than to enquire "what news at Detroit." We learn Com. Sinclair has made a representation of the affair to the proper department.

Late from the Mediteranean.

Capt. Stocker, of the brig General Stricker, arrived at Baltimore in 45 days from Leghorn, informs that two days before he sailed a Dutch frigate arrived at Leghorn from Port Mahan, and reported that Commodore Bainbridge had arrived at Carthagena; and that Commodore Decatur was at Tripoli, or had sailed for Tripoli from Algiers.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Philidelphia, Oct. 27.

By the ship Young Wasp, captain Hawley, the editor received last evening French papers and letters from Bourdeaux of the 14th September, of which the following are extracts.—

"*Bourdeaux, 12 Sept.*

"Here are the articles of the treaty said to be concluded between Louis XVIII and the allies, as they are called, which, letters from Paris say are not to be published until the opening of the legislature,

"1. The integrity of France confirmed according to the treaty of Paris.

"2. The fortified places, except Strasburg, Metz, Lille and Besancon, to be garrisoned by the allies.

"3. Contribution of six hundred millions, of which two hundred to the English, and the remainder to the other Allies.

"4. 50,000 Prussians, 15 000 English, 50,000 Austrians, 15,000 Russians; together 150,000 men, to remain in France until the contributions are paid—the remainder to march off on the first of October.

"It is said the sovereigns of the allies are to leave France on the 15th of this month.

"The people of France begin to think the allies intend to spend the winter here. It is natural enough to suppose that the Russians would prefer remaining in France to returning home in the approaching season. Unhappy wretched France, these are the effects of British gold, and the disunion which it has too successfully produced."

DIED—on wednesday last, of a short illness, Capt. Robert M'Clelland. Capt. M'Clelland was well known to those officers who followed Gen. Anthony Wayne through the devious war which gave tranquility to the settlers of the North Western Territory. His daring intrepidity in taking prisoners and as a guide, has been the theme of general admiration: and when the toils of war led him to other pursuits he was no less esteemed and admired as a correct trader. In short he was the noblest work of God, an honest man.

CRUELTY.

Raleigh Oct. 6.

The superior court of this county commenced its session on Monday last, judge Seawell presided. Indictments were preferred against four persons, viz. Samuel Bailey, John R. Cooke, John Davis, and Wm. Heflin, for killing a negro named Stephen the property of said Bailey; and true bills being found against them, the three first were severally put on trial. Heflin had made his escape. It appeared from evidence, that the negro had run away and was taken up in this city about the middle of the day on the 4th of July last by Cook and Heflin, that they tied him and started home with him to his master Bailey who lived about 20 miles from Raleigh; that they were joined by Davis on the road, that the negro received sundry whippings & other ill treatment on the way; that on their arrival at Bailey's, he asked Cooke what satisfaction he required for his trouble of taking up the negro, he replied "that he wished only to give the negro a whipping" to this Bailey readily consented, the negro was accordingly stretched upon a log and whipped by both Cooke and Heflin, in the presence of the others; that after they had given him 20 or 30 lashes, Bailey, the owner, was about to whip him; but before he could do so, the negro expired. Cooke was first tried. His trial occupied the whole of Wednesday. The jury, after a short consultation, found him guilty. Yesterday Bailey and Davis were tried. The testimony was addduced against Davis that had been brought against Cooke; but none of it proved that Davis had actually beaten the slave himself, but that he had been present, and on one occasion promoted the whipping of him, in order to get him to say where a runaway slave of his was.

The attorney-general acknowledged that the testimony against Bailey had been slight.

The jury, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict of *not guilty*, in both cases.

Sentence will probable be pronounced on Cooke this morning.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. W. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach dysentaries choleramorbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Nature's grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterics, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillfull or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marches, lakes stagnated pools rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and various other extoled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible worm destroying lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness avidity disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly great thirst the urine frothy and sometime of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweet, palsy, epileptic fits &c. &c.

Though nomberless medicine are extolled of expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti-Billious pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulences indigestions costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment—for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty infinately superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 56 cents per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth ache Drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Tissot's celebrates Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor,

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT—*St. Louis.*

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family medicines which are now prepared by, Dr. T W Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particulary efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—in testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes, No 12 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street——John D Nelson, No 95 Race street——Adam Vance, No 76 Christian street——William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough, No 81 Noble street——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Sutt, No 955 Callowhill street——H L Brodasky No 82 south Sixth street——John Shreeves Jr No 63 Coate street——James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street——Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street——Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth——Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge——James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J——Wm Hollinshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J——Enoch Eldridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J——Isaac Wiggins Chester county——John Smith, No 168 north second street——Christopher Dresher, Upper Dublin township Pa——Michael Kraft, Morisville Pa——Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county——George Ingels, United States arsenal——Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosler Nantucket. June 5. 1y,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber desiring to erect a saw and grist mill at the place called Indian ford, at the foot of the bluff in Madison county, Goshen settlement, at a distance of about three miles from the Mississippi and four miles from the mouth of the Missouri, those who will be willing to contract with him for the said undertaking, may find him at his house in Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois territory, or at his mill seat, situate at about one mile and a half above Venorsdale's ferry opposite St. Louis. The said subscriber offers also to lease between ten of twelve thousand acres of the first rate land in the aforesaid territory, the greatest part of which is on the banks of the Mississippi above St. Louis, he will lease it out in as small parcels as the lessées may desire it, and he will give them moreover the enjoyment of it for the term of three years gratis.

N JARROT.

Cahokia Nov. 1st, 1815.

Avis au Publique.

Le soussigné désirant faire faire un moulin à scie et à farine, à la place nommée Indian ford, au pied des côtes, dans le comte de Madisson, district de Goshen, à environ trois milles du Mississippi, et a quatre milles de l'embouchure du Missouri; ceux qui désireront contracter avec lui pour cet effect, le trouveront à sa maison de Cahokia, comte St Clair, Territoire Illinois, ou à la place de son moulin qui est à environ un mille et demi plus haut qui la traverse de Venorsdale en face de St Louis. De plus il offre à amodier entre dix à douze mille acres de terre de la premiere qualité du territoire susdit, dont la plus grande partie se trouve le long du Mississippi, au dessus de St-Louis. Il amodiera en aussi petite quantite que les personnes jugeront à propos, et donnera la jouissance de la dite terre pendant le cours de troir année gratis.

Nov 11. N. JARROT.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t-67

A PIANOFORTE

FOR SALE.

A well toned Piano of modern construction for sale.——Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 11th, 1815.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 28th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

WANTED.

A new or second hand THERMOMETER, apply to the Editor.

St. Louis, Nov. 8. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red cedar framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Gravereur adjoining Lewis' mill tracts, about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me will please to make immediate payment.

George Tompkins.

Nov. 1st.

WANTED.

A person who will clear and fence a piece of land near St. Louis, for which liberal wages will be given, in either land or money.

Apply to the printer.

November 11. 3t-91

STRAYED,

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, 2 yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to lie in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be delirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 21

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a valuable tract of Land for sale, situate on the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Charette, containing four hundred arpens, well timbered with a handsome orchard of full bearing apple trees. An unquestionable title will be made to the purchaser by

Abraham Darst.

Femme Osage, St. Charles county, October 26th, 1815.

Notice.

I request such persons as have owed me for two years and upwards, to pay the demands against them to Charles Lucas Esqr of St. Louis, with whom I have deposited their obligations for collection, and who will do the business of my office, and is authorised to lease my farm 3 miles above the town of St. Louis.

R. Easton.

October 21st, 1815.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 8. 6tf

Last Notice.

All those indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis, Oct. 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLUNG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis. September 1815. tf

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber a pale *Negro Man* aged 35 years, named *Harry*, five feet eight inches high, thin visage, few teeth, slow, lazy, fond of little work, his favorite trade is blacking shoes: he has worked at the Brickyard in St. Louis 18 months. It is thought that he has descended the Mississippi either for New Orleans, or some other town on the river.

The above reward will be given and reasonable charges paid for delivering or securing the said negro so that I may get him again.

Charles Fremon Delauriere

St Louis, October 25, 1815.

The editors of the Louisville Courier, and Nashville Clarion, are requested to insert the above, and the favor will be reciprocated.

Intending to remove to St. Louis, I offer

FOR SALE

My House, Garden and Field, about one quarter of a mile from Potosi, (Mine a Burton) on the road leading to Bellevue. The House is specious, and calculated for a Store and Tavern, having several useful outhouses.

For terms apply at the premises.

J. Bouju.

Mine a Burton, Nov 17th, 1815. 2t

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Barber, Dent, & M'Clelland,

Will do business on commission at New Orleans: reference for St. Louis, Mr. John Cromwell.

May 1st. 6m

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St Louis, May 18th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

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MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 2, 1815. [No. 374.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

The following are selected from 'Pliny's Letters.' The consul's letter is esteemed as almost the only genuine monument of ecclesiastical antiquity relating to the times immediately succeeding the apostles, it being written not above forty years at most after the death of St. Paul. It was preserved by the Christians themselves, as a clear and unsuspicious evidence of the purity of their doctrines; and is frequently appealed to by the early writers of the church against the calumnies of their adversaries.

M. G. Editor.

LETTER OF PLINY THE CONSUL, TO THE EMPEROR TRAJAN.

It is a rule, sir, which I invariably observe, to refer myself to you in all my doubts; for, who is more capable of removing my scruples, or informing my ignorance? Having never been present at any trials concerning those persons who are accused, I am unacquainted, not only with the nature of their crimes, or the measure of their punishment, but how far it is proper to enter into an examination concerning them. Whether, therefore, any difference usually made with regard to the ages of the guilty, or whether no distinction is to be observed between the young and the robust, whether repentance entitles them to a pardon; or if a man has been once a Christian it avails nothing to desist from the error; whether the very profession of Christianity, unattended with any criminal actions, only the crimes themselves inherent in the profession are punishable: in all these points I am greatly doubtful. In the mean while, the method I have observed towards those who have been brought before me as Christians, is this: I interrogated them whether they were Christians: if they confessed, I repeated the question twice, adding threats at the same time; and if they still persevered, I ordered them to be immediately punished. For, I was persuaded, whatever the nature of their opinions might be, a contumacious and inflexible obstinacy certainly deserved correction. There were others also brought before me possessed with the same infatuation; but being citizens of Rome,* I directed that they should be conveyed thither. But this crime spreading (as is usually the case) while it was actually under prosecution, several instances of the same nature occurred. An information was presented to me without any name subscribed, containing a charge against several persons; these, upon examination, denied they were, or ever had been, Christians. They repeated after me an invocation to the gods, and offered religious rites with wine and frankincense before your statue, (which for that purpose I had ordered to be brought, together with those of the gods,) and even reviled the name of Christ; whereas there is no forcing, it is said, those who are really Christians, into any of these compliances. I thought it proper, therefore, to discharge them. Some among those who were accused by a witness in person, at first confessed themselves Christians, but immediately after denied it; the rest owned, indeed, they had been of that number formerly, but had now (some above three, others more, and a few above 20 years ago) renounced that error. They all worshiped your statue & the images of the gods, uttering imprecations at the same time against the name of Christ. They affirmed the whole of their guilt, or their error, was, that they met on a certain stated day before it was light, and addressed themselves in a form of prayer to Christ, or to some god, binding themselves by a solemn oath, not for the purposes of any wicked design, but never to commit any fraud, theft, or adultery; never to falsify their word, nor deny a trust when they should be called upon, to deliver it up; after which, it was their custom to separate, and then reassemble to eat in common a harmless meal. From this custom, however, they desisted after the publication of my edict, by which, according to your commands, I forbade the meeting of any assemblies. In consequence of this their declaration, I judged it the more necessary to endeavor to extort the real truth, by putting two female slaves to the torture, who were said to officiate* in their religious functions; but all I could discover was, that these people were actuated by an absurd and excessive superstition. I deemed it expedient, therefore, to adjourn all farther proceedings, in order to consult you. For, it appears to be a matter highly deserving your consideration; more especially as great numbers must be involved in the danger of these prosecutions, which have already extended, and are still likely to extend, to persons of all ranks and ages, and even of both sexes. In fact, this contagious superstition is not confined to the cities only, but has spread its infection among the neighboring villages and country. Nevertheless, it still seems possible to restrain its progress. The temples, at least, which were once almost deserted, begin now to be frequented; and the sacred solemnities, after a long intermission, are revived; to which I must add, there is again also a general demand for the victims, which for some time past had met with but few purchasers. From the circumstances I have mentioned, it is easy to conjecture what numbers might be reclaimed, if a general pardon were granted to those who shall repent of their error.

* It was one of the privileges of a Roman citizen, secured by the Sempronian law, that he could not be capitally convicted but by the suffrage of the people; which seems to have been still so far in force, as to make it necessary to send the persons here mentioned to Rome.

* These women, it is supposed, exercised the same office as Phœbe mentioned by St. Paul, whom he styles deaconess of the church of Cenchrea. Their business was to tend the poor and sick, and other charitable offices; as also to assist at the ceremony of female baptism, for the more decent performance of that rite: as Vossius observes upon this passage.

TRAJAN TO PLINY.

The method you have pursued, my dear Pliny, in the proceedings against those Christians which were brought before you, is extremely proper; as it is not possible to lay down any fixed rule by which to act in all cases of this nature. But I would not have you *officiously* enter into any enquiries concerning them. If indeed they should be brought before you, and the crime should be proved, they must be punished; with this restriction, however, that where the party denies he is a Christian, and shall make it evident that he is not, by invoking our gods; let him (notwithstanding any former suspicion) be pardoned upon his repentance. Informations without the accuser's name subscribed, ought not to be received in prosecutions of any sort; as it is introducing a very dangerous precedent, and by no means agreeable to the equity of my government.

FROM AN IRISH PAPER.

American bravery.

We have to congratulate our happy countrymen, who cannot find *securities* for Mr. Grattan, nor repose under sir John Newport's *rocking* statue, that their *destined country*, their *asylum* has again triumphed over another nation of pirates. The gallant Decatur, commanding an American squadron in the Mediterranean, engaged a superior force of Algerines, on the coast of Spain, on the 20th of June; and after an action of two hours, the invincible republicans succeeded in completely defeating the minor or second rate sea robbers. The admiral was killed, and his ship, the Mezoura, of 40 guns, was sent to New York to sport the captured cresent, with the union jack of her fellow sufferer the Macedonian. Another large vessel, was driven ashore where the crew attempted to escape, but the Spanish peasants collected the fugitives, and restored them to the gallant conquerors. *Tipperary people!* arise from your police cradles, shake off the cords that bind you to your pallets, by the laws of Alfred, take your children to the *country of Franklin*, where there are no *Grattans* to demand securities for leave to breath, nor Newport's to put you to sleep with the bayonet, nor spectacles made by oppressors to look down your chimnies; nor eve-droppers employed to catch the conversation of your children.

Southern Staples and northern interests.

TOBACCO.—On the 25th inst. tobacco of the new corp, and not of the first quality, was selling in Petersburg at $22 1-2 per cwt.

COTTON has been sold in Georgia, on the plantation, at 27 a 28 cents per lb. and

SUGAR, from the successful cultivation of the cane, in Georgia; South Carolina, the Mississippi Territory and Louisiana, promises to rival or excel the cotton and tobacco plants in importance.

The Southern planters therefore infallibly becomes the richest men in the country; a superiority of which we ought not to envy them, because they fairly improve the bounties of nature. But connected or even contrasted with this subject, is one of infinite importance to the northern, eastern and middle states; which we cast at present only a glance, though well worthy a series of essays.

The present state of trade between the latter and England cannot possibly last. With the first embarrassment consequent on the first glut of foreign goods of all sorts, importers and consumers, one importuning the other, will find themselves in a new situation. Our national exports cannot equal such boundless imports. When Europe shall be at peace, the demands for American flour, &c. &c. will cease. In what way then are payments to be made for British goods? Let the future answer the questions. The consumption of these goods, we hope will decrease; and the utmost encouragement be afforded to domestic manufactures. Then will the new materials of the South be manufactured in the North, and thus open a reciprocal commerce at home, which will at once check the current that bears our wealth abroad, and establish a bond of interest here, between different parts of the Union, too solid to be dissolved by local and detestable prejudices—prejudices, which the dependence of eastern ship-owners, &c. on southern freights ought long ago have crushed.

Never had any nation brighter prospects than ours—*if wisdom and integrity* direct our national measures.

British Preparation.

Of the armaments of Britain in Canada, especially on the lakes, the Southern Patriot makes some comments in his usual sprightliness and cogency; urging the necessity of precaution on our side "England, says he, can contemplate us only with the disappointed malignity of a Shylock—and

"If she but once can catch us
on the hip,
She will feed fat the ancient
grudge she bears us."

Like Wars not with like.

We are not surprised to hear that lord Castlereagh received a kick from a horse in the Elysian Fields—at Paris: the horse being a generous animal, could not harbor ought but antipathy for creatures of a different cast.

When the news of general Washington's death reached Paris, Bonaparte ordered the national colors shrouded in black, and the officers of the army to wear crape for ten days—out of respect to the memory of our illustrious chief. This is more than our self-styled "Washingtonians" would do for Bonaparte. They would rather get up "Cossac festivals" to celebrate his death.

N. Y. American.

Arrival of the U. S. sloop of war Peacock.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, captain Wafrington, arrived at this port last evening from a cruize of nine months and 6 days, in the Straits of Sunda. Before hearing of the peace, she captured four Indiamen, two of which were sunk, one given up for the transportation of prisoners, and the other (a cruiser belonging to the East India Company) was relieved in consequence of having furnished the intelligence of peace. The Peacock touched at Bourbon and St. Helena for refreshments, and left the latter the 20th ult. She has on board a quantity of opium, and a few thousand dollars in rough gold, captured in the Union, a very rich country ship. In lat. 37 long. 18. 30. boarded ship Caledonia, Roberts from Philadelphia for Canton out 73 days, all well. Saw at St. Helena, the schooner Cintra, Phelps from New York for the Isle of France, for which place she sailed all well, on the 5th of September.

Our readers will recollect, says the Mercantile Advertiser that the Peacock sailed from this port on the 24th January last, in company with the Hornet and Tom Bowline. The Peacock was five months at sea during his cruise, and has lost only one man (Mr. Johnson of this port) during the whole time, and he fell from the foretop gallant yard.

Charleston Oct. 28.

Yesterday a detachment of 100 U. S. troops, under the command of Capt. Campbell, were landed from the ship Rising Sun, from Baltimore, and took up their line of march for the westward. We understand they are to join an expedition going against the Creek Indians. They were very fine looking men, and under excellent discipline.

The Emperor Alexander.

In a well written journal of events at Paris, kept by an American, and published in successive numbers in the Richmond Enquirer, after observing that "the powers of Europe seem one and all to have transferred their hatred from Bonaparte to the French nation," the author thinks that if Alexander were capable of acting a great part the stage was ready—he had but to expel the rest of the allies from France, in order to receive the blessings of all Frenchmen, if not the crown of the nation.

"He has a fairer prospect of universal empire than had Napoleon or any other man. Nothing could prevent his rivaling or surpassing the immortal achievements of his mighty namesake. But, I suspect, he is a poor creature; he will be satisfied with pilfering, dividing the spoil with others, and adding a few more human cattle to his Russians and Cossacks, and Poles, who, he says, in his late proclamation fixing the destiny of Poland, are united by the common name of SLAVES. He is certainly electioneering, but he has no further views than mere flattery and adulation. I observed him minutely, while riding through the Boulevards, reviewing about 40,000 Prussians. Instead of observing the troops, he kept his eye on the other side of the street on the multitude. He evidently courted acclamations, made advances, put on a most coaxing look, and frequently raised his hand to his hat. The people did not fully reciprocate his condescension. He was chagrined and disappointed; but, whatever shouts there were he took them to himself, although trotting along with him cheek by jowl, were Frederick and Francis, and a little way behind, Wellington and Blucher, Artois and Schwartzenburg."

A new kingdom of the Rhine is to be constituted, and to be composed of Lorraine, Alsace, Franche, Compte, and the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, which will still form the department of Mount Tonnerre, or the departments of the Upper or Lower Rhine, of La Mourthe, La Meuse, Les Vorger, Haute Saone, Doubs, Mount Jura and Mount Tonnere. The above provinces, or districts, contain about three millions of inhabitants. Modern Europe, which has already been new modelled, is again to undergo another transformation. Old and new kingdoms vanish

like a meteor before despotic power, and mushroom princes spring into existence in a night.

Del. Watchman.

Nassau, Oct. 4.

Extract of a letter from Cartha gena, dated the 6th and 16th ult.

"It is inconceivable the enthusiasm with which not only our government is inspired, but also the mass of the people.

"The foreigners have resolved to perish sooner than abandon the cause rest assured that we will defend ourselves to the last—there cannot be a greater proof of the good disposition adopted here than my not sending my amiable wife to your island, which it was in my power to have done!"

From Cobbett's Weekly Register.

TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Surrender of Napoleon.—Short-lived triumph of John Bull. John's injustice in grudging to pay taxes. His disinterestedness. The Pitt System.

My Lord—At last, then, you have Napoleon in your power. That is to say, you have a composition of bones, skin, flesh and blood, warmed and kept alive by the vital principle; but this is all; and, whether this vital principle be now to be speedily extinguished, or the whole body be to remain a few years longer above ground, you have not the power, and you never will have the power, either to efface the memory of his deeds, or to destroy, or even to lessen the effects of those deeds. A man is no more to be blamed for yielding to force, such as that which has come against Napoleon, than he is to be blamed for yielding to a thunder bolt or a hurricane. You are, by some of our journalists, recommended to surrender Napoleon to Louis. By others to imprison him for life. Do what you will, in this way; if you were to thumb screw him, flog him, and, at last cut him to mince meat, you could do away not one jot of his military renown; his battles, his victories, his conquests, his *mastership of all* the old families of the continent; are recorded in a way never to be forgotten; they form a portion of the knowledge of mankind; they occupy a seat in all men's minds; and, as to his *fall*, why we all fall at last; only the far greater number, when in the living mass of society, are left without even a name behind them. Amongst all the novelties of the present age this will certainly be the most amusing. The '*machinery*' as the treasury calls it, of such a law will be a curiosity in the fiscal science. In order to assess the tax, it must be ascertained that the party is gone out of the kingdom; and how is this to be done? How is the fact to be proved and recorded? Let me see. *John Bull, Esq.* lives at Bullock Hall in the county of Hants, for instance. Timothy Touchem, the taxman, goes to his house to ask if he be in the United Kingdom. "Yes," says the servant, but the servant tells a lie. How is Timothy to find that out? This will not do. There must, in the first place, be *furloughs* granted to those who want to retire abroad. They must receive these from the taxing people, or from the government. These furloughs must be *recorded in some office*, and must be produced to warrant the assessment of the tax. Without such furlough no captain of a vessel, no owner of a boat, must take any person aboard, under a heavy penalty in case of violation of the law. Squire Bull himself must be exposed to a heavy penalty if he attempt to go without a furlough. This furlough must be, to him outwards, what a *permit* is to brandy *inwards*, or about the country. When he comes here he must *report himself* as the military phrase is: must appear in person, and get a *certificate*, or *acquittance*, of some sort, to put a stop to the effects of the furlough. Then again, *merchants* may want to go abroad. They must produce *proofs* of their being merchants: another set of *oaths*. Next, Americans and others, who being foreigners, will have a right to go away when they please. They must *prove* that they are foreigners: more *oaths*. Then the *person* must be *accurately described* in the furlough: or, who is to know whether the bearer be *really* Squire Bull, or some other. Then there must be punishment for *forging* furloughs: more *hangings!* If such a law should be passed I suppose the furlough should be some what in the following form:

JOHN BULL, of Bullock-Hall, in the County of Hants, Esq. is hereby permitted to proceed to countries out of his Majesty's dominions, there to remain for ——calender months from the date hereof; and that all masters of vessels and others may be able to know the said John Bull, Esq. a description of him here follows, to wit: 5 feet 8 inches and half high: face round and full; eyes grey; eyebrows whitish; dark wig with short grey hair under it: nose hooked; mouth wide; lips thick; cheeks red; chin double; narrow shoulders; big belly; thick thighs

Another scheme, which I have heard talked of, is of a more *summary* sort, & nearly approaching to military discipline. It is this; that the taxing people in their several districts and divisions, should send notices to all the taxed people within their boundaries, to appear personally before them at stated times and hours once a month for instance, and in case of non-appearance, to make them pay the absentees tax for three or four months. This would be a sort of muster or calling of the roll, by an alphabetical list, which might indeed, easily be done by causing the parties to stand in ranks and files, placing the A's upon the right, and going on towards the Z's.

This scheme would indeed, save all the complex machinery of furloughs and certificates and penalties; but still it would be inconvenient, in many respects, especially in London, where the assembly would be so large. However, I dare say that this Mr. THORN-TON has thought of all these matters: and therefore, I will indulge no longer in speculation upon the subject, but wait patiently for his plan. Of one thing I am very sure, and that is, that if the people are permitted freely to go and live where they can avoid paying their share of the fifty millions a year, which the late wars have imposed upon us, they will avail themselves of such permission, unless they have profitable business which requires their presence here. France is the country to which they will go. It is not only the cheapest and the most pleasant as to climate but the people are the only people on the continent fit to live amongst.

I do not say that such a tax is likely to be imposed. It is too much to suppose, even in these days; but, what a state must we be in, when such a tax can be seriously thought of, and even spoken of in Parliament? It is very true, that the country will severely feel the effects of migration. The temptation to shake off the taxes is not all. There is the temptation to live better upon the same income. Who does not prefer riding in a carriage to walking on foot? And who can be justly blamed for such preference? Who does not like to better their lot in this world? And what right has any man to say to another, 'you shall remain here, and be compelled to buy your food and raiment of me?'

It is curious enough, that before the French Revolution we never heard any complaints of our rich people going to reside and spend their money in France. The TIMES Editor, who is a great advocate for plundering Paris of its statues and pictures, ascribes the universal desire to go to France to see these things and says, that when our people, and other foreigners, go thither the Parisians seduce them, and make them irreligious and disloyal—Therefore he would have the pictures and statues removed by all means. Now, I do not say, that nobody goes to Paris from this motive; but for one that goes from England to France to look at pictures and statues, ten thousand go to drink wine, and to eat capons and turkeys at a little expence. It was computed, that there were 40,000 families there, before the return of Napoleon. Many of them had taken houses and other premises for years, and a great part of them have remained. They were not in search of pictures and statues: but of a good living at a cheap rate.

Before the French Revolution, living was not much cheaper in France than in England. The reasons why it is, now are; first because France has been more productive by the driving out of the feudal lords and the priests, who laid their claws so unmercifully upon all the productions of the earth. And next, by the increase of our taxes, which are and must be, nearly five times as great as they were before that revolution. This is an evil; but the country has no right to complain. It has enjoyed all the glories of war; it has put up thanksgiving for his successes; in short it is proud of the war, and it would be excessively unjust to complain of the taxes, which as all the world knows, were the cause of these successes. When I hear a man grumble at the taxing people and their frequent and heavy calls upon him, and the next moment, praise the subsidising of the German armies to pour upon the French, I could freely spit in his face. There are some of the Squires who even grumble at having their wives eclipsed by those of the new and numerous *knights of the Bath*. They like the war, they shout at the victories, they grin and shew their teeth and hold their big round bellies with laughing at the proceedings of good 'Old Blucher;' and yet they would part with nothing to purchase all these fine things. A *monument*! Aye, they would have a monument as big as the tower of Babel; but the devil a penny would they pay towards the building of it.

When the *Times* and *Courier* are recommending the stripping of Paris of its works of art, and the pulling down of monuments of victory, they always observe in a very pointed manner, that we are quite disinterested in the matter; for that the French have gained no victories over US, that they have been able to take nothing from us. This is not true. The French did gain victories over us at this too, without any body to help them. They have to be sure, made conquests of no part of these islands; but they conquered HANOVER, and they took away the trophies which they found there and would have brought away the plate, had not the Duke of Cambridge, with laudable activity baffled this part of their design. Let these writers, therefore, say no more about disinterestedness as to this matter. Besides, are we not by the means of our Royal Family, related to Prussia, Brunswick, and the rest; and do these scurvy writers not think that we ought to feel for them? Lord Greenville once said, that Hanover ought to be as dear to us as Hampshire. And yet we are quite disinterested! We have undergone no humiliations, though Hanover was conquered even without a battle, and though Napoleon ruled it for many years.

The change of tone in our newspapers, and indeed, in the mass of the people, is well worthy of remark. Before the war began, Napoleon was the sole object of abuse; or at least, he and the army. Now all France is abused. He is now out of the question; and yet we hear of nothing but exhortations to cripple and dismember and ruin France. It is now the French people who we were told, were all, or at least, a great majority of them for the 'legitimate' king, as goes the cant of the day. It was solely against Napoleon that we made war; but now we are to put it out of the power of the French to do us harm for a century. Even the poor king does not escape the malice of these writers. They accuse him of seeming to think that the union of his people will make him stronger against the allies! Poor man! His situation is less enviable than when he was at Ghent, boasting of the numbers and valor of those allies.—Monsieur Chateaubriand himself will soon become an object of abuse here, unless he hastens to write an ode, or some of his trash, in praise of Old Blucher, 'the honest Old Marshal,' the harbinger of the Bourbons. The Royalists, if they have any feeling but that of fiendlike malice left, if their souls are not quite absorbed in malignity against the people who freed themselves from their grasp, must feel ashamed at being numbered amongst those who are now treading their country under foot. But as to dismemberment, as to pictures and statues as to every thing else that can be named, that Frenchmen is a fool, who does not prefer them to the ancient feudal and ecclesiastical tyranny.

The army is according to these writers, to be disbanded. Better cut their throats at once; for what is the use of disbanding that which can be, the next day called together? There is nothing short of actually killing one half of the people of France that will answer the purpose that these malignant men have in view: and that cannot be done. The Germans must go home again some time or another, and the fine country where they now are must and will prosper.—They cannot eat all the things in France. They will have, according to our newspaper accounts a pretty good cramming: but they cannot eat all up. They cannot eat the ground and the sunshine.—They will go back with reluctance, but go they must.

And my Lord, what is to be done then? What will the Pitt system then have accomplished? It will have put Napoleon in a state to be insulted by our writers and their like.—But he was not known when the Pitt system of war began, and not for years afterwards. It will have restored the Bourbons. It will indeed, have carried back some *men* of that name; but, it will have restored no part of the Bourbon government. It will not have put the feudal lords in possession of their courts and their power, nor will it have restored the Monks and Priests to their power and tythes. If in the year 1793, Pitt, in one of his flashy, sonorous speeches, had said: 'Let us go hastily into the war, for at the end of 22 years, by expending six hundred millions raised within the year, and by loading the nation with forty or fifty millions a year forever after, we shall certainly succeed in restoring the House of Bourbon:' If Pitt had, at that time said this, how the Honorable House would stared at him! And yet, even this has not yet been done. With half a million of foreign troops in France, the Bourbons are not restored. Not half of France yet acknowledged their sway, and when all France shall have acknowledged their sway, that sway will not in fact, be the sway of the Bourbons. The truth is, that we have, in the course of this long war, lost sight of its origin. We now rejoice at a result, which at the outset we should have deplored. We now feel happy to have lost all out our lives. We have been of late years, so terrified, that we have thought nothing of our property. If Pitt had said, I must have a tenth of your incomes through the war and even after peace: I must have a Corn bill to enable the farmers to pay their taxes: I must load you and your children forever with four or five times the taxes you now pay: I must have, by way of incident, a war with America, which will create a fleet and manufactures in that country: I must see that republic with ten millions of people, and with a most gallant and no very small navy; and all this must be before I accomplish my restoration of the Bourbons: if Pitt had said this, would he have got many votes for the war? How gladly would we be just where we were in 1793, and see France what she then was! There are very few men, indeed who would not wish this. But the wish is in vain. The injuries we can, with all our subsidized armies, inflict upon the French people, will be of short duration; those which we have inflicted on ourselves will last for ages or will more speedily terminate after some great convulsion. The wasp can give great torment, for a while, to much larger and powerful animals than itself, but by the very act, it loses its power to sting forever after, and gives itself a wound which finally causes its own death.

Our news writers & their stupid pupils talk of nothing but the defeats and humiliations, which they would make the world believe the French nation have experienced and are now experiencing. But, let them show one single instance, in which the French have been defeated by any one nation or by any two nations; let them shew one nation, in all Europe, whose armies have not, upon one or more occasions, been defeated by the French; let them name one single sovereign upon the Continent who has not been compelled to bow to the French; let them shew one nation who has made so gallant a defence against its invaders; and then they may hope to persuade the world that France has been defeated and humbled. If four men each, nearly as strong as yourself, aided by half a dozen weaker men, were to attack you, and that too when you were badly armed and had one of your hands tied up, would you call it defeat, if they were to succeed in laying you under contribution? Would you think yourself humiliated? The whole world and especially the French people, know well the history of these events. They know, that all the armed men in Europe, have been employed in this invasion of France. They know that, according to your own statement, a million of disciplined soldiers have been sent against her, and that too, in the cause of her 'legitimate' king, as he is called, who it was asserted, had more than half of France with him. And is it, then for us to pretend, that France has been humbled? Do the Americans regard the burnings at Washington, the plundering at Alexandria, the

...at Frenchtown, at Hampton, and numerous other places, as humiliating to them?—No: nor does the world so regard them. For the moment an irresistible force triumphed; but, when pitted man to man or ship to ship, the Americans had no defeat to deplore, or to humble them in their own estimation or in that of the world. Our triumph over the French is like the triumph of our squadron over the American frigate. When a man has been writing and publishing upon the subject of religion, for instance; and when the only answer which his work receives, consists of a prosecution from the Attorney General ex-officio; a verdict of guilty by a Special Jury, and a sentence of fine and imprisonment by the judges; such a man is said to have been beaten: such a man is said to be defeated; his antagonists gain a triumph over him. But does such a man feel humbled? Do the world look upon him as humbled? Is he ashamed to look his friends in the face? The pensioned BURKE having written a book against the French revolution was answered by PAINE. That is to say, Paine answered him with a pen. The pensioned Burke did not attempt to return the blow in the same way, but pointed out his antagonists to the Attorney General, who prosecuted him, and the effects of which prosecution he avoided by flying from the country. In this way Paine was beaten; in this way Burke triumphed; but was Paine ...ed? Did the world look upon ... as having suffered him... in that ... base and corrupt court ...ded by a ... Judge and packed Jury, ... SIDNEY. They answered ... ings: they replied for Fi... ...hopping of Sidney's head ... Sidney hunted in the eyes ...

And, ... these writers promise ... these might doings?. What ... they tell us we are to ... seem? We are to ...ecure ..., that to say, we are not ..., I suppose: for, they ... that these vic... demands upon the ...erty or labor. And, ...ll the mighty advantage ... against being ... to enjoyment to re... this security? ... to be record the ... achievement. It ought to ... number of paupers ... war, and the increase ... of crimes, during the ... At the very moment I am ... the Times news ... the following ... of the extent of ... and may be form... extract of a private ... John's Newfoundland ... —"The arrivals ... exceed any thing in the ... books: exclusive of ... have made no returns, ... and 370 women to ... but the numbers ... are ... the captains having ... so many they were ... them. The wretched ... soft dreadfully treated ... one man declared to ... see nights below ... decks, ... of the voyage, nor could he get ... Strange complaints have been ... by a set of wretches who came yesterday, of the very nearly starving ... they were in, indeed government ... put a stop to such ... disgraceful a contagion will be bred in our streets, and what will become ... in winter, God only knows." This is a matter of much greater consequence than are the pictures & statues of Paris: such poor creatures think little about the great intended monument.—They, as well as those who go to other of our American ports ... at last find their way to the United States: they augment the population, the produce, and the power of that country. It is a fact worthy of remark that we have never heard of any such emigrations from France. Her emigrants have consisted of feudal lords and priests, the consumers, and not the creators, of the productions of the earth. The people do not emigrate from France any more than they do from America. England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany are the countries from which men go to clear the lands and to add to the power of the Republic. These facts are of far greater consequence, to the mind of a real statesman, than are the disputes even about the division of territory in Europe. When peace at last comes (and come it must,) it will soon be seen which are the countries that have gained by the war. Never will this kingdom be what it was in 1792. Since that time France has been changed into a country inviting to the rich of England, and America has risen into a great and powerful nation. A few years of peace will double the resources of the latter, and will greatly augment those of the former. The Edict of Nantes and the other cruelties of Louis XIV. sent the arts and population of France into Germany and England. The burdens, the crippling effects, which this war will leave behind it, bid fair to send the arts and the labor of England, Scotland and Ireland to fertilize and enrich France and America. It is in peace that we shall feel the effects of the war, as the patient feels the evils of a fever after it is passed. What a languor did the country feel from July 1814 to March 1815! People wondered that peace and the Bourbons had brought such a death like state of existence: and, if peace with America had taken place at the same time, this wonder would have been increased. The time, however, cannot now be far distant, when experience will supply the place of speculation.

I am, &c.

WM. COBBETT.

July 29.

From Cobbett's Weekly Register of July 15.

DEFEAT OF THE ALGERINE FLEET BY THE AMERICANS.

Our base newspaper writers are so much occupied with enforcing the necessity of cutting the throats of all the Jacobins in France, that they cannot spare a moment to think, far less to write, on the signal triumph of America, which her invincible fleets has just obtained over the European pirates. This great achievement of the real sons of liberty against one of the 'legitimate Monarchs,' does not, I dare say, go well down with our corruptionists; but that is a principal reason why I should not lose sight of it. While all the regular governments of Europe were acknowledging their *inferiority* by sending annual presents to the Dey of Algiers, the Americans fitted out a squadron to annihilate this *Royal* pirate. The Algerine fleet was discovered on the coast of Spain. It was attacked by the Yankee fleet without any hesitation. The American took the Admiral's ship, a frigate of the largest size; drove another on shore and destroyed her; the rest escaped only in consequence of a calm, which enabled them to use their oars. This is certainly a proper method of treating these royal nuisances. But we do not see that this *civilized* part of the world are disposed to consider them in that light. They have shewn no inclination to assist the Americans in driving them out. Perhaps they are too much occupied at present with *delivering France*, to think of *delivering Europe*. However, I am quite satisfied that the Americans are able to do the business without them. I should not wonder, after what I have seen; after the assistance we have given to restore the *'whore of Babylon,'* the Inquisition, and the lazy nuns & friars to their former power and ease; if a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between the Autocrat of Algiers, the Autocrats of Russia, Prussia, &c. &c. and that the Americans were to find themselves involved in a war against these powers, who may probably afford a powerful contingent to their *Royal Ally*. But even this will be of little consequence. After the American seamen gave such a lesson as they did to the boasted "sovereigns of the sea," there can be no apprehensions as to the result of any war which may occur with the whole maritime force of the world. There is an energy which liberty gives to its champions, that renders its cause invincible when opposed to tyranny: and the extirpation of the royal nest of African pirates, is an act which will be recorded in the page of history to the eternal honor of the American people, while, the long endurance of this haughty and barbarous race will forever reflect disgrace on the nations of Europe.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Order of the Day.

The army of his most Christian majesty having entered France—and the orders of his highness the duke of Angouleme, in executing those of the king, being to repulse force with force, and to make use of all the troops whether of the line or of the national guard, which can be united under his command:

The army of lieutenant general O'Donnel, count Labisval, having approached much nearer to Bayonne, under our command, than is prescribed by the military regulations—we declare by the present order, the town and citadel of Bayonne to be in a state of siege.

We inform at the same time, the inhabitants of Bayonne, that there is not any measure of precaution which we shall not adopt—and that when hostilities shall commence by the general commanding the Spanish army, we shall retort on the defensive.

We engage, meanwhile the civil authorities of the city of Bayonne, to continue the discharge of their functions, as in ordinary times, nor change any thing in this respect.

Done at Bayonne, 28th August, 1815.

The General Count
CHAUVIGNE DE BLOT.

Steam Boats on the St. Lawrence.—A Montreal paper of the 7th instant states, that a new steam boat was to be launched on that day. She is intended as a regular passage boat from Montreal to Quebec. Two others are already in operation and have been plying between those cities during most of the season.

Governor general of British America.—The Quebec Mercury, of the 1st instant, announces that sir George Murray was appointed governor general of British America, on the 28th of July; and that after his appointment, he went to Paris, on a visit to the duke of Wellington, with whom, it is added, he stands on the best terms.

It is stated by a late arrival that all the French agents in the United States are superseded by new appointments under the king.

In the Ceres are passengers, a consul-general for the United States, a consul for New-York, and a consul for Savannah.

Treasury Notes.

The following banks are said to have also acceded to the proposition to receive and circulate treasury notes.

The Bank of Hudson.
The Utica Bank.
The Orange County Bank.
The State Bank, Morristown.
The Bank of the Northern Liberties, (Philadelphia.)
The Farmers Bank of New Salem.
The Farmers and Mechanics Bank, (Cincinnati.)

We were in hopes before this, to have been able to have laid before our readers the Census of the Territory, (or population of each county,) but as yet we have procured but a part; from which we may safely calculate on exceeding the amount of population contemplated by the act of Congress for the creation of new States out of the Territories of the United States & the adoption of the same into the Federal Union: we have been politely favoured with the census from the following counties, (viz.)

Wayne,	6,200
Franklin,	7,970
Dearborne,	4,126
Jefferson,	4,093
Washington,	6,606
Harrison,	6,769
Gibson,	5,330
Knox,	6,800
Total,	48,584

From the following counties we have not had any statement, but annex what we suppose to be near the amount.

Switzerland	3,500
Clark,	7,000
Posey,	3,000
Perry,	3,000
Warrick,	3,000
Total,	19,500

Making an aggregate of sixty-eight thousand eighty-four.

Western Eagle.

KANAWHA SALT

FOR SALE,

A parcel of good KANAWHA SALT *at Mrs. Peteay's Store, below the Missouri Hotel, opposite Mr. Primm's Taylor's Shop.*

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [4t74.

A Journeyman Cabinet Maker

WANTED.

I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a good workman in Cabinet work, at my SHOP in the town of St. Charles,

Otis Peck.

Nov. 30. [3t74

THE BARGE EAGLE

Will start from Orleans to St. Louis about the 15th of February next. Merchants and others who may have freight at Orleans bound up may have it conveyed at 85 per cwt, in a staunch well found vessel belonging to Abraham Bird. senr. and commanded by Thompson or William Bird.

Decr. 1. [3t 74.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is hard run for cash to pay his debts, and will dispose of a number of *notes* and *accounts* on reasonable terms, *particularly to those interested, to whom a preference will be given.* If not *disposed* of before the 1st, day of January next, they will be then offered at public Auction.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [tf74.

TAKEN UP

By De-La Fayette Ramsey, in the county of St. Louis, and township of Joachim, one bright sorrel mare, supposed to be six years old, fifteen hands high, supposed to be branded with a P. on the left shoulder, with a star and a snip, a small white spot on the point of her left shoulder a small white spot on her right hind foot. Appraised to thirtyfive dollars before me a justice of the peace in and for the townships aforesaid, this 15th day of November, 1815.

Js. M'Cullock J. P.

A true copy.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

I expect to arrive at St Louis on the first day of January next, and will commence on that day to settle the affairs of Mathew Orr, lately deceased. Those who have any demands against his estate will present their accounts properly authenticated and those who are indebted will please to be prepared to make payment at that time.

Wm. ORR.

Pittsburg, Nov. 9 1815.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 2.

The Editor earnestly request those indebted to him to make immediate payment: such of his subscribers as are accustomed to pay in produce are requested to do so without delay.

Dec. 1st, 1815.

MARRIED——On Sunday last, Mr. John D. Reed, to the amiable Miss Margaret Thompson.

From St. Charles.

EXTRACT.

"One of your correspondents residing in this county, has I find, eulogised the Illinois lands opposite Salt river, as superior to any in the country. I have been an early settler of Kentucky; I have explored the country on both sides of the Ohio and Mississippi, and perfectly agree that the Illinois lands are equal to any east or south of them; but can they be placed in competition with the Boon's Lick country? Certainly no person will have the hardihood to avow it. The soil of Boons Lick is equal to any garden, it is covered with the best timber, fresh and salt water in abundance, and in many places within a few feet of each other, add to this a salubrity almost unknown in all other new countries, and this Eden of the west extending over a surface large enough for the erection of two or three counties."

'BON JOUR' is received, but cannot be admitted into this paper unless the authors real name is given to the Editor.—The author of Scrib. Mag. has left his name with us.

PEACOCK ARRIVED.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Lewis Warrington, commanding the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, to the secretary of the Navy, dated

NEW-YORK Nov. 2, 1815.

"I Have the honor to inform you, that the U. S. sloop Peacock arrived at this place on Monday evening last, after an absence of nine months.

"As by the arrival of the Tom Bowline and Hornet you have been made acquainted with our transactions up to the 30th of April, I shall commence from our separation from the latter. In May we reached the Isles of St. Paul and Amsterdam, (our second rendezvous) where we found a letter for us, which had been left a few days before by the Macedonian brig, informing us of the President's action and probable capture. Here I had intended remaining some time, to rejoin the Hornet: but being carried to leeward, in chace of a strange sail, we were not able to regain them, and were at last compelled by a very severe gale to bear up, and on the 8th of June made the island of Java. From that time until the 29th, we were cruizing in the Straits of Sunda, where we made four captures, two of which were burnt, the third was given upon to carry 153 prisoners into Batavia, and the fourth released as from her we learned that a peace had been made.

"From the different captures we obtained about fifteen thousand dollars in specie, and gold to the amount of four or five thousand dollars more. We have on board ten chests of opium. The first prize was loaded with pepper, and a few bales of coarse goods for the Malay market; some of which (as we had no room to stow them away) we distributed amongst the crew, as they were much in want of thin clothes. Of the money, five thousand dollars were divided by me amongst the officers and men, not one of whom had previously a dollar; the remainder has been expended in the disbursement of the ship.

"From Java we proceeded to the Island of Bourbon, where we procured bread and other articles, of which we were much in want, as we were on an allowance of half a pound o bread per man. From Bourbon, which we left in August, we made the best of our way to the United States, touching for a few days at St. Helena.

The London Pilot of September 9 says—"The dispatches sent down to Falmouth, to be forwarded by a kings messenger to America, are said to relate to the limits of boundary in Upper Canada, on the subject of which, there seems to be some misconception between the court of London and the American Government.

Tom Brown, "Hebrew Melodies."

THE RISING OF SAMUEL.

I

Thou, whose spell can raise the dead,
Bid the Prophet's form appear.
"Samuel raise thy buried head!
"King! behold the phantoms seer;
Earth yawn! and flood the centre of day
Light chang'd its hue, retiring from the shroud.
Earth stood all glassy in his fixed eyes:
His hands were withered and his veins were dry:
His tongue in bony whiteness glitter'd there,
Shrunken, and sinewless, and ghastly white;
From lips that mov'd not, and unbreathing frame,
Like cavern'd winds the hollow accents came.
Saul saw, and fell to earth as falls the oak,
At once, and blasted by the thunderstroke.

II

"Why is my sleep disquieted?
Who is he "arous'd the dead?
"Isn't thou O King? Behold!
Bodies are these limbs and cold;
Such are mine; and such shall be
Thine to morrow when with me:
Ere the coming day is done,
Such shalt thou be, such thy son.
Fare thee well but for a day;
Then we mix with mouldering clay.
Thou, thy race, lie pale and low,
Pierced by shafts from many a bow;
And the Lion by thy side,
Tho thy heart, thy hand shall guide;
Crowned his breathless, headless hill,
Son and sire the house of Saul!"

FROM MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES

Sixth and Last Number.

AIR—"SAVOURNAH DEILISH."

I

'Tis gone and forever, the light we saw breaking
Like Heaven's first dawn o'er the sleep of the dead.
When man from the slumber of ages awaking;
Look'd upward and blest the pure ray, ere fled!
'Tis gone, and the gleams it has left of its burning
But deepen the long night of bondage and mourning,
That dark o'er the kingdoms of earth is returning.
And darkest of all, hapless Erin! o'er thee.

II.

For Light was the hope, when those prayers were breathing
Around thee through all the gross clouds of the world;
When truth from her fetters indignantly flashing,
At once, like a sun burst,* her banner unfurl'd.
Oh, never shall earth see a mountain so glorious!
Then, then, had one Hymn of Deliverance blended
The tongues of all nations, how sweet had ascended
The first note of Liberty, Erin! from thee.

III.

But shame on those tyrants who envied the blessing!
And shame on the light race, unworthy its good,
Who, at Death's reeking altar, like furies caressing
The young hope of Freedom, baptized in blood!
Then veil'd for ever that fair, sunny vision
Which, spite of the lavish, the cold heart's derision,
Shall long be remember'd, pure, bright, and Elysian,
As first it arose my lost Erin! on thee.

* The 'sun burst' was the fanciful name given by the Ancient Irish to the Royal Banner.

HUMOUROUS.

Extracts from Jonathan's memorandum of a tour to see York State.

Monday, August, 1815. Twenty one years old to day, huzza! Haying and harvest done, mounted old Dobbin, with my Sunday cloths on, and a ten dollar bill in my pocket, going to see York State. Never was out of Connecticut in my life. Took cousin Ichabod in my tout, and got my dinner for nothing.—Crossed the line just before night—don't see but the York State folks are civil enough—wonder if they know how to read! Saw a schoolhouse, thought they had none here. Stopped at tavern and put up—good supper and good lodging—don't see but that the folks live as well here as they do in Connecticut.

Tuesday morning. Five and six pence to pay—wonder how they can count York money—plaguey unhandy. Mounted Dobbin and jogged on—met a quaker and enquired the road to Poughkeepsie—appeared civil and clever enough—wonder what they used to hang'em for. Good land—guess they might raise great pumkins and onions here. Turnpike gate—got a bottle of beer, of the woman—pretty good beer, wonder if they made it. Men making bricks; queer things to mix mortar with—wonder what they call'em. Got into Poughkeepsie about noon—houses thick as spatter—never saw a city before in my life—went to a tavern and put old Dobbin up to hay—got some dinner and then walked out to see the wonderments of the place. Folks looked as fine as if they were going to meeting—wonder if they have meetings here—guess they do—see some steeples. Queer bonnets the ladies wear—pull'em down over their faces, as though they were going to the gallows, or had sore eyes—have all the backside of their heads naked—stick their hair full of combs——mistook the backside of a lady's head, with one of these TIP UP bonnets on for her face—thought she looked at me as though I was a lawyer, or a doctor, or some great things—made her what cousin Ichabod calls a quarter faced bow before I found my mistake! Man drunk, right York State fashion. Wonder what the gentlemen wear boots for in hot weather; guess their stockings are dirty, or else hav'n't got any—boot tassels—good things to keep off flies—fly brushes I call'm. Ladies wear their hair com'd tother way; all on the top of their head, braided and twisted and squirmed round and round, like as I've seen sister Molly wind up a bed cord to boil in a kettle to kill the bugs: wonder what they call it—wouldn't *Cupids nest* be a good name? (*Mem.* To ask cousin Ichabod when I get home)—curl their foretops over their eyes—call it a *beau catcher*—take a good many to catch me, I guess—look like a spaniel.—Went back to the tavern and ordered Dobbin four quarts of oats—ostler a clever fellow, told me all about the customs and fashions and wonderments of the place—couldn't guess, till they told me, what made the ladies walk so mighty strait and plump—says they wear *Corselets*, or *Corsetts*, or *Cossetts* or something I've forgot the name.—"What the duce is that?" says I—"Why, 'tis a kind of a board," says he, that they wear" * * * * Well I'll be swamp'd if that dont beat all—never heard of such a thing before—should love to see'em pull flax all day with their Cossetts on—guess they'd ache before night, faith. By which of the seven senses do you know that? says I—shouldn't know it if they wore fifty Cossetts. "O, that's easy enough." says he; "can tell 'em clear across the street." Wonder why some of the ladies wear their gowns so short—queer fashion—jack boots would hardly reach'em—heard a young buck say he didn't care d—n how high they carried the fashion—guess they'd look comical if they carried it much higher, faith.—Promised, when I left home, to get sister Molly a new bonnet; went into a milliner's shop, and told the woman I wanted a bonnet for my sister Molly, of the newest fashion. "Yes, sir," says she, I have some right from York of the first quality and latest fashion; here's one, sir, that I presume will suit your sister exactly." Looked at the bonnet—just like her old last year's one. Aye, aye, ma'am, you needn't think to pack me off with your old duds and trumpery: don't catch old birds with chaff; left the shop, sha'n't go there again. Toy shop—brim full of notions; bought ninepence worth—no, a shilling; darn that York money. Went to the tavern and got supper—men playing chequers & drinking grog; York State exactly; old Connecticut best yet—went to bed.

Wednesday morning. Fine breakfast—nothing wanted but a little pumpkin pye to top off with—queer coffee pot—watered Dobbin—ostler's excellent reason why the gentlemen wear open jackets on Monday, and close buttoned on Saturday—'cause their ruffles get dirty. Vessels in the river—wonder if they ever build any bigger ones—steem boat—smoke like a coal pit. Don't know whether I'd better get Molly one of the *tip up* bonnets or not; guess our folks would make a rumpus if they should see her get it on, with her hair combed t'other way into *Cupid's nests* and *beau-catchers*, with *cossets* and *short petticoats*, faith.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I wish to sell my Farm below Saint Charles, in the point of the Missouri, with the grass in the ground, fruit barn, stacks and cribs: also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser. If payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises An indisputable title will be given

Wm. Thompson.

October 21. 3t 73.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the Subscriber, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis County, a dun or cream colored horse, with a black mane and tail, he has no brand recollected but has a scar on his off thigh, low before and is a natural trotter, and is about 14 hands high. He was raised in the county of New Madrid where he may stray. Any person giving information to the Printer hereof, so that he may be had, or delivering said horse to the subscriber will receive five dollars reward.

John M'Donald.

St. Louis County, Nov. 23d. (3t 73

For Sale,

By the Subscriber, Cucumbers in vinegar and pepper, retail and by the barrel. Also Bread every day fresh opposite Capt. Paul's new stone House.

John Wallace.

St. Louis, Nov. 23d. (3t 73.

Notice.

All persons in the territories of Missouri and Illinois, having United States property of any description in their possession, will have it delivered at this post without delay.

J. M'GUNNEGLE,
Brig. Q. M

Belle Fontaine, Nov. 10th. (3t 73

Intending to remove to St. Louis, I offer

FOR SALE

My House, Garden and Field, about one quarter of a mile from Potosi, (Mine a Burton) on the road leading to Bellevue. The House is specious, and calculated for a Store and Tavern, having several useful outhouses.

For terms apply at the premises.

J. Bouju.

Mine a Burton, Nov. 17th, 1815. 3t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber desiring to erect a saw and grist mill at the place called Indian ford, at the foot of the bluff in Madison county, Goshen settlement, at a distance of about three miles from the Mississippi and four miles from the mouth of the Missouri, those who will be willing to contract with him for the said undertaking, may find him at his house in Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois territory, or at his mill seat, situate at about one mile and a half above Venorsdale's ferry opposite St. Louis. The said subscriber offers also to lease between ten of twelve thousand acres of the first rate land in the aforesaid territory, the greatest part of which is on the banks of the Mississippi above St. Louis, he will lease it out in as small parcels as the lessees may desire it, and he will give them moreover the enjoyment of it for the term of three years gratis,

N JARROT.

Cahokia Nov. 1st, 1815.

Avis au Publique,

Le soussigné désirant faire faire un moulin à scie et à farine, à la place nommée Indian ford, au pied des côtes, dans le comte de Madisson, district de Goshen, à environ trois milles du Mississippi, et a quatre milles de l'embouchure du Missouri; ceux qui désireront contracter avec lui pour cet effet, le trouveront à sa maison de Cahokia, comte St Clair, Territoire Illinois, ou à la place de son moulin qui est à environ un mille et demi plus haut qui la traverse de Venorsdale, en face de St Louis De plus il offre à amodier entre dix à douze mille acres de terre de la première qualité du territoire susdit, dont la plus grande partie se trouve le long du Mississippi au dessus de St. Louis Il amodiera en aussi petite quantite que les personnes jugeront à propos, et donnera la jouissance de la dite terre pendant le cours de trois année gratis.

Nov 11. N. JARROT.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t-67

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH, and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Graveceur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

WANTED.

A person who will clear and fence a piece of land near St. Louis, for which liberal wages will be given, in either land or money.

Apply to the printer.

November 11. 3t-71

STRAYED,

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to lie in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me will please to make immediate payment.

George Tompkins.

Nov. 1st.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore, the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

Last Notice.

All those indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to

James Kennerly.

St. Louis, Oct. 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLURG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their account without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M. Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 26th, 1815. 1y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 9, 1815. [No 375.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
— AND —
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

FROM THE POLITICAL REGISTER.

Calculations on the chances of Life and Death.

The number of the inhabitants of a country or city is renewed almost every thirty years; and in a century the human race is renewed three times and one third.

If we allow three generations for a century, and suppose the world to be only 5 7-10 years old, there appears to have been 171 generations since the creation of the world to the present time; 124 since the deluge; 153 since the christian era; and as there is not a family that can prove its origin even so far back as Charlemagne, it consequently follows, that the most ancient families are unable to trace their origin farther back than thirty generations. Very few indeed, can trace so far back without diving into fiction.

Of 1000 infants nursed by the mother about 300 die; of the same number committed to the care of strange nurses it is calculated that 500 perish.

Among 115 deaths may be reckoned one woman in child bed; but only one of accidents or labor.

The Small pox, in the natural way carries off about 1 out of 10.

By inoculation, one dies out of about 300.

It is remarked however that more girls than boys die of the small pox in the natural way.

From the calculations founded on Dr. Halley's bill of mortality one out of 8126 reaches the age of 100.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations, than in those which are lower.

The probability is, that a newborn child will live to the age of 34 years and six months.

Year	Years	months.
That one of 1 will live	41	9
2	45	7
5	43	4
10	44	9
A person of 15	41	6
20	38	3
25	35	3
30	32	3
35	27	8
40	26	6
45	23	0
50	20	11
55	17	0
60	14	2
65	11	5
70	8	11
75	6	8
80	4	10
85	3	3
90	2	0

The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is 100 to 108: the probable duration of a man's life is 60 years. Married women live longer than those who are unmarried.

By observations made in the course of fifty years, it has been found, that the greatest number of deaths has been in the month of March; and next to that the months of August and September. In November, December and February, there are the fewest deaths.

Out of a thousand deaths, 249 take place in winter, 289 in spring, 225 in summer, and 237 in autumn. Hence it appears, that more die in Spring than in any other season; but the large cities, like London and Paris, winter is the most fatal season, probably because more persons are in the town in winter, than in the summer.

Half of all that are born die before they arrive at the age of seventeen.

The number of old persons who die during cold weather are to those who die during the warm season as seven to four.

The first month, and especially the first day after birth are marked for the greatest number of deaths: of 2735 infants who die young 1292 die on the first day, and the remainder during the first month.

Boerhave assures us, that the healthiest children are born during the months of January, February and March.

Married women are, to all the female inhabitants of a country, as 3 to 5.

The greatest number of births are in February and March, which answers to May and June.

The number of twins is, to that of the whole number of single births, as 1 to 65.

In country places there is on an average, four children born of each marriage; in cities the proportion is about 3 and an half.

The number of widows is to that of widowers, as 3 to 1 but that of widows who re marry, to that of widowers, as 4 to 5.

Upon an equal space of ground their stalls:

In Ireland	1 man.
Norway	6
Sweden	14
Turkey	36
Poland	52
Spain	63
Ireland	97
Switzerland	114
Great Britain	119
Germany	127
England	152
France	153
Italy	172
Naples	192
Venice	192
Holland	224
Malta	1103

What an astonishing difference! Iceland is the most thinly inhabited, and Malta is the most populous. One fourth of the inhabitants of a country are supposed to live in cities, and three fourths in villages. Of 1000 living men, 23 death might yearly be expected.

Calumny officially refuted.

We took occasion a short time since, to introduce to the notice of our readers a production, which we believe to be unprecedented in any age or country. We allude to the 'Summary of Events' attached to the edition of Goldsmith's history of England, lately published in this town. The author is a man who occupies a distinguished station in civil life. He is a Clergyman, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and one of the Professors of Harvard University! Truth also obliges us to add, however revolting to our feelings as Americans, that he was born in the United States! The production to which we allude is distinguished by a cold blooded apathy towards every thing American—by the most abject devotion to England—and by a tissue of misrepresentations, calculated to degrade in the eyes of the world & of posterity, the name and character of the American nation. One of these glaring misrepresentations we are this day enabled officially to expose. It is that wherein he represents the conduct of the American army at the capture of York, in Upper Canada, in so false and barbarous a light. It will be seen by the statement of that distinguished officer, gen. Ripley—by the evidence of Col. Connor and maj. Graf on—and the letter of the British judge Scott, that so far from sacking, plundering and wantonly destroying the city of York, gen. Dearborn treated it in such a humane and liberal manner, as reflects the highest lustre on his character, and the arms of the U. States. Further comment, at this time, we deem superfluous. The facts speak loudly for themselves. A single perusal of the documents is all that is requisite to prove the turpitude of the procedure.

B. Patriot.

From the Boston Patriot.
Facts relative to the capture of York, in Upper Canada.

In a work lately published in this town, bearing the title of 'Goldsmith's History of England, with Wood's Continuation, and a Summary of Events, by a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.' I noticed the following paragraph:

"Little York the capital of Upper Canada, was taken; sacked, and the public buildings wantonly destroyed, in the former part of the campaign, by by troops, under gen. Dearborn: but the Americans were soon forced to abandon it, with considerable loss."

In justice to myself, the troops which I had the honor to command and my country, I lay before the public the following statements

H DEARBORN.

Late a major-general in the U. S. army.

At the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, on the 27th, of April, 1813 the force of the enemy under the immediate command of maj. gen Sheaff having been repulsed and dispersed from the position they had taken on the bank of the Lake, where they had formed to oppose the landing of the American troops, retreated to the principal works, where they remained only a sufficient time for placing slow matches to the magazines, and then continued their retreat to the town. When the American column, led on by the gallant gen. Pike, advanced within a short distance of the works, a tremendous explosion of a large powder magazine killed and wounded more than a hundred of our brave men, and inflicted a mortal wound on the much to be lamented gen. Pike; the column, notwithstanding, advanced, took possession of the works, and continued the pursuit of the enemy to the town, when a capitulation was offered and agreed to; by which such regular troops and militia as were then in the town, were to be considered as prisoners of war, and all public property to be surrendered to the American forces. In the mean time, general Sheaff, with about an hundred regular troops made his escape, after directing the frigate on the stocks and a large store containing rigging and naval stores, to be set on fire, which acts were effected after terms of capitulation had been offered by him.

After the enemy had surrendered and laid down their arms, a strong guard was posted in the town under the directions of colonel now major-general Ripley, for the protection of the inhabitants, with strict orders to prevent any plundering or other improper conduct. Only two or three instances occured of any complaints from the inhabitants, and those were from families which resided some distance from town. They were directed to send in a schedule of the articles taken, and their value, which was immediately refunded to them. An old schooner, said to be private property which was aground, part filled with water, and without sails, was appraised at *twelve hundred dollars* and burnt. The owner being out of town, the twelve hundred dollars were paid by judge Scott. No other private property was destroyed or taken away excepting such as belonged to general Sheaff and the officers who went off with him. Two military block houses were burnt by orders, and also two sheds attached to the navy-yard. It has appeared from recent information, that although the large building called the Province-House, was not burnt as heretofore stated, a small one story building called the Parliament-House (in which a human scalp, was found with the mace suspended near the speakers chair, highly decorated) was set on fire by some person unknown, but from the statements of Colonel Conger and major Grafton, the inferrence is that some exasperated subjects of Canada set fire to it, after the troops of the United States were withdrawn from the town. No troops of the enemy appeared in arms after the capitulation either while the American troops were on shore, or during the four or five days our fleet remained in the harbor; therefore, the American troops were not *forced to abandon the place with considerable loss.*

To show what the inhabitants of York thought of their treatment, the following copy of a letter from chief justice Scott is annexed. He resided in York, and wrote the letter but a few hours previous to the re embarkation of the troops.

York, April 30, 1813.

SIR,

I hasten to acknowledge the favor of your letter, enclosing an extract from the general orders of this day, by major general Dearborn, commanding the forces of the United States, signifying that it is not his intention that the occupancy of the town and garrison of York should have any undue effect on the necessary functions of the civil magistrates, but that it is his wish to support the civil authority when properly exercised, and that any representation of the civil magistrates of improper or irregular conduct on the part of the soldiers, will be met by immediate and strict severity.

On the part of the magistrates of York, I gratefully acknowledge the humane attention which has been paid by his excellency to the present situation of its inhabitants, by pursuing a line of conduct so conducive to the protection of a number of individuals, and so honorable to himself.

I am, sir, with consideration your obedient humble servant,

THOS SCOTT,
Chief Justice.

Major Pinkney, Esq.
Dep'y. Adj't. Gen. U.S. Army.

It may be proper to observe, that on taking possession of York, with the public property, many poor women and children; families of soldiers and others who had been killed, taken, or fled with general Sheaff, were found destitute of the necessaries of life particularly bread, and from twenty five to thirty barrels of flour, and a quantity of peas and pork, were by gen. Dearborn's orders distributed to those families, and an additional quantity of twenty barrels was delivered to a humane Society of the town, to be distributed among the poor.

The judicious and unremitting exertions of com. Chauncey, and the brave officers and seamen of his squadron, in preparation and execution of this enterprize on York, and especially covering the landing of our troops, in destroying the enemy's batteries, and in removing and securing the public property captured, deserve the highest applause.

GEN. RIPLEY'S STATEMENT.

Head-Quarters. Boston,
August 15, 1815.

SIR,

I take the liberty to state the occurrences at York, after the capture of that place by the American forces on the 27th of April, 1813. You will then be able to determine how much truth there is in the work entitled *"The Continuation of Goldsmith's History of England,"* so far as relates to the following article.

Previous to the place being carried, an order had been issued by the ever to be lamented and gallant general Pike, prohibiting every species of plundering or depredation under the penalty of death. After the capitulation, a guard was posted in the town by direction of major-general Dearborn, to carry this order into the strictest effect. As field officer on duty during the first night, I had occasion repeatedly to visit the guard, and I always discovered it extremely vigilant and attentive. The next morning, at about seven or eight o'clock, I had occasion to visit the town. I met a straggler of the volunteers with his knapsack full of valuable plate. I ascertained it to belong to a lady, a daughter of the hon. Judge Powell; it was immediately returned to her. I reported this circumstance to general Dearborn, who ordered this man confined, and directed me to order up all the 21st regiment under command of major Grafton to the town for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants, The officers were quartered in houses in town, and the system established was for sentinels to be stationed to prevent depredations wherever it was requested.

If this regiment did its duty, it will at once be perceived that there could be no plundering; and that it did perform its duty will appear from several circumstances: that the knapsack of every man was searched previous to embarking, and not an article of plundered property was found. That the inhabitants of York were particularly pleased with their deportment in the city, and on every occasion testified their gratitude for their protection; and that when capt. Pelham, was wounded and taken prisoner at Christler Field, no sooner was it known that he was on duty in the regiment which protected the property of York, than at the intercession of many highly respectable officers of the British army, he was paroled by sir George Prevost on that very account, expressed in his letter, notwithstanding other officers at the same time were imprisoned under the question of retaliation agitated between the two governments of the two nations; an instance of liberality which shows that acts of courtesy and kindness were properly appreciated by that officer.

Previous to the 21st regiment being ordered to the city of York, two buildings that had been evacuated and stood detached had been stripped of many valuable articles by the stragglers. A schooner (private property) was also destroyed. When these facts were made known to major-general Dearborn, he instantly ordered the claims for damage to be liquidated and payment to be made. It was done. In the case of the property taken from the buildings, it was made to the proprietors personally. In that of the schooner, as the owner was absent from town, major-general Dearborn sent the money to judge Scott, who receipted for it.

When the place was captured, large stores of flour, beef and peas were found in depot. Agreeable to the article of capitulation, these were delivered to us.—Major-general Dearborn directed a large proportion of them to be delivered to the needy in the city, particularly to the widows and families of the British and Canadian soldiers who had been killed in the action. In addition to this, considerable quantities were deposited with the clergyman of the place to be distributed in a similar manner.

During our stay at York, the citizens of the place seemed to be by more alarmed by some inhabitants of the country, than in relation to the American forces. They frequently expressed their apprehensions in strong terms, and they had reason so to do. I recollect very well a man who lived in the vicinity of the town, who came to me one day and observed he intended to burn the gaol. I remarked to him if he did I should hang him, and detached constantly a centinel to guard it.

I have seen many British officers who have always complimented our forces for their liberality of conduct on this occasion manifested at York. Some have informed me that the inhabitants had applauded it in such forcible terms, that they had even been accused of disloyalty by the British army.

As it respects the manner in which York was stated to be evacuated in the work I have alluded to, it is perfectly incorrect.

The object of striking York at the opening of the campaign, was solely to destroy the frigate building there: and the military and naval depot. The first object was effected in order to ensure our control on Lake Ontario during the summer of 1813. The second with a view to destroy the military depot from whence the right and central division of the army under generals Proctor and Vincent drew their supplies; and the naval depot to paralize the efforts of the British in building ships on Lake Erie. It was settled before, the army left Sacket's Harbor, that these objects accomplished, the division would sail for Niagara, and operate against Fort George. After the reduction of that post, the army was to concentrate by means of the fleet on Lake Ontario and reduce Kingston.

I will add, that when we abandoned York, no British forces were to my knowledge nearer than Fort George on one side, and Kingston on the other.

I am, respectfully your obedient servant,

E. W. RIPLEY.
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.
Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn.

St. Stephens, Oct. 6.

In order to allay public anx-

fety which has been for some time on tip-toe, relative to the result of the talk lately held with the Creek Indians, at Fort Jackson, we have taken considerable pains to get the most authentic information on the subject. By gentlemen of undoubted veracity, immediately through the nation, and who arrived here last evening, we learn that the conference has certainly broken up, without effecting its object, That the Brig Warrior and his party (who lately fought with the United States,) together with the several tribes who had been at war against us, have determined to oppose, to the extent of their means, the running of the line. The Big Warrior stated that in either case, entire destruction to their nation was inevitable—that if they suffered the line to be run, their country would be too limited to subsist by hunting, and that they had as well die by the sword as with famine—that they had been deceived—that his party had been promised pay as regular soldiers in the service of the United States—that their pay was now denied them—and that they felt it a right in consequence, to hold possession of their lands. The Indians were moving off from the road, and shewed evident signs of dissatisfaction, though no hostilities or depredations have been committed.

From Cobbett's Weekly Register of July 29.

TO THE RIGHT HON. H. GRATTAN.

SIR—Your most sanguine wishes are now gratified: all, and much more than all you hoped for, has been affected by a single battle, which included, in the space of one short week, the events of an age. The French army is subdued; Napoleon has surrendered himself to the honor of the British nation; and Louis the desired has recovered the palace of his ancestors.

With a presumption, which my friends could hardly pardon, I raised my feeble voice in opposition to the general cry. The carnage and devastation which I deprecated have taken place, & future historians will no doubt do justice to the principles of the contending powers. But amid this uproar, and in the inebriation of success, I suspect that you, and the rash majority to which you have newly attached yourself, experience some misgivings. The mischief is done. Thousands, and tens of thousands, are bewailing the immediate consequences of this bloody catastrophe; the raging disease of taxation will proceed among us in this nation with aggravated fury; and that country, whose hospitality you have so lately experienced, which might have been "as the garden of Eden," is likely to become a scene of desolation. These are the natural and necessary results of the measures you uphold; and as they must have been taken into your calculation, you probably view them with philosophical complacency. In my former addresses, I enquired of you how many campaigns it might require to replace France in a condition to offer such a peace as she has offered in vain. Now that another hecatomb of lives has been sacrificed, and another hundred millions added to our burthens, I ask you the same question.

The destruction of armies, and the devastation of the fair face of nature, tend most powerfully, and I exult in the thought to establish the principles of freedom, against which you combat. Hence the misgivings you experience in the midst of your success. The iniquity of that system which has so long oppressed the world, is more and more developed by the ensanguined fury of its supporters; and the misery which France is now doomed to endure, and the misery to be endured by other nations in inflicting it, will, I trust, eventually serve the temporary aberrations which are produced by the influence of passing events, the course of intellect is onward, and no earthly power can arrest it. Look into our own history; a short chapter in the grand volume of humane records; there we shall see the principles of civil and religious liberty making their way, age after age, in spite of all obstructions; shining brightly, and then obscured for a time, only to break out again with increasing splendour, whilst the very efforts that were made for the support of tyranny and superstition have operated most regularly to their destruction. The savage bigotry of Mary extirpated the remains of papal influence; and the despotism of the Stuarts gave a death blow to the indefeasible claims of monarchy; thus were the iron sceptres broken by the hands which wielded them. And, could we turn over one page in advance, we might possibly see the sceptre of gold, under which we now groan, fall from the grasp that seems at present to have so firm a hold. So there is hope even in calamity.

As you, Sir, are a public man, and I am of that public, whom, in your legislative character you profess to represent, I make no apology for thus performing what I conceive to be a duty. In the cause of humanity, the most humble individual has a voice; and unless he exerts it he betrays his trust.

I am, &c. &c.

M. BIBEBECK.

Wanborough, July 23, 1815.

JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1815.

Mr. Lucas gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill allowing compensation to the members & officers of the present general assembly. Mr Carr introduced a resolution predicated on the report of the auditor of public accounts stating that he had been refused permission to examine the books of Frederick Bates Esq. recorder of land titles, for the purpose of getting information of lands owned or claimed by non-residents, and which have been made taxable by a law of the territory requiring our delegate in congress to use his best endeavors to procure an act of congress to be passed giving to the auditor of public accounts permission at all reasonable and proper hours to examine the books of of said recorders office for the purposes aforesaid.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 20th, 1815.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Lucas,

The house took up the report of the committee on the memorial of William Russell, and agreed to the same with some amendments, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Lucas agreeable to notice introduced a bill allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly, and the officers thereof, which bill was twice read and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment, whereupon ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

Whereupon Mr. Lucas moved to amend the report of the committee of the whole by striking out the word *three* in the sixth line of the first section which goes to say that the members of the present general assembly shall be allowed the sum of three dollars per day and to insert *two* in place thereof.

And on the question will the house agree to said amendment, it was negatived.

Yeas 7, Nays 13.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs Carr, Caulk, Caldwell, Harris Heath, Lucas and Simpson. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Bollinger, Byrd, Cassady, deMun, English, Hart, Journey, Pitman, Smith, Thomas, David, Jon Wilson and Caldwell speaker.

Whereupon the house agreed to the report of the committee of the whole on the said bill, which bill was engrossed and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly, and the officers thereof, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The bill respecting the town of St. Louis, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title, be an act extending certain powers to the trustees of the town of St. Louis, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

An act fixing the times of holding the general court in the county of Arkansaw was passed, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

An act making appropriations for the year 1813 and a part of the year 1814, was passed and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of the present session of the general assembly and for other purposes, which resolution was agreed to by the house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. deMun introduced a resolution respecting the county of Lawrence, which resolution was agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The bill from the legislative council repealing the proviso in the 15th section of the act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Willon from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled an act directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestates real estates and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes. An act supplementary to an act concerning insolvent debtors, also a resolution to procure 100 copies of militia laws of the U. S. the rules and articles of war, and the discipline adopted by the United States.

Whereupon the speaker signed said bills and resolutions, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Speaker. The president of the legislative council have this day signed the following enrolled bills and resolutions, to wit, an act directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestate, real estates and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes; An act supplementary to an act, concerning insolvent debtors, and a resolution to procure 100 copies of the militia laws of the U. S. the rules and articles of war, the discipline adopted by the United States.

(To be concluded in our next.)

(By Authority.)

BY WILLIAM CLARK,

Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS white persons emigrating from the settlements of this territory, as well as from the neighboring territories and states and elsewhere, have, at various times intruded upon the Indian lands and made establishments there, in violation of the laws, and in total disregard of those admonitions which have been frequently given by the executive authority of this territory.

THESE practices can be no longer permitted:—our government, founded in justice, will effectually extend its protection to the native inhabitants within its limits.—And if misunderstandings occasionally arise, it is greatly desirable that the original aggression should not have proceeded from ourselves.—Instructed therefore on this subject by the President of the United States, I DO HEREBY REQUIRE that all white persons who have intruded and are settled upon the lands of the Indians within this territory depart therefrom without delay. Should they neglect this last and peaceful warning the military power will be called upon to compel their removal.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have (L. S.) caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM CLARK.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

FREDERICK BATES,
SEC. MRI. TER.

STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the county of Cape Girardeau.

1815. *April* 22. Balance due county as per sheriff's settlement	$721	82 1
Neat amount of taxes collected on account of the county alone for the year 1814, as per settlement	698	06 7½
	$1419	88 7½
Amount of certificates paid	218	90 0
4 per cent for discounting same	8	75 0
	227	65 0
Balance due the county	1192	23 7½
July 3. Certificate paid	50	89 0
List of delinquents	16	65 0
	67	54 0
Balance due the county	1124	69 7½

October 3.

The sheriff having settled with the court and having made no payments since last term, there appears the same balance of the county taxes in his hands. (There having been no county tax levied or collected for the present year.)

1814, *Nov* 22. David Barton, attorney general for indictment	6	00 0
James Evans & David Barton, for same	6	00 0
25*th*. John Hays for services sheriff	32	30 0
David Green for inquest, coroner	15	02 0
Joseph M'Ferron for performing the duties of auditor one year	150	00 0
Robert Green attending the court, a Judge	15	00 0
Isaac Sheppard same same	15	00 0
Wm. Kelso same same	15	00 0
1815, *April* 4. Bartholomew Cousin for weights and measures	23	51 2½
20*th* Joseph M'Ferron fees, clerk on indictment	18	14 0
John Hays fees sheriff on same	17	95 0
Joseph M'Ferron fees clerk on same	4	63 0
John Hays fees, sheriff on same	1	16 0
July 3 John Hays for services sheriff	50	89 0
October 2. Wm. Tinnin for services assessor	24	00 0
William Kelso same same	4	00 0
Joseph M'Ferron fees clerk in criminal cases	33	14 0
John Hays fees, sheriff in same	41	90 0
David Barton & Charles S. Hempstead fees in same	6	00 0
Charles S. Hempstead circuit attorney fees in same	12	00 0
Wm. Tinnin fees in same	1	90 0
Ezekiel Rubottom fees in same	1	55 0
John Davis fees in same	0	60 0
Christian Sebach fees in same	3	86 0
Michael Rodney fees in same	1	47 0
Joseph Parish fees in same	4	50 0
Robert E. Logan fees in same	4	50 0
Edward H. Matthews fees in same	4	75 0
William Swift fees in same	15	00 0
Fanny Reed fees in same	5	00 0
Hezekiah Reed fees in same	5	00 0
Morris Young irons for prisoners	3	50 0
Jacob Kelley for services assessor.	30	00 0
John Davis for same same	22	00 0
John Hays for keeping, feeding and lodging a prisoner	32	79 0
Enoch Evans for services assessor	20	00 0
3*d* Ezekiel Rubottom for boarding guard on prisoners and horse feed	3	62 5
John Hays for safe keeping and support of prisoners	29	25 0
John Davis and John Abernethie fees in a criminal case	00	0
Richard Wallet same	3	65 0
Charles S Hempstead circuit attorney same	15	00 0
John Hays for serving venire facias and orders	52	91 0
John Hays for receiving keeping and guarding prisoners	39	50 0
Joseph M'Ferron for services under 'An act providing for levying and collecting territorial and county taxes' one year	150	00 0
	$954	93 7½

Given under my hand and private seal (there being no official seal provided) at office the twenty fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JOSEPH M'FERRON.
Clerk of the County Court.
SEAL.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue for the Territory of Missouri will attend on the following days, at the following places, (viz.)

At the town of St. Charles in the county of St. Charles, on monday the 1st day of January.

At St. Louis on Wednesday the 3rd.

At Washington county (town of Potosi) on the 8th.

At St. Genevieve on the 11th.

At Cape Girardeau, county (town of Jackson) on the 15th.

At Rossville, New-Madrid county on the 19th, 1816, for the purpose of *granting licenses to distillers, retailers* and *manufacturers*, and for the purpose of collecting the tax on *household furniture* and *gold and silver watches*. Those who do not attend at the above mentioned places to obtain licenses and pay their arrearages must expect to find the Marshal at their door, with a writ, in a few weeks from the above dates. Any person wishing to make a return, or application to the collector, can do it by mail, postage free, by directing their letters to John W. Thompson, Collector of the Revenue, for Missouri Territory.

J. W. Thompson, Col'tr.
of the Rev. M. T.

St. Louis, Dec. 5th, 1815.

Public notice is hereby given.

Whereas I Samuel Cooper and Thompson Harris sen. on or about the 1st of February, 1811, executed a note or obligation to one Lewis Barker for 191 dollars in cash, due in the month of September following: this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note or obligation, as Harris and myself are determined not to pay the same, it having been given for a negro man that was represented to be found, but was not so.

Samuel Cooper.

Nov. 18, 1815. 6t 75

PORK.

I will pay the cash for eight thousand weight of corn fed pork, any person wishing to contract with me for the same, will call on me in St. Louis.

William Sullivan.

Dec. 8th, 1815. 4t75.

FOR SALE.

A large assortment of gentlemen's, ladies and childrens fine and coarse

SHOES.

Also, Ironmongery & hatters Trimmings, which will be sold cheap—opposite the Post-Office.

St. Louis, Dec. 9th. 2t-75*

FOR SALE.

One dozen elegant Chairs,
Two Arm-chairs,
One Settee.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 9th.

St. Louis, Dec. 7th, 1815.

Mr. Editor,

During my absence in Kentucky, Jacob Friend, an inhabitant of the county of New Madrid and territory of Missouri, whilst under the scourge of the late, from the regulators, made use of my name as an accomplice in the circulation of counterfeit bank paper. He had on being released from the regulators, voluntarily made oath that the flatements made to the regulators were false in toto; but in that flatement several persons were coupled with myself, but as I deem it expedient that every man should stand or fall, by his own merits or demerits, I thought it necessary to take a flatement from Friend - exculpating myself alone from so base a charge, which you will please to publish, for the information of the public; and confer a favor on

Yours respectfully,

G. C. HARTT.

Whereas sometime in the latter part of the month of September, or the first of October last, I was taken by a company of regulators, in the county of Ste. Genevieve and STATE OF MISSOURI, for passing counterfeit bank bills, and after I had received several lashes, the regulators told me that if I would inform upon those who were connected in the passing of counterfeit bank paper, that I should be exempt from further punishment. I was terrified at the preparations made to punish me and induced to believe if I should mention some names I should be favored.—I told them that Doctor George C. Hartt of the county of New Madrid, with many others was connected.—Now to do Doctor Hartt justice—I solemnly aver before almighty God, that I never knew the said Hartt to pass a bill of any kind—nor did I ever hear him suspicioned of passing or being connected with the counterfeiters, either directly or indirectly but believe him to possess and to merit perfectly an upright character.—Given under my hand and seal, this 18 day of December 1815.

his

Jacob X Friend (L. S.)

mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this first day of December, 1815.

Joel Hall, a justice of the peace, for the county of New Madrid.

FOUND,

A silver mounted Dirk and pocket handkerchief attached to it, the owner may have it by proving property, paying a small gratuity to the finder, a negro boy. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Dec. 2.

TAKEN UP.

By Lewis Dickson, living in the county of St Genevieve, Cinque Homme township near the mouth of Cape Cinque Homme creek; a dark gray, or rather a black roan filly, supposed to be rising three years old, about thirteen hands high, with the hair of the tail cropt, and branded on the near shoulde thus M. supposed to be the leter A, deformed in burning. Appraised to fifteen dollars this the 6 of May, 1815.

James Moore, J. P.

Received the above certificate, and recorded the same in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county of Saint Genevieve, the 18th of June, 1814.

Test.

Thomas Oliver, Clk.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Begun and held in the town of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and territory of Missouri, on monday the fourth day of December in the year 1815; being the second session of the second legislature, held under a law of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act "Providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri," passed June 4th, 1812

On which day the following members of the house of representatives appeared and took their seats. Hardage Lane and Stephen F. Austin of the county of Washington, and Robert D. Dawson of the county of New Madrid, produced their credentials, were sworn in to office and took their seats.

From the county of St. Charles.

John Pitman, Peter Journey and John G. Heath.

County of St. Louis.

Barnabas Harris, Richard Caulk, Robert Simpson, Wm. C. Carr, Kinkead Caldwell and Charles Lucas.

County of Washington.

Hardage Lane and Stephen F. Austin.

County of St. Genevieve.

James Caldwell and Isidore Moore.

County of Cape Gerardeau.

Robert English and Joseph Sewell.

County of New-Madrid.

Robert D. Dawson

County of Arkansas.

Henry Caffady,

The house proceeded to the appointing of a clerk, by ballot, and upon examining the ballots it was found that Andrew Scott was unanimously elected.

When the house proceeded in the same manner to the election of a speaker, and upon examining of ballots it was found that James Caldwell a member from the county of St. Genevieve had a majority of votes, (but one opposed to him) and was declared duly elected.

Whereupon Mr. Caldwell was conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgements.

William Sullivan was nominated and appointed door keeper.

A message from the legislative council, informing that they had formed a quorum and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Lucas.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with such committee as the legislative council may appoint on their part, to wait on the Governor and inform him that a quorum of both houses have convened, and are ready to receive any communications that he may be pleased to make to them.

Whereupon messrs Lucas, Heath and Sewel was appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Jones.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have appointed Mr. Jones a committee on their part, jointly with such committee as the house of representatives may appoint on their part to form a committee of ways and means during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the legislative council, as a committee of ways and means during the present session.

Whereupon messrs Carr, Lucas and Simpson was appointed that committee and the legislative council was acquainted therewith

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have appointed messrs Emmons and M'Girk, a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives to wait on the Governor and inform him that a quorum of both houses have convened, and are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that the committee of ways and means on the part of this house to be instructed to contract for rooms for the sitting of the legislature, for chairs, tables, stationary and fuel for the use of the same, and to report as soon as possible.

Isadore Moor produced his credentials and swore into office.

When the house adjourned till to morrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1815.

House met pursuant to adjournment

Other members to wit, Auguste de Mun from the county of St. Genevieve, and John Davidson from the county of New Madrid appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that the rules and regularions of this house adopted at their last session, as also the joint-rules of both houses be observed and kept, as the rules and regulations of the present session until altered or modified.

On motion of Mr de Mun.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine and report to this house what unfinished business remained at the last session.

Whereupon messrs de Mun, Caulk, and English was appointed that committee.

Mr. Lucas from the joint committee who was appointed to wait on the governor, and inform him that a quorum of both houses were convened and ready to receive any communications he might be pleased to make to them, reported that they had performed that duty and that the Governor had informed them that he would make a communication to both Houles convened in the Representative Chamber at twelve o'clock this day.

On motion of Mr. de Mun.

Resolved that the house of representatives do invite the legislative council to attend in this chamber at 12 o'clock this day, for the purpose of receiving the governors message, which was accordingly done.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the judiciary code of this territory, see what alterations (if any) are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Heath.

Ordered that the criminal code of this territory be referred to a committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

When messrs Heath, de Mun, and Lucas were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker.

The legislative council will meet the house of representatives in their chamber at 12 o'clock this day to receive such communications as his excellency the governor may be pleased to make to them.

Another member to wit, George C. Hart of the county of New Madrid appeared and took his seat.

The Governor met both branches of the general assembly in the representatives chamber and delivered the following address.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

It gives me great satisfaction to have it in my power to congratulate you on this occasion, upon the return and the advantages and blessings of peace to our mother states, and the prospects of tranquility to this exposed territory.

Your selection and residence in the various districts of the territory has given you such opportunities of knowing the wants and wishes of the people, and assembled in you such information as will enable you to provide against existing or threatened evils, and produce such salutary reformations as will be calculated to promote the interest and happiness of our country.

Since the last session of the general assembly, urgent requisitions have been made on me by the commanding officers of this division of the ninth U. states military department, for the aid of the militia of the Missouri territory. Upon every call to arms, the militia have generally marched as prompt as their scattered situation would permit; and were of essential service in protecting the most exposed parts of this territory from massacre and the ravages of a savage enemy.

In inviting your attention to the militia system, the subject has been so often under your review, it is scarcely necessary to remind you of its defects. It is incumbent on us at every meeting, to revise the condition of the militia, and keep it prepared to repel an enemy at every point of our territory exposed to invasion.

The legislature will see the necessity of making some provision by law for the preservation and security of public documents and the important papers which have been loosely preserved in detached bundles under the authority of the Spanish government, and in their present state liable to be damaged and lost, as may be seen by reference to the letter marked (A.)

Presuming that it is your wishes that the session should be as short as it is compatible with the public duties incumbent on us I shall not call your attention to any subject except such as may be thought essentially necessary. Should any matter occur proper for me to lay before you during your session, they shall be made the subject of future communications.

In the mean time, I have no doubt your labors will be directed to such laws as may be defective, and the promotion of the happiness of our fellow citizens, and be assured gentlemen, of my readiness to co-operate in your labors to promote the common benefit.

WILLIAM CLARK.

On motion of Mr. de Mum.

Ordered that so much of the governors message as refers to public documents of the Spanish government, be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Whereupon messrs de Mun, Austin and Lane was appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that so much of the governors message as relates to the militia laws of this territory be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Whereupon messrs Carr, Journey and Hart were appointed that committee and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Lucas.

It is ordered that the law of this territory respecting public roads and highways, be referred to a select committee of five with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Lucas, Pittman, Austin, More and Davidson were appointed that committee and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Heath.

Ordered that the laws regulating the fiscal concerns of this territory be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Whereupon messrs Heath, Harris and Caffady were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

POSTSCRIPT.

COMMODORE DECATUR

ARRIVED.

New-York, Nov. 13.

With great pleasure we announce the arrival of the United States frigate Guerriere, Com. Decatur, from the Mediterranean with part of the squadron under his command, amongst which is the United States sloop of war Enterprize. We learn from the pilot boat Rambler, that part of the squadron has gone to Newport.

Washington, Nov. 15.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Bay of Tunis, July 31, 1815:

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that upon my arrival at this anchorage, I was made acquainted with the following transactions, which had taken place here during our late war with Great Britain.

"Two prizes, which had been taken by the Algerine privateer, and sent into this port were taken possession of by a British vessel of war, while lying within the protection of the Bey of Tunis. The consul having communicated to me information of this violation of our treaty with Tunis, I demanded satisfaction of the Bey. After some hesitation and proposing a delay of payment for one year, my demand was acceeded to, and the money, amounting to forty-six thousand dollars, was paid into the hands of the Consul, Mr, Noah, agent for the privateer.

I shall proceed immediately for Tripoli, and will give you early information of the further proceedings of this squadron. The Bey of Tunis has now lying in this harbor, nearly ready for sea, three frigates and several small vessels of war.

I have the honor to be with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Messina, August 31st 1815:

"I have the honor to inform you, that immediately after the date of my last communication, I proceeded to Tripoli. Upon my arrival off that place, I received from our Consul a letter; in consequence of the information contained in this letter, I deemed it necessary to demand justice from the Bashaw. On the next day the Governor of the City of Tripoli came on board the Guerriere, to treat in behalf of the Bashaw. He objected to the amount claimed by us, but finally agreed to our demands. The money, amounting to the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, has been paid into the hands of the Consul, who is agent for the privateer.

The Bashaw also delivered up to me ten captives, two of them Danes, and the others Neapolitans.

During the progress of our Negotiations with the States of Barbary, now brought to a conclusion, there appeared a desposition on the part of each of them, to grant as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country, will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary States will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the Squadron to Carthagena, at which place I hope to find the relief squadron from America."

Extract of a letter from Com Bainbridge to the Secretary of the navy dated U. S ship Independence. off Bay of Tunis, Sept 6th, 1815.

I had the honour of making communications to you from Carthagena on the 10th ult. from which place I sailed with the Independence, Congress, Erie, Chippewa and Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned a misunderstanding existed between the Bashaw of, at place, and our Consul residing there. On my way I called at Algiers to exhibit this additional force off there; presuming it would have some weight in preserving the peace which had just been made: for the only mode of convincing these people is by ocular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli; I learned that com. Decatur had been there with the first squadron, and had adjusted our differences which existed at that place. Our Consul at Tripoli informed me that the exhibiting of our naval force before Tripoli, had produced a most favorable change in the disposition of the Bashaw, for preserving the peace with us.

At Tripoli, learning that the Bey of Tunis was restless towards the U. S. I immediately proceeded with the vessels with me for that place.

On my arrival there, I learned by a letter from our Consul there, that the Bey and his officers were friendly disposed towards us.

Having agreeably to your instructions, exhibited the force under my command to all the Barbary powers, (and which I believe will have a tendency to prolong our treaties with them) I have only now, in further obedience to those instructions, to return with the squadron to the U. States.

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated U. S ship Independence, Malaga Roads, Sept 14th, 1815.

I arrived here yesterday, under the expectation of meeting here the first squadron, but to my regret, Com. Decatur had not yet come down the Mediterranean, and where the squadron with him is I know not—for the last I learned of them was off Tripoli, which place they left on the 6 th ult.

As the squadron has to return this Autumn, in pursuance of orders, it is very desirable that it should leave this sea as soon as possible, to avoid the inclemency of the winter on our coast, particularly on account of the smaller vessels. The Independence, Congress, Boxer, Saranac, Chippewa and Spark are here; the Erie I expect every hour from Malta, where I had sent her, the Torch and Lynx are at Carthagena. All these vessels will be prepared immediately to return, but they cannot sail till the other squadron has joined us.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 9.

The Sheriff of this county, J. W. Thompson Esq. has politely favored us with the following census of this town and county, viz.

	souls
Town of St. Louis,	2000
County of St. Louis, including the town,	7393.

being an increase of about 1200 in two years.

In the election of a speaker to the house of Representatives on monday last, James Caldwell Esq. had a unanimous vote, except one, which it is presumed was his own. This is the way to reward merit; it is a grateful meed to the man long known in the field and cabinet.

The British officer who was taken prisoner some time ago in the neighborhood of Detroit, hunting deserters and committing outrage on the peaceable inhabitants, has had his trial, and was fined $500,

Governor Cass and the British Col. James has had a spirited correspondence lately on the subject of one of our soldiers shooting an indian who was observed leveling his piece at some American soldiers. The Governor has been pretty severe with his pen, and treated the British "Bulwark" rather roughly. It appears the indian was under the protection and charge of his Britannic Majesty.

INFLUENZA.—This disease has marked its progress from the east with peculiar severity. Gentlemen from Kentucky say, that it had reached there and carried off many victims.

201

APPROVED MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of all severe coughs, colds, consumptions, the bleeding cough, asthma, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach dysentaries or diarrhœas severe grippings, summer bowel complaint in children &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Nervous grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is highly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits head ach, tremor, faintness, hysterics, debility, nervous weakness, fleets and various complaints resulting from secret improperity of youth and dissipated habits, recommended in severe cases, the immoderate use of tea the unskilful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and nervous swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marshes, lakes stagnated pools rivers, &c these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the banks and various other exploded prescriptions had failed they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr Robertson's Infallible worm destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are pale ness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the anus, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at others times voracious, looseness, unsavory disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly great thirst the urine frothy and sometime of a whitish color griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse, palpitation of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits &c. &c

Though numberless medicine are extolled of expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti-Bilious pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulences Indigestions costiveness, hypochondrie and Hysteric complaints Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout,

Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness safety expedition and certainty infinately superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 25 cts per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth ache Drops—Price 50 cents.

Carnesian Eye Water celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars,

The Restorative Dentifrice—For cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor,

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family medicines which are now prepared by Dr. T W Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints to which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—in testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county —Wm Armes, U S N No 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street—Nhaniel Bayne, No 85 north front street—John D Nelson No 95 Race street—Adam Vance N 76 Christian street—William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No 181 Noble street—David Fisher, No 187 Arch street—Jacob Huff, No 355 Callowhill street—H E Brodarky No 82 south Sixth street—John Steers Jr No 63 Coate street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street—Thomas Rees, Tammany street near Fourth—Pearson Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge—James Barton Northampton township Burlington county N J—Wm Hollinshead Mt Holly Burlington county N J—Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J—Isaac Wiggins Chester county—John Smith, No 368 north second street—Christopher Dresher, Upper Dublin township Pa—Michael Kraft, Morrisville Pa—Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county—George Ingels, United States arsenal—Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket. June 5. 1y.

KANAWHA SALT

FOR SALE,

A parcel of good KANAWHA SALT *at Mrs. Pescay's Store, below the Missouri Hotel, opposite Mr. Primm's Taylor's Shop.*

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [4t74.

A Journeyman Cabinet Maker

WANTED.

I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a good workman in Cabinet work, at my SHOP in the town of St. Charles,

Otis Peck.

Nov. 30. [3t74

THE BARGE EAGLE

Will start from Orleans to St. Louis about the 15th of February next. Merchants and others who may have freight at Orleans bound up may have it conveyed at $5 per cwt, in a staunch well found vessel belonging to Abraham Bird, senr. and commanded by Thompson or William Bird.

Decr. 1. [3t 74.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is hard run for cash to pay his debts, and will dispose of a number of *notes* and *accounts* on reasonable terms, *particularly to those interested, to whom a preference will be given.* If not *disposed* of before the 1st, day of January next, they will be then offered at public Auction.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [tf74.

TAKEN UP

By De La Fayette Ramsey, in the county of St Louis, and township of Joachim, one bright sorrel mare, supposed to be six years old, fifteen hands high, supposed to be branded with a P. on the left shoulder, with a star and a snip, a small white spot on the point of her left shoulder a small white spot on her right hind foot Appraised to thirtyfive dollars before me a justice of the peace in and for the township aforesaid, this 15th day of November, 1815.

Js. M'Cullock J. P.

A true copy.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

I expect to arrive at St Louis on the first day of January next, and will commence on that day to settle the affairs of Mathew Orr, lately deceased. Those who have any demands against his estate will present their accounts properly authenticated and those who are indebted will please to be prepared to make payment at that time.

Wm. ORR.

Pittsburg, Nov. 9 1815.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 13 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation. well timbered first rate soil and bottom land. on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered, situate 37 miles above St Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I wish to sell my Farm below Saint Charles, in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground, full barn, stacks and cribs also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser. If payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises An indisputable title will be given

Wm Thompson.

October 21. 3t 73

Strayed or Stolen.

From the Subscriber, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis County, a dun or cream colored horse, with a black mane and tail, he has no brand recollected but has a scar on his off thigh, low before and is a natural trotter and is about 14 hands high. He was raised in the county of New Madrid where he may stray. Any person giving information to the Printer hereof, so that he may be had, or delivering said horse to the subscriber will receive five dollars reward.

John M'Donald.

St. Louis County, Nov. 23d. (3t73

For Sale,

By the Subscriber, Cucumbers in vinegar and pepper, retail and by the barrel. Also Bread every day fresh. opposite Capt. Paul's new stone House.

John Wallace.

St. Louis, Nov. 23d. (3t 73.

Notice.

All persons in the territories of Missouri and Illinois, having United States property of any description in their possession, will have it delivered at this post without delay.

J. M'GUNNEGLE,

Brig. Q M

Belle Fontaine, Nov, 10th. (3t 73

WANTED.

A person who will clear and fence a piece of land near St. Louis, for which liberal wages will be given, in either land or money.

Apply to the printer.

November 11. 3t 72

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber desiring to erect a saw and grist mill at the place called Indian ford, at the foot of the bluff in Madison county, Goshen settlement, at a distance of about three miles from the Mississippi and four miles from the mouth of the Missouri, those who will be willing to contract with him for the said undertaking, may find him at his house in Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois territory, or at his mill seat, situate at about one mile and a half above Venerdaje's ferry opposite St. Louis. The said subscriber offers also to lease between ten of twelve thousand acres of the first rate land in the aforesaid territory, the greatest part of which is on the banks of the Mississippi above St Louis, he will lease it out in as small parcels as the lessees may desire it, and he will give them moreover the enjoyment of it for the term of three years gratis,

N JARROT.

Cahokia Nov 1st, 1815.

Avis au Publique.

Le soussigné désirant faire faire un moulin à scie et à farine, à la place nommée Indian Ford, au pied des côtes, dans le comté de Madisson, district de Goshen, à environ trois milles du Mississippi, et à quatre milles de l'embouchure du Missouri; ceux qui désireront contracter avec lui pour cet effet; le trouveront à sa maison de Cahokia comté St Clair, Territoire Illinois, ou à l'place de soumonbe qui est à environ un mille et demi plus haut que la traverse de Venerdale en face de St Louis De plus il offre à amodier entre dix à douze mille acres de terre de la premiere qualité du territoire susdit. dont la plus grande partie se trouve le long du Mississippi, au dessus de St. Louis Il amodiera en aussi petite quantité que les personnes jugeront à propos, et donnera la jouissance de ladite terre pendant le cours de trois année gratis.

Nov 11. N JARROT.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t 67

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church streets and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c,

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1302 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which the blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Cravecœur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meramac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

Intending to remove to St. Louis, I offer

FOR SALE

My House, Garden and field, about one quarter of a mile from Potosi, (Mine a Burton) on the road leading to Bellevue. The House is spacious, and calculated for a Store and Tavern, having several useful outhouses.

For terms apply at the premises.

J. Bouju.

Mine a Burton, Nov. 17th, 1815. 3t

STRAYED,

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, 2 yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to be in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 2, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmer as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St Louis, 3d March, 1815.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity —He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

Last Notice.

All those indebted to Shuan Falconer late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis, Oct. 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLURG, either by note or book account are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis

October, 12th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 16, 1815. [No 370.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

(By Authority.)
BY WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS white persons emigrating from the settlements of this territory, as well as from the neighboring territories and states and elsewhere, have, at various times intruded upon the Indian lands and made establishments there, in violation of the laws, and in total disregard of those admonitions which have been frequently given by the executive authority of this territory.

THESE practices can be no longer permitted:—our government, founded in justice, will equally extend its protection to the native inhabitants within it's limits.—And if misunderstandings occasionally arise, it is greatly desirable that the original aggression should not have proceeded from ourselves.—Instructed therefore on this subject by the President of the United States, I DO HEREBY PROCLAIM that all white persons who have intruded and are settled upon the lands of the Indians within this territory depart therefrom without delay. Should they neglect this last and peaceful warning the military power will be called upon to compel their removal.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have (L. S.) caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM CLARK.

By his Excellency's Command,
FREDERICK BATES,
Sec. Mis. Ter.

TAKEN UP.

By Lewis Dickson, living in the county of St. Genevieve, Cinque Homme township near the mouth of Cape Cinque Homme creek; a dark grey, or rather a black roan filly, supposed to be rising three years old, about thirteen hands high, with the hair of the tail cropt, and branded on the near shoulder thus M, supposed to be the letter M deformed in burning. Appraised to fifteen dollars this the 6 of May, 1815

James Moore, J. P.

Received the above certificate, and recorded the same in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county of Saint Genevieve, the 18th of June, 1814.

Test,
Thomas Oliver, Clk.

FOR SALE.

A large assortment of gentlemen's, ladies and childrens fine and coarse

SHOES.

Also, Ironmongery & Hatters Trimmings, which will be sold cheap—opposite the Post-Office.

St. Louis, Dec. 9th. 2-75*

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue for the Territory of Missouri will attend on the following days, at the following places, (viz.)

At the town of St. Charles in the county of St. Charles, on monday the 1st day of January.

At St. Louis on Wednesday the 3rd.

At Washington county (town of Potosi) on the 8th.

At St. Genevieve on the 11th.

At Cape Gerardeau, county (town of Jackson) on the 15th.

At Rossville, New-Madrid county on the 19th, 1816, for the purpose of *granting licenses to distillers, retailers* and *manufacturers*, and for the purpose of collecting the tax on *household furniture* and *gold and silver watches*. Those who do not attend at the above mentioned places to obtain licenses and pay their arrearages must expect to find the Marshal at their door, with a writ, in a few weeks from the above dates. Any person wishing to make a return, or application to the collector, can do it by mail, postage free, by directing their letters to John W. Thompson, Collector of the Revenue, for Missouri Territory.

J. W. Thompson, Col'r.
of the Rev. M. T.
St. Louis, Dec. 5th, 1815.

PORK.

I will pay the cash for eight thousand weight of corn fed pork, any person wishing to contract with me for the same, will call on me in St. Louis.

William Sullivan.
Dec. 8th, 1815. 4-75.

FOUND,

A silver mounted Dirk and pocket handkerchief attached to it, the owner may have it by proving property, paying a small gratuity to the finder, a negro boy. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Dec. 2.

FOR SALE.

One dozen elegant Chairs,
Two Arm-chairs,
One Settee.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 9th.

London, Sept. 4.

Foriche (Duke of Otranto.) The following letters appeared yesterday in the National Register, Sunday paper, and as they have every appearance of being genuine, (the Editor having them in Fouche's own bad writing) cannot but be considered as furnishing a very important key to the politics of the French minister. His reasoning to Bonaparte on the subject of his title and the Elbes sovereignty is just as luminous. As for his notion of transporting the Corsican to America, it was likely enough to proceed from a man who never disguised his hostility towards Great Britain. This hostility bye the bye, in which Talleyrand is not his inferior, involves a curious consideration at the present time, and ought never to be forgotten by our Ambassadors in treating with these diplomatists. Did it add to their recommendations for office under Louis 18th?

Copy of a letter written by the duke of Otranto, to his Royal Highness Monsieur, April 22, 1814.

"MONSEIGNEUR—I have attempted to render a fresh service to the Emperor Napoleon, whose minister I have been during ten years, I think it proper to communicate to your Royal Highness the letter which I have written to him. His interests cannot be an indifferent object to me, since they have moved the generous compassion of the powers who have conquered him. But the greatest of all interests for France and for Europe, that to which every thing should be sacrificed is the repose of nations and of monarchs, after many agitations and calamities; and that repose even if it should be established on solid bases, would never be sufficiently secured; would never be truly enjoyed; as long as the Emperor Napoleon should stay in the island of Elba. Napoleon, on that rock, would be to Italy; to France, and to all Europe, what Versailles is by the side of Naples. I only see the New World and the United States of America, in which he can produce no convulsion.

Copy of a letter written by the Duke of Otranto to the Emperor Napoleon, April 22d, 1814, enclosed with the foregoing.

"SIRE—When France and a part of Europe were at your feet, I dared to make you constantly hear the truth. Now that you are unfortunate, I experience more dread of wounding your feelings by speaking the language of sincerity; but I owe it to you, since to you it will prove useful, and even necessary.

"You have excepted as a retreat, the Island of Elba and its sovereignty. I lend a very attentive ear to all that is said respecting that sovereignty and that island. I think it my duty to assure you, that the situation of that Island in Europe does not become your own character, and that the title of sovereign of a few acres of land will less become him who has possessed an immense empire.

"I beseech you to weigh these two considerations, and you will feel how well they are founded.

"The island of Elba lies at a short distance from Africa, Greece, and Spain; it almost touches the coasts of Italy and France. From that island the sea, the winds, and a small feluca, may rapidly convey you to every country most exposed to movements, events, and revolutions. As yet stability exists no where. In this instability of nations, a genius like yours will always create inquietude and suspicions amongst the European powers.—Without being a criminal, you will be accused; and without being a criminal, too, you will do no harm; for alarm is a great evil, both to governments and nations.

"The king who is about to reign in France, will wish to reign only by justice; but you know how many passions surround a throne, and with what skill hatred imparts to calumny the colors of truth.

"The titles which you preserve, recalling whilst at every moment what you have lost, can only preserve to increase the bitterness of your regrets. They will not appear a wreck, but a vain representation of so many vanished grandeurs, I say more: without honoring you they will expose you to greater dangers. It will be said that the rock of Elba is the resting point on which you intend to place the lever with which you will seek once more to raise the world.

"Allow me to tell you my whole thought: it is the result of my reflection. It would be more glorious and more consolatory to you to live as a simple citizen: and at present the safest and most becoming asylum for a man like you, is the United States of America.

"There you will re-commence your existence in the midst of a people still new, who will know how to admire without fearing your genius. You will be under the protection of those laws equally impartial & inviolable all for that breathe in the country of Franklin, Washington and Jefferson. You will prove to the Americans, that if you had been born amongst them, you would have felt and voted like them; and preferred their virtues and their liberties to all the domination of the earth.

I have the honor to be, &c.
The Duke of OTRANTO.

London, Sept. 1.

At the annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, held at Manchester, it appeared that the number of persons in the connection amounted to nearly *one hundred and ninety thousand.*

New York, Oct. 28.

Upwards of 1800 bales and packages of dry goods, besides a proportional quantity of hardware, salt, crates, and coal, were imported into this city during the last week, from the port of *Liverpool* alone. Several vessels also arrived with cargoes from London, Belfast and Newcastle.

FROM THE AURORA.

It is noticed in the late English prints that the British government is taking effectual measures for securing their naval ascendency on the lakes, in the event of a rupture, between the two countries. It is also remarked, that Mr. Baggot the appointed minister to the United States, has reloaded his effects, from the vessel destined to bring him here, and that his departure will be delayed several weeks.

Since the humiliation and conquest of the great rival of England, no dispassionate politician has entertained a doubt but that America will next engross the whole attention of that ambitious island. They look upon our growing prosperity and power as interfering with their manufacturing interests, and naval dominion, and every effort will be made to *crush us.* There is now no event which can take place on the continent to interfere with the *master passion*, and *grand design.* France is no more: and any quarrel between Russia, Austria, Prussia and Turkey, will be viewed with little interest by Great Britain, otherwise than as she likes to see the work go on and will furnish the weaker power with the necessary funds to prolong the contest. What then, is the policy of the United States in this short interval of peace now afforded us? *To lay a deep and broad foundation* of financial naval, and military means, to meet the exigencies of events. For as surely as ambition is ever stimulated by success, and becomes hungry in proportion as it devours; as surely as we are viewed as a growing national rival; as surely as we have territory and wealth and population and freedom and G. Britain possesses avarice, arrogance, a taste for cruelty and an inordinate, highly excited thirst for dominion and power—so certain is it, that after she gets the present press of business (which, in fact can now be transacted) off her hand, we shall have a *protracted and tremendous war for liberty, property & life.* Money is called the "sinews of war." Finance is undoubtedly the main spring of military and naval operations. A national bank is a great engine of finance. But how shall it be constructed; shall it accommodate itself to the views of the British party, and thus defeat the purposes of its institutions, viz. rendering faculties to the government and nation? shall it in fact be a specie bank, and thus be controlled by a monied aristocracy, and be subject to have its operations superseded by the employment of a few thousands of British gold in running on the bank? It is believed but one sentiment is entertained on this subject by the republicans of the middle and southern states—indeed of the union. There must be some limitation in its specie payments. The bank must not be liable to be run down by any combination (internal or external) it must afford the purposes of a national circulating medium. The experiment has been tried in England, and leaves no room for doubt, in the minds of any impartial observer, that a national bank in whose stability public confidence is placed, will answer all the purposes of the institution, without specie payment.

ROSNY.

From the New York Columbian

MARVELLOUS.

A statement has been lately published that the ground in a field in Ulster county received an impulse which raised them above the tops of trees—and we learn by the last Kingston Plebian, that a piece of ground near Red Hook has sunk 100 feet below the surface of the adjacent ground. Such an occurrence as the latter took place at Newark, and has been frequent in all countries and ages—the former is more difficult to solve—it is a fact. Here follows the account of the depression:

Singular.

Some few days ago has been discovered on the east bank of Hudson's river, about half a mile below Red Hook Landing, nearly an acre of land perpendicularly sunk down from a declivity of about 100 feet above the surface of the river, to a depression of about 100 feet below the surface of the adjacent ground. It is said that the sides of the area of the vacuum are perfectly smooth, and that an entrance leads to the bottom from a level of about 15 feet above the ordinary height of the river. The depressed earth is a solid body of blue clay, devoid of stones, and is covered with oak and cedar shrubs. It is supposed that this singular circumstance happened during the late storms.

MANUFACTURES.

From the Rhode Island American.

The following interesting paragraph is extracted from a well drawn petition, to be presented to congress, at their approaching session, by the Cotton Manufacturers of this town and its vicinity.

"It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that in the small district alone, comprised within a circle of 30 miles from Providence, there are not less than 140 manufactories, containing in actual operation more than 130,000 spindles and capable of holding a much larger number, few of them having yet received their full compliment of machinery. The quantity of cotton which, in their present state, they spin in a year, may be computed at 20,000 bales, which, when manufactured into cloth, of the descriptions commonly made, will produce 27,840,000 yards;—the weaving of which, at the average price of 8 cents, amounts to $2,227,200, & the total value of the cloth will exceed six million of dollars. To complete the manufactures from the raw material, until the goods are fit for market, it is estimated would afford steady and constant employment to 25,000 persons."

Western Independence.

The Editor of the Western Herald, printed in Steubenville, Ohio in his cogent remarks on the utility and importance of steam-boats, for the navigation of the western waters, makes the following calculation—

"We calculate the profits one steam boat, of 70 tons freight, to be:

"*First.* For six voyages, from Pittsburg to Louisville, in six months, we calculate to produce as follows. We shall state the profits of one voyage, and multiply it by six, to shew the result of six month's trade.

Her cargo down.

50 tons fr. at 50 cts. per cwt.	is	$ 500
50 passengers at $ 10 each,	is	500
Cargo up.		
50 tons fr. at $ 1 per cwt.		1000
50 passengers at 20 dollars each.		1000
Gross freight,		$ 3000

Steam-boat expenditures.

Capt. 1 month's wages	$ 80
Engineer, do.	60
Clerk, do.	45
Cook, do.	30
Six hands, do. at 30 dolls.	180
20 days under steam, at 3 cords wood per day is 60 cords, at one dollar 50 cts.	90
Provisions.	
For 100 passengers for 21 day, at 50 cents per day,	1000
For capt. and crew, ten persons in all, for 21 days, at 50 cts. per day,	150
	1635
Gain in the voyage,	$ 1365
Gain in six voyages,	$ 8190

Secondly. We estimate two trips to New-Orleans, as taking six months to complete the year. We will state one voyage, and double it to shew the result of the two voyages.

Cargo down.

50 tons fr. at doll. 1 per cwt.	1000
50 passengers at $ 50 dollars.	2500
	3500
Cargo up.	
50 tons freight, at $ 3 per cwt.	3000
50 passengers at 75 dollars,	3750
	$ 10250
	10250

Steam boat expenditures.

Capt. 3 month's wages,	$ 240
Engineer, do.	180
Clerk, do.	135
Cook, do.	90
Six hands, do. at $ 30.	540
45 days under steam, at 3 cords per day, or 135 cords, at $1 50 cts.	202
Provisions.	
For 100 passengers, 45 days, 50 cts. per day,	2250
For Capt. and crew, ten persons in all, 3 months at 50 cts. per day,	450
	4087
Gain in one voyage	6163
Gain in two voyages, double,	12326
Whole nett gain in 12 months,	$ 20516

"It thus appears, that a Steam boat of 70 tons, to cost ten thousand dollars, in six months trade between Louisville and Pittsburg, will clear *eight thousand one hundred and ninety dollars*, and in two voyages to New-Orleans, to complete the year, she will clear $ 12,326 making gain of 20,516 dollars, which is *Two Hundred* per cent. on the capital employed, and 516 over."

Extract of a letter from an American officer, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

DETROIT, Oct. 18.

There was a trial here last week, which in its effect is of national consequence. A lieutenant in the British navy undertook to take some deserters on our side, with a party of armed men, some of whom he landed, and caught one of his deserters. Some of our citizens assembled, surprised the sentry, and finally obliged the officer to go to Detroit, where he was compelled to give bail for his appearance. He was tried according to law, by a jury of six foreigners and six citizens, who brought in a verdict that the officer had not taken the deserter by force; that he had told him only to go into the boat, and the fellow went. From the positive evidence I heard, and from an after conversation with the judge, I think there could be no reason in the world to have acquitted him of that charge. They however, brought him in guilty of a riot, and he was fined by the court 4 or $500, Chief Justice Woodward, who gave the sentence, said that this punishment was the sentence of the other two judges; that he differed from it, and that the lieutenant ought to be also pilloried and imprisoned.

As circumstances occurring here, are reported to the United States merely by letter and often misrepresented, it may be well to inform you, that one of our soldiers shot and killed an Indian last week, for impudently leveling a rifle at a party of four soldiers. The circumstance has made some noise here, as the Indian was under the protection and charge of His Britannic Majesty. The British have brought in a coroner's verdict of murder; and some letters have passed between the British col. James and Govenor Cass.

October 20.

The British and civil authority have offered a reward of 500 dollars for the apprehension of the soldier who killed the Indian. This will inevitably set the Indians on the hunt for him. But to prevent any ill consequences, the General will send to col. James a very spirited remonstrance, and threats of retaliation.

[In the above letter, a good deal of animosity is said to exist between the citizens of Michigan and the Canadians—but the military on both sides treat each other with great civility.]

THE BOXER.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. brig Boxer, Capt. Porter, to his friend in Providence, (R. I.) dated

"CADIZ, Aug. 24th, 1815.

"We arrived here after a very boisterous passage of 21 days from New-York. About half an hour after we came to anchor we were informed by Mr. John W. Barker, of Salem, Massachusetts, of a treaty of peace being settled between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, and of Bonaparte's defeat, and dethronement. The Health Officer, Consul, and a number of other gentlemen soon came on board. On the 18th of August we unfortunately lost a man from the mast head; he fell 30 feet from the side of the vessel, when she was going at the rate of 8 miles an hour. our utmost exertions were used to save him; but alas! they were ineffectual. On the 23d, the day previous to our arrival, we made a strange sail on our weather-bow, soon came up with her, and showed our flag, she refused to show hers, called all hands to quarters, gave her a shot, ran out our guns and prepared to give her a broadside; she then hoisted English colours, and *apologised*. This vessel showed 22 ports, ten on a side, and two chasers, the same as we have.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Wednesday Dec. 6, 1815.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cassady gave notice that on to morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill directing the method of proceeding against absent and absconding debtors and for other purposes, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

Mr Speaker, The legislative council have appointed Mr. Hunter a committee on their part jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives as a committee of enrollments during the present session. &c.

Mr. de Mun laid before the house a resolution respecting post roads, which was taken up and read.

And on motion of Mr Lucas.

Ordered that said resolution lie over till friday next.

On motion of Mr de Mun.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the legislative council as a committee of enrollments. Whereupon messrs de Mun, Sewel and Austin were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Simpson gave notice that on saturday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill authorising the judges of the county court of St Louis to procure by purchase or otherwise, a lot of ground in or adjacent to the town of St Louis, whereupon to erect public buildings, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones

Mr Speaker, Mr Jones has this day applied for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent trespassing by cutting timber and raising stone and mineral.

The House adjourned till to morrow morning ten o'clock

Thursday, December 7.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

When the speaker laid before the house the census of Washington county which stands thus, above the age of twenty-one years, of free white males, five hundred and eighteen, and under that age of free white males five hundred and fifty five, total 1073

Mr de Mun gave notice that on saturday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill authorising every Magistrate in each township to appoint his own constable and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

It is ordered that a committee of five be appointed to enquire into the expediency of addressing congress on the subject of making further provisions by law for the final adjustment and settlement of land claims in this territory; and that they have leave to report by resolution.

Whereupon Messrs Lucas, de Mun, Austin, Davidson and Caldwell were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Lucas gave notice that on tomorrow, he would ask leave to bring in a bill to be entitled 'an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgement or proof out of the territory of deeds and conveyances of lands in this territory, executed by non residents thereof & also extending the power of taking acknowledgements of deeds and proofs and conveyances in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker, Mr. M'Girk and Mr Jones have this day been appointed a committee to examine an act regulating the mode of judicial proceedings in certain cases and extending certain powers to the general court with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. de Mun from the committee to whom was refered that portion of the governors message that refers to the public documents of the Spanish government now in the recorders office made report which was taken up and read and on the question will the house agree to said report' Mr de Mun asked and obtained leave to withdraw the same.

Mr de Mun gave notice that on to morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr de Mun offered some resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana by the way of the post of Quashita, which resolutions were taken up and read and ordered to lie over till tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Cassady.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the laws of this territory regulating the writ of habeas corpus, see what alterations if any are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Cassady, Heath and Lane were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

When the house adjourned till to morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Friday, December 8.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk,

Mr Speaker,

Mr M'Girk has this day applied for and obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled 'An act to regulate the action of replevin.

On motion of Mr. Pittman.

Ordered that the law regulating the fees of the several officers within this territory be referred to a select committee of three, to examine what alterations (if any) are necessary to the same with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Pittman, Harris and de Mun were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr de Mun introduced a resolution to allow the clerk of the house of representatives to employ an assistant clerk, for the purpose of engrossing and enrolling bills, which resolution was ordered to lie on the table for consideration to morrow.

Mr Lucas agreeable to notice introduced a bill, to be entitled 'An act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgment or proof out of this territory of deeds & conveyances of lands in this territory executed by non residents thereof, & also extending the power of taking the acknowledgment or proofs of deeds and acknowledgments in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts, which bill was received and read the first and second times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr. Lucas,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

Mr de Mun agreeable to notice introduced a bill for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St. Genevieve for the year 1815, which bill was received and read the first and second times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Lucas.

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to-morrow.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Emmons has this day moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled 'an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes.

Mr Cassady from the committee appointed for that purpose introduced a bill to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus, which bill was received and read the first time and on the question shall the bill be read the second time.

Mr. Lucas moved that said bill be rejected, and on the question thereon it was decided in the negative.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill lie on the table for further consideration.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Jones has this day moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled 'an act concerning debtors and their securities, and for the relief of securities for public service.

Mr. de Mun from the committee to whom was referred that portion of the governors message respecting public documents of the Spanish government now in the recorders offices, reported a bill giving certain powers to the recorders of this territory for certain purposes which bill was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

The resolution respecting post roads was taken up and read, and debate arising thereon. Mr de Mun asked and obtained leave to withdraw the same.

On motion Mr de Mun,

The resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana by the way of the post of Ouachita was taken up and read and debate arising thereon.

Mr de Mun, moved and obtained leave to withdraw said resolutions for the present, when on motion of Mr. Carr, ordered that the said resolutions, be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the evening.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on said resolutions agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

Mr Carr from the committee to whom was refered the judiciary code of this territory, reported some resolutions on that subject, which were received and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr Cassady,

The bill to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Cassady,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

Mr Simpson agreeable to notice introduced a bill authorising the erection of a court house and other public buildings in the county of Saint Louis, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St. Genevieve for the year 1815.

On motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that the committee to whom was refered the several laws regulating the fiscal concerns of this territory be instructed to procure a list of all the land claims within this territory as well of the unconfirmed as the confirmed.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

Ordered that the resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana, be engrossed in order for its third reading and final passage, this afternoon.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

Mr M'Girk has this day moved for and obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled 'an act to do away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

The engrossed resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana, were taken up and read the third time in order for their final passage, and on the question 'will the house agree to said resolutions' carried in the affirmative, and said resolutions were sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815: agreed to the same with some amendments.

When Mr Carr moved to amend the report of the committee of the whole by adding after the words '*eighteen hundred and fifteen* in the title, the words *and for other purposes*,' and on the question will the house agree to said amendment carried in the affirmative & on the question will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole as amended, it was carried in the affirmative, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage on monday next.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled 'an act to regulate the action of replevin,' which bill is herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

And on motion of Mr Carr, said bill was taken up and read the first time.

Monday, Dec. 11.

The speaker laid before the house the census of the county of Lawrence which stands thus: 872 free white males over the age of 21 years and 662 free

white males under that age, total 1134.

Mr deMun laid before the house some resolutions respecting the county of Lawrence, which resolutions were taken up and read the first and second times, and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr deMun, that said resolutions be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Caulk,

The engrossed bill providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815, and for other purposes, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, when Mr Lucas offered the following amendment, to wit, to strike out the word 'assessment' in the 24th line of the 5 th section and in lieu thereof the word 'appointment,' and on the question will the house agree to said amendment carried in the affirmative, & on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be 'an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815 and for other purposes, when said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill to be entitled an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgments or proofs of deeds and conveyances of lands and tenements in this territory executed by non-residents thereof, and also extending the power of taking acknowledgment & proofs of deeds and conveyances in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts & agreed to the same with some amendments which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the reports and resolutions, presented to the house by the select committee to whom was refered the judiciary code of this territory; agreed to the same without amendment which report of the committee of the whole was agreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The bill giving certain powers to the recorders of this territory and for other purposes was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Austin,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this afternoon.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill entitled an act regulating the action of repevin' was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill giving certain powers to the recorders of this territory and for other purposes; agreed to the same with some amendments which report was agreed to by the house.

And on motion of Mr Lucas,

Ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage on wednesday next.

Mr deMun again presented same resolutions respecting post roads, which were received and read the first and second times; and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment. When on motion of Mr deMun ordered that said resolutions be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this afternoon.

And on motion of Mr deMun,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on said resolutions: agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said resolutions be engrossed for their third reading and final passage on Wednesday next.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

On motion of Mr Cassady,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus: agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage on tomorrow

On motion of Mr deMun

The engrossed bill entitled an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgments or proofs of deeds and conveyances of lands and tenements, in this territory executed by non-residents thereof, and also extending the power of taking acknowledgments and proofs of deeds and conveyances in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be 'an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgment or proof of deeds and conveyances of lands and tenements in this territory executed by non-residents thereof, and also extending the power of taking acknowledgments and proofs of deeds and conveyances in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts.

Whereupon said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

Other members to wit, Stephen Byrd, and George F. Bollinger both from the county of Cape Girardeau, appeared and took their seats.

Mr Carr from the committee, to whom was reported the judiciary code reported a bill on that subject entitled a bill for altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts in this territory and for other purposes, which bill was received and read the first time.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker.

The legislative council have this day passed a bill to do away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

And on motion of Mr deMun, said bill was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Cassady,

The engrossed bill to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus was taken up and read the third time, in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be 'an act to alter and amend the proceedings of habeas corpus,' when said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The engrossed bill extending certain powers to the recorders in the several counties in this territory and for other purposes was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title, be 'an act extending certain powers to the recorders of the several counties in this territory and for other purposes,' when said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Mr Carr from the joint committee of ways and means reported that they had rented rooms for the present sessions of the legislative council and house of representatives, of Peter Chouteau junr. at $3 per day, that they had purchased two dozen chairs for the use of both houses for the price of sixty nine dollars, as will appear by bill of the chairmaker, Mr Russell herewith submitted, that they have procured stationary and other articles for the use of both houses of Thomas F. Riddick to the amount of $22 87½ cents as will also be seen by his account, herewith submitted, that they have contracted with their doorkeeper for the fuel necessary for each house at the rate of $2 per day for each day their respective houses may be in session, and that they have contracted with Mr Warner for making a small partition in the council chamber and other small items for the sum of eight dollars and 80 cents, as will be seen by his account, herewith submitted. The committee beg leave furthermore to state that a difference of opinion having taken place between the committee and Mr Chouteau relating to the number of rooms hired, the committee have on the 13th December rented of Mrs Dubrail for the remainder of the sessions of the legislative council and house of representatives at $1 50 cents per day, two rooms in her house, which report after being read was agreed to by the house.

Mr Lucas offered the following to be added as a 44th rule to the standing rules of this house to wit, 'no bill' shall be read a third time until at least one hour after the house shall have been assembled, which rule as offered was ordered to lie on the table for further consideration.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the resolutions respecting the county of Lawrence, agreed to the same with some amendment, which report was agreed to by the house and ordered that said resolution be engrossed for their third reading and final passage to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. deMun,

The resolutions allowing the clerk of the house of representatives to employ an assistant clerk for the purpose of engrossing and enrolling bills at the rate of two dollars per day, was again taken up and read, and on the question will the house agree to the resolution, it was carried in the affirmative, when said resolution was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council,

When the house adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Mr. Charles will please to publish the following Resolutions for the perusal of the Members of the General Assembly of this Territory, now assembled in St. Louis.

H. CASSADY.

Whereas the people of the county of Arkansas and the southern parts of this Territory, owing to their detached and remote situation from the seat of government of this territory, labor under great grievances in not being able to communicate therewith, in any reasonable time, whereby, they have already suffered great and many losses in their landed interests, and will suffer more of different kinds; and while they are subjected to the burden of the territorial expenses, they enjoy very few advantages therefrom, either in legislation, adjudication or protection: and are so slightly and remotely connected with the heart of this territory, that the pecuniary or political advantages thereof scarcely circulate at all in so remote a member of the body politic.

Therefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri, That it is in our opinions just and expedient, that that part of this territory lying southward of a line to begin on the Mississippi, on the southern boundary of the county of New Madrid, then west to the river St. Francois, then up St. Francois to the thirty seventh degree of north latitude, then west on that parallel—should be erected into a seperate territory, and a suitable territorial government given thereto, better calculated to promote the interests of a people whose soil, productions and pursuits, climate and habits, are different, and seem to require a different government in many local respects.

Resolved that our delegate in Congress be instructed to use due endeavors to obtain the object of the above resolution.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber would sell the following tracts of land, 600 arpens in the county of Saint Charles, north of the town of St. Charles, lying upon Sandy Creek near the Mississippi river, this tract was granted and surveyed in the year 1799, and is considered as good as any land in that part of the county, about one half is prairie of superior quality the ballance well covered with good timber. Sandy creek passes through the tract and adds to its value one of the best mill seats in the county, it is surrounded by a good settlement and by a large body of good farming land, which must make the milling business very profitable shortly.

750 arpens in the county of St. Louis on Joachim creek, 3 to 4 miles from Herculaneum, through which the main road leading from St. Louis to the town of St. Genevieve, and the several Lead mines passes, adjoining this road, there is a small farm cleared and a good hewed log house, a good stand for a tavern: the tract also include an excellent mill seat upon Joachim creek a never failing stream, at the mill seat there is 10 to 12 acres of land cleared and enclosed, and some log houses that would be convenient to a purchaser, the land is rolling but of good quality, a small part prairie, the balance well timbered.

750 arpens joining the above tract, and the farm upon which the subscriber resides, this is an excellent tract of high land, a part prairie the balance well timbered, it is well watered by never failing springs, the public road also passes through this tract, and upon which is a small farm improved and in good order for cultivation and several good log cabbins, much of the lead made in the county of Washington passes upon this road which, furnishes a good market for grain and forage to the cultivator there.

400 arpens in the county of St. Louis, lying on Sandy creek about 8 miles from Herculaneum, this is one of the best tracts of high land in the township of Joachim, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, and which has been cultivated. Between 30 and 40 acres in addition has been partly cleared, and partly fenced and could be prepared for cultivation at small expence, there is upon the premises several good log cabins, as well for dwelling houses as for other farming purposes, some other advantages attach to this property which would be seen by a view thereof.

The subscriber would also rent, for one, two or three years Belle Vale farm, upon which he at present resides, laying in the township of Joachim, county of St. Louis, 4 miles from Herculaneum; 100 to 130 acres cleared, well inclosed and conveniently divided into farming lots, cultivated the present year, and of which 35 to 40 acres is well set in wheat of promising appearance, the dwelling house, barns, stables, and other out houses convenient and in good repair. Any person renting the farm may be supplied upon the premises with every implement necessary for carrying it on the next season, if required, as also with stock, grain and forage; and with a number of articles of household and kitchen furniture. Payment of the rent may be in produce or in cash as may best suit the person renting. The terms of sale, and the state of the titles may be known by applying at the Belle Vale farm, to

S. HAMMOND.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Micajah Harris living on the Currants river, Columbia township, county of Lawrence, a bay mare, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a small white streak on her forehead, no brands perceivable, a natural trotter, appraised to twenty three dollars. Given under my hand this 6th day of August, 1815.

Micajah Harris, j. p.

A true copy from the stray book.

Lewis de Mun, Clk. L. Cy. C.

8[3]-7[6]

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Gibson, living in Point Labbadie township, county of Saint Louis, one forrel mare, with a blaze face, three white feet, main and tail white, seven years old last spring, no brand perceivable, about fourteen hands and one inch high, appraised to forty dollars by John Nickley and John Woolams, before me this 3d day of September, 1815.

James Kegans, j. p.

8[3]-7[6]

DAVID AFFERSON & Co,

Shawanoetown, Illinois, Ter'y.

Have just completed a large and spacious

WAREHOUSE,

for the purpose of receiving STORAGE, and will forward goods in any direction.

From the great number of boats passing by and from this place in every navigable direction, it is presumed there will be no difficulty in forwarding (speedily,) all goods which may be consigned to them.

Dec. 20th, 1815. 3[2]-7[6]

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 16.

The Editor earnestly request those indebted to him to make immediate payment: such of his subscribers as are accustomed to pay in produce are requested to do so without delay.

Dec. 1st, 1815.

We learn from the Nashville papers, (received last night) that our Commissioners have completed the boundary line in the Creek nation without interruption, and are on their return home.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Kentucky, to the Editor of the Missouri Gazette.

You would be astonished at the rapid strides making here to render us independent of eastern trade & eastern merchants; the natural channel of trade is taking its proper direction. Cincinnatti, that truly patriotic town has taken the lead and has determined to import her merchandize by way of New Orleans, all the other towns on the river are falling into the measure. Louisville will possess Lexington capital, several enterprising men from Lexington have purchased lots at the Rapids, and nothing is spoken of but Steam Mills and Steam Boats: indeed there are few towns on the river that have not to boast of Mills or Boats worked by the power of Steam. Agents are preparing at Cincinnati & Louisville to set out for London & Liverpool to receive western productions, and forward British goods to the Mississippi in return. Hemp, Tobacco and Cotton will make a good remittance to England. Spain, Portugal and the British West India Islands will receive our Flour, Beef, Pork, Lumber, &c. &c.

We expect here and look confidently forward to the period when a Western Merchant will be as great a stranger in New York, Philadphia or Baltimore as they now are when at Boston.

Particulars from France.

Cherbourg still held out in defence of the Bonapartean flag. Bonaparte has still a great many adherents; 120,000 Austrians and Prussians would remain in France *to keep the people in order*, and to compel them to pay the great sum that had been levied upon them. In Bordeaux all was tranquil, but there was much *feverish blood* all over the country. Americans had become unpopular in France, and were not permitted to wear the American Eagle. The Bourbonites are all under the influence of Britain.

COM. BAINBRIDGE

ARRIVED.

New York, Nov. 18.

We are happy to announce the arrival at Newport, on Monday, of the U. S. squadron under the command of com. Bainbridge, from the Mediterranean. Several of the officers of the fleet reached this city yesterday afternoon in the Gold Hunter, Capt. Currie.

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to his excellency, the Marquis Cercello secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs to his Majesty the King of Naples.

U. S. Ship Guerriere, Naples, September 8th, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform your excellency, that in my late negociation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects to his majesty the king of the two Sicilies. These I have landed at Messina. It affords me great pleasure to have had it in my power, by this small service to evince to his majesty the grateful sense entertained by my government of the aid formerly rendered to us by his majesty, during our war with Tripoli.

With great respect and consideration I have the honor to be, your excellencys most obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

His Excellency the Marquis CERCELLO, Secretary of State &c. &c.

Naples September 12. 1815.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master, the paper which you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me, that, in your late negociation with the Bey of Tripoli, you had freed from the slavery of that Regency, eight subjects of his Majesty, whom you had also sent on shore at Messina; his Majesty has ordered me to acknowledge this peculiar favor, as the act of your generosity, which you have been pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government during the war with Tripoli.

In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting the sentiment of my king, and of assuring you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his Majesty's Ports the best reception, I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Marquis CERCELLO,

Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Com. Decatur Commander of the Squadron of the U. S. of America.

JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Friday, Jan. 20th, 1815.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof, which bill is herewith returned.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the resolution to provide for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri and for other purposes, which resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do concur in adopting measures for forming the county of Lawrence, which resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the bill for the times of holding courts in the county of Arkansas and for other purposes which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the resolution to provide for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri and of the general assembly and for other purposes, which resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

The legislative council do concur in passing the amendments to the bill entitled an act making appropriation for the year 1815, and a part of the year 1814, with some amendments to which bill and amendments they ask the concurrence of the house of representatives in the same.

Whereupon the legislative council was informed thereof.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing an act authorizing the circuit courts and the clerks of the superior courts to order bail in certain cases which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the bill for the times of holding courts in the county of Arkansas and for other purposes which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing an act making appropriations for the year 1815, and a part of the year 1814, with some amendments to which bill and amendments they ask the concurrence of the house of representatives in the same.

The house concurred in the amendments to the appropriation bill and a part of the amendments proposed to the same.

Whereupon the legislative council was informed thereof.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing an act authorizing the judges of the superior courts to order bail in certain cases which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do recede from the amendment to the 7th section by striking from their amendment the words and eleventh and do concur in the amendment to the amendment in the house of the 7th section of the bill entitled an act to provide for levying and collecting a territorial and county taxes which bill and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Whereupon ordered that the house do adjourn this afternoon.

A message from the legislature council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do recede from the amendment to the 7th section by striking from their amendment the words and eleventh and do concur in the amendment to the amendment in the house of the 7th section of the bill entitled an act to provide for levying and collecting a territorial and county taxes which bill and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Whereupon ordered that the house do adjourn to tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 21st.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Thomas introduced a resolution respecting the sessions of the Mines in the county of Washington which resolution was read and agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Carr introduced a bill supplementary to an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial taxes from the county of St Louis, for the years 1814 which bill was received twice read and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment whereupon ordered that the bill be engrossed for its third reading.

A message from the legislature council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do recede from the amendment to the 7th section by striking from their amendment the words and as a 24th section and do concur in the amendment to the amendment in the house of the 7th section of the bill entitled an act to provide for levying and collecting a territorial and county taxes which bill and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Whereupon ordered that the house do adjourn to tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Monday, Jan. 23d.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a resolution disbursing of the certificates subscribed for by the members of the general assembly for the purpose of procuring books for the use of the legislature, which resolution is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

The house took up the resolution respecting the certificates subscribed for the purpose of procuring a library for the use of the legislature, which resolution was read.

And on motion of Mr Pitman,

The house disagreed to said resolution, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Wilson from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled an act making appropriations for the year 1815, and a part of the year 1814 and an act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof. And an act repealing the 15th section of the law, prescribing the powers and duties of justices of the peace and matters of a civil nature, also an enrolled resolution for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri and for other purposes, which bills and resolution was signed by the speaker of the house of representatives and sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hunter,

Mr Speaker,

The president of the legislative council have this day signed the following enrolled bills and resolutions to wit. An act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof. An act to repeal the proviso contained in the 15th section of the act defining the powers and duties of a justice of the peace in matters of a civil nature. "An act" making appropriation for the year 1815, and a part of the year 1814 and a resolution to provide for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri and for other purposes.

A communication from the governor.

Gentlemen of the legislative council and house of representatives.

I have approved and signed the law allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLARK.

Mr Wilson from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the following enrolled bills to wit. An act authorising of the circuit court and the clerks of the superior and circuit courts to order bail to be taken in certain cases. 'An act fixing the terms of holding the general court in the county of Arkansas and for other purposes.' 'An act extending certain powers to the trustees of the corporation of the town of St Louis.' An act providing for levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes.

A bill supplementary to an act levying and collecting the territorial tax due from the county of Saint Louis for the year 1814. Also a resolution respecting the leasing of the lead mines also a resolution respecting the county of Lawrence. Which bills and resolutions were signed by the speaker and sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hunter.

Mr speaker,

The president of the legislative council has this day signed the following bills and resolutions to wit.

'An act fixing the times of holding the general court in the county of Arkansas.'

'An act authorising the judges of the circuit courts and the clerks of the superior and circuit courts to order bail in certain cases.'

'An act providing for levying and collecting territorial and county taxes.'

'An act extending certain powers to the trustees of the town of St. Louis.'

'An act supplementary to an act providing for collecting territorial and county taxes.'

Also a resolution respecting the county of Lawrence.

Also a resolution respecting the leasing of the lead mines.

A message from the governor by Mr Bates his Secretary.

Gentlemen of the legislative council and house of representatives.

I have approved and signed the following laws to wit.

An act providing for levying and collecting a territorial and county tax. With an act repealing a part of the second section of the act entitled an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county tax.

Also an act supplementary to the act entitled an act for levying and collecting a territorial tax in the county of St Louis for the year 1814.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLARK.

On motion of Mr Thomas

Ordered that a message be sent to the legislative council informing them that the house of representatives have no further business before them and that they are now ready to adjourn.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

I am instructed by the legislative council to inform the house of representatives that the legislative council have finished their business for the present session and are ready to adjourn.

Whereupon on motion of Mr Thomas and unanimous consent of the house.

The house adjourned without day.

A. Scott, clk. H. R.

KANAWHA SALT

FOR SALE,

A parcel of good KANAWHA SALT *at Mrs. Pescay's Store, below the Missouri Hotel, opposite Mr. Primm's Taylor's Shop.*

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [4t74.

A Journeyman Cabinet Maker

WANTED.

I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a good workman in Cabinet work, at my SHOP in the town of St. Charles,

Otis Peck.

Nov. 30. [3t74

THE BARGE EAGLE

Will start from Orleans to St. Louis about the 15th of February next. Merchants and others who may have freight at Orleans bound up may have it conveyed at $5 per ciot, in a staunch well found vessel belonging to Abraham Bird, senr. and commanded by Thompson or William Bird.

Decr. 1; [3t 74.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is hard run for cash to pay his debts, and will dispose of a number of *notes* and *accounts* on reasonable terms, *particularly to those interested, to whom a preference will be given.* If not *disposed* of before the 1st, day of January next, they will be then offered at public Auction.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [tf74.

TAKEN UP

By De La Fayette Ramsey, in the county of St. Louis, and township of Joachim, *one bright sorrel Mare*, supposed to be six years old, fifteen hands high, supposed to be branded with a P. on the left shoulder, with a star and a snip, a small white spot on the point of her left shoulder, a small white spot on her right hind foot. Appraised to thirty-five dollars before me a justice of the peace in and for the township aforesaid, this 15th day of November, 1815.

Jh. M'Cullock J. P.

A true copy.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 25 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation, well timbered first rate soil and bottom land on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered lying 37 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct 27th 1815.

NOTICE.

I expect to arrive at St Louis on the first day of January next and will commence on that day to settle the affairs of Mathew Orr, lately deceased. Those who have any demands against his estate will present their accounts properly authenticated and those who are indebted will please to be prepared to make payment at that time.

Wm. ORR.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1815.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber desiring to erect a saw and grist mill at the place called Indian ford, at the foot of the bluff in Madison county, Goshen settlement, at a distance of about three miles from the Mississippi and four miles from the mouth of the Missouri, does who will be willing to contract with him for the said undertaking may find him at his house in Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois territory, or at his mill seat, situate at about one mile and a half above Venorsdale's ferry opposite St. Louis. The said subscriber offers also to lease between ten of twelve thousand acres of the first rate land in the aforesaid territory, the greatest part of which is on the banks of the Mississippi above St. Louis; he will lease it out in as small parcels as the lessees may desire it, and he will give them moreover the enjoyment of it for the term of three years gratis,

N JARROT.

Cahokia Nov 1st, 1815

Avis au Publique.

Le soussigné désirant faire faire un moulin à scie et à farine, à la place nommée Indian ford, au pied des côtes, dans le comté de Madison, district de Goshen, à environ trois milles du Mississippi, et à quatre milles de l'embouchure du Missouri, ceux qui désireront contracter avec lui pour cet effet, le trouveront à sa maison de Cahokia, comté St Clair, Territoire Illinois, ou à la place de son moulin qui est à environ un mille et demi plus haut qui la traverse de Vénorsdale en face de St Louis. De plus il offre à amodier entre dix à douze mille acres de terre de la plus grande qualité du territoire susdit, dont la plus grande partie se trouve le long du Mississippi au dessus de St Louis, à amodier en aussi petite quantité que les personnes jugeront à propos, et donnera la jouissance de la dite terre pendant le cours de trois années gratis.

Nov 1st N. JARROT.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial: And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t-67

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips, and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his tacks now reside about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Gravecour adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place

420 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

Public notice is hereby given.

Whereas I Samuel Cooper and Thompson Harris senr. on or about the 1st of February, 1811, executed a note or obligation to one Lewis Barker for 191 dollars in cash, due in the month of September following; this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note or obligation, as Harris and myself are determined not to pay the same, it having been given for a negro man that was represented to be sound, but was not so.

Samuel Cooper.

Nov. 1st, 1815. 6t 73

STRAYED,

From St. Louis 3 weeks ago, a yoke of working oxen, one pair is supposed to lie in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connexion, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS will be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given by the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for seed to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 1st March 1815.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Have just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

Last Notice.

All those Indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis, Oct. 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLUNG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.